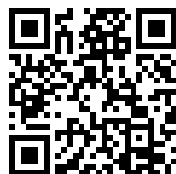

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COMPRISING

Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE

COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE

COLONIAL SERVICE,

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION

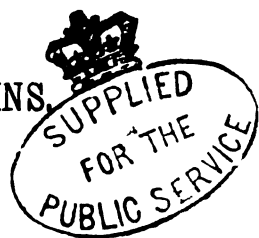
WITH MAPS.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, BY PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES,

BY

W. H. MERCER and A. E. COLLINS,

OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.



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P R E F A C E.

THE present Edition of the Colonial Office List has been carefully revised throughout, and the Editors desire to express their thanks for the ready co-operation and assistance which the Colonial Governments and their colleagues in the Office have accorded to them. They will be glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered, and to have notified to them any alterations or additions to be made in the biographical portion of the work. All communications should be addressed to "The Editors, Colonial Office List, Downing Street, London, S.W."

Some account will now be found in the work of nearly every Dependency of the British Empire (except those administered by the Secretary of State for India),* but the enormous number of the isolated islands throughout the ocean which form part of the Empire necessarily makes it uncertain whether all have been included.

A summary of the leading events during the past year in the principal colonies has been added to the introduction, and the Editors propose to place, in future editions, a similar summary of the preceding year.

A new map of Cape Colony has been specially prepared for this edition by the Cape Government, and a new map of Natal has also been presented by the Government of that Colony. New maps of the Gold Coast and Lagos, with the adjoining territories, have been supplied by the Intelligence Division of the War Office. The Editors desire to express their acknowledgments for these valuable additions.

DOWNING STREET,

February, 1897.

* For information as to these, see "The India Office List," published by Messrs. HARRISON & SONS.

THE
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.
1898.

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THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE first separate organisation in this country for the central administration of Colonial affairs was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of 4th July, 1660, "for the Plantaçons." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate "Council of Foreign Plantations" was created by Letters Patent.

It may be interesting to state that on the 28th of February, 1671, Evelyn's Diary records the author's appointment as a member of this Council, with "a salary of £500 per annum to encourage me."

In September, 1672, the Council was united, by Letters Patent, to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed on 21st December, 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 the Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed, dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the new Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, 22 Geo. III, cap. 82, on the loss of the United States.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a Committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and by Order in Council of 11th September, 1782, circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a Committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign"; the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784, by Order in Council of 5th March, a "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing by the subsequent Orders of 22nd August and 25th August, 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this Committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed "Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connection with Colonial affairs.

In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created, the Secretaryship for War, and the affairs of the Colonies have since constituted the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. The office of Parliamentary Under Secretary was constituted in 1810, and with the exception of seven years, 1815–22, has been continued ever since. An Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1847, and a Legal Adviser was added in 1867, and made an Assistant Under Secretary in 1870. A third Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1874. A new post, that of Assistant to the Legal Assistant Under Secretary, was created in 1897. The new offices in Downing Street were occupied in 1876.

The Staff of the Colonial Office is shown at pages 10 and 11. The Under Secretaries, Assistant Under Secretaries, and Assistant to the Legal Assistant Under Secretary, are Staff Officers selected by the Secretary of State. The Clerical Staff is recruited after competitive examinations (Class I, and Second Division) held by the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, S.W., from whom particulars can be obtained.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1794.

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1783, April 18.	Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.	1783, Dec. 23.	Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 25.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 15.	William Earl of Shelburne.	1791, June 8.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17.	Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).		

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT FROM 1794 TO 1854.

1794.	Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1830.	Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1801.	Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1833.	Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1804.	Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.	1834.	Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteaigle).
1805.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).		Earl of Aberdeen.
1806.	Right Hon. W. Windham.	1835.	Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1807.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1839.	Marquess of Normanby.
1809.	Earl of Liverpool.		Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1812.	Earl Bathurst.	1841.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1827.	Right Hon. F. R. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1845.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
	Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1846.	Earl Grey.
1828.	Right Hon. Sir George Murray.	1852.	Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
		1852.	Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1887.

1854, June 10.	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1868, Dec. 10.	Earl Granville, K.G.
1855, Feb.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).	1870, July 6.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1855, May 15.	Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).	1874, Feb. 21.	Earl of Carnarvon.
July 21.	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1878, Feb. 4.	Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.
Nov. 17.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1880, April 28.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1858, Feb. 26.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).	1882, Dec. 16.	Earl of Derby, K.G.
1858, May 31.	Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).	1885, June 24.	Right Hon. Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, now Earl of Derby).
1859, June 18.	Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	1886, Feb. 6.	Earl Granville, K.G.
1864, April 4.	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).	1886, Aug. 3.	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1866, July 6.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1887, Jan 14.	Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895.
1867, March 8.	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	1892, Aug. 17.	The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
		1895, June 28.	Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1830.	Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).	1866.	Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G. M.P. (now Lord Norton).
1833.	Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.	1868.	Right Hon. W. Monsell (afterwards Lord Emly).
1834.	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1871.	Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1835.	Sir George Grey, Bart.	1874.	Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.
1839.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1878.	Earl Cadogan.
1839.	Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1880.	Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1841.	George William Hope, M.P.	1881.	Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
1845.	Lord Lyttelton (K.C.M.G.).	1882.	Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1846.	Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1885.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1851.	Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1886.	Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, afterwards Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart., M.P.
1855.	John Ball.	1886.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1857.	Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (afterwards Lord Carlingford).	1887.	Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1858.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1888.	Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., created Baron Pirbright, 1895.
1859.	Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).	1892.	Sydney Charles Buxton, M.P.
1865.	Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.	1895.	Earl of Selborne.

Permanent.

1825.	Robert William Hay.	1871.	Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.B.
1836.	Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1892.	Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, G.C.B.
1847.	Herman Merivale, C.B.	1897.	Edward Wingfield, C.B.
1859.	Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).		

Assistant.

1849-68.	Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1874-6.	Julian Pauncefote (now Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.B.).
1868-70.	Right Hon. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B. (afterwards Lord Sandford).	1876.	John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B. (now Sir John Bramston, K.C.M.G.).
1870-1.	R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L. (now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.).	1878.	Edward Wingfield, C.B.
1870-4.	Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart. (now Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.).	1892.	Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.
	Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B. (afterwards Sir R. H. Meade, G.C.B.).	1897.	Frederick Graham.
1874-8.	W. R. Malcolm.	1897.	Charles Prestwood Lucas.
		1897.	Hugh Bertram Cox.

The total estimated expenditure on the Colonial Office for the year 1898-9 is 43,250*l*. (Civil Service Estimates, Class II, Vote 6), the principal items being:—

	£
Salaries and Allowances	35,850
Telegrams	5,500
Incidental Expenses	400
Emigrants' Information Office	1,500

Other expenditure in connection with the Colonies appears in Class V., Vote 8, Colonial Services, including South Africa, 353,681*l*. Vote 4, Cyprus, 33,000*l*; Vote 6, Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, &c., 75,100*l*.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State,	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	28 June, 1895.
Under-Secretaries	Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selborne.	28 June, 1895.
	Edward Wingfield, C.B.	1 Mar., 1897.
Assistant Under-Secretaries	Frederick Graham.	1 Mar., 1897.
	Charles Prestwood Lucas.	3 June, 1897.
	Hugh Bertram Cox (Legal).	15 Nov., 1897.
Legal Assistant.	Henry F. Wilson.	1 July, 1897.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Lord Amptill.		1 July, 1897.
Assistant Private Secretary, A. E. Collins.		1 Feb., 1898.
" " "	Gerard Craig Sellar.	3 July, 1897.
" " "	Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.	28 June, 1895.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Sir W. A. B. Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.	2 May, 64	} 30 Sept. 72	1 July, 79	1 Jan. 94	4 Mar. 96
Arthur A. Pearson	2 July, 67		1 Jan. 81	1 April, 95	
F. R. Round, M.A., C.M.G.	19 Feb. 69		1 Dec. 81	4 Mar., 96	
R. L. Antrobus, B.A.	3 May, 77		1 Jan. 94	8 July, 96	
H. W. Just, B.A.	3 June, 78		1 April, 95	1 Mar., 97	
John Anderson, M.A., C.M.G.	30 June, 79		11 Mar. 96	3 June, 97	
W. H. Mercer, B.A.	30 June, 79		1 May, 96		
C. A. Harris, B.A.	1 July, 79		8 July, 96		
G. V. Fiddes, B.A.*	25 Mar. 81		1 Sept. 96		
G. W. Johnson, M.A.	28 Mar. 81		1 Mar. 97		
Sydney Olivier, B.A.	17 April, 82		3 June, 97		
E. B. Sweet Escott, B.A. C.M.G. (Acting).			17 Jan., 98		
H. J. Read, M.A.†	1 Jan. 89				
H. C. M. Lambert, B.A.	1 Feb. 92				
A. E. Collins, B.A.‡	11 June, 94				
W. D. Ellis, M.A.§	1 April, 95				
G. E. A. Grindle, M.A.	10 Feb. 96				
J. F. N. Green, B.A.	11 Mar. 96				
T. C. Macnaghten, B.A.	13 Sept. 96				
J. F. Perry, M.A.	3 Oct. 96				
E. H. Marsh, M.A.	29 Sept. 96				
O. T. Davis	15 April, 97				
F. G. A. Butler	26 April, 97				
W. A. Robinson, B.A.	11 Oct., 97				
A. Fiddian, B.A.	12 Oct., 97				

* Absent on service in South Africa.

† Private Secretary to Mr. Wingfield.

‡ Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

§ Private Secretary to Lord Selborne.

Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian, C.M.G.

Accountant, A. H. H. Engelbach.

Superintendent of the Library, C. Atchley.

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook.

Superintendent of the Printing Branch, E. D. Rockott.

Superintendent of the Copying Branch, S. J. Meaney.

Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade):—

C. H. Niblett (Assistant in General Branch).

W. H. Eggett (Assistant to Accountant).

M. J. Drayson (Assistant Registrar).

W. Scott (Assistant in Library).

Temporary Staff Officers:—

T. Wilson (Junior Assistant Registrar).

W. E. Hobson (Assistant in Printing Branch).

Other Second Division Clerks:—

D. H. R. Adamson.

H. T. Allen.

C. W. Appleyard.

E. B. Burley.

C. M. Hatcher.

E. H. Howell.

W. McGuire.

S. R. Pughe.

J. A. Smith.

H. Watts.

W. E. Whitworth.

E. E. Wilkinson.

Shorthand Writer:— A. H. Bridgman.

Assistant Clerks:—

G. F. Messervy.

A. W. J. May.

A. H. Boyd.

Library Attendant, J. Rushmer.

Office Keepers:— F. Gough and J. Gower.

Queen's Home Service or 1st Class Messengers:—

J. Sutton, A. Stiles, W. Harding, and J. H. Martin.

2nd Class Messengers, Alfred Thompson, John Spire, and H. J. Smith.

3rd Class Messengers, D. McLaren, and C. Couzens.

Pensioner Messenger, J. Hanna.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State:—RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

Private Secretaries:—Lord Amphill, A. E. Collins, Gerard Craig Sellar, and the Hon. T. H. Cochrane, [M.P.]

Parliamentary Under-Secretary:—THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

Private Secretary:—W. D. Ellis.

Permanent Under-Secretary:—EDWARD WINGFIELD, C.B.

Private Secretary:—H. J. Read.

Political, Constitutional, and Military Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

Assistant Under-Secretaries:—

FREDERICK GRAHAM:—Miscellaneous Business of General Department and Office Arrangements, Business relating to the Crown Agents' Office, Banking, Currency, General Postal and Telegraphic Business, Business connected with South Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Fiji, and Western Pacific.

CHARLES P. LUCAS:—Emigration and Immigration, Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Business connected with West Indian and Eastern Colonies and Falkland Islands.

H. BERTRAM COX (Legal):—General Legal Business, Settlement of Legal Instruments, Colonial Laws, Business connected with North America, Australasia, West Africa, and St. Helena.

Legal Assistant, H. F. WILSON:—Colonial Laws and General Legal Business.

Chief Clerk:—Sir W. A. BAILLIE HAMILTON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Departments:—

NORTH AMERICAN AND AUSTRALASIAN.

Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British New Guinea, Western Pacific High Commission, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Bermuda and Falkland Islands.

J. Anderson, C.M.G.
C. A. Harris.

E. H. Marsh.
C. T. Davis.

WEST INDIAN.

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands.

A. A. Pearson.
S. Olivier.

J. F. N. Green.
W. A. Robinson.

EASTERN.

Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Hong Kong, Labuan, Borneo, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), and Malay States.

Sir W. A. B. Hamilton,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
G. W. Johnson.

T. C. Macnaghten.
A. Fiddian.

SOUTH AFRICAN.

Cape, South African High Commission, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, Natal.

H. W. Just.
E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.

H. C. M. Lambert.
J. F. Perry.

WEST AFRICAN.

St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Malta.

R. L. Antrobus.
W. H. Mercer.

G. E. A. Grindle.
F. G. A. Butler.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL.

General and Miscellaneous Correspondence, including Questions affecting the Establishment of the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents' Department, Postal, Copyright, Telegraph, and Commercial Treaties and Conventions, University Examinations, Military Commissions, Replies to Circulars, Governors' Pensions, Naval Cadetships, Flags, Precedence, Civil Service Uniform and Foreign Orders, General Correspondence respecting Colonial Defence, and the Passing of Charters, Letters Patent, Commissions, Warrants, &c.

F. R. Round, C.M.G.
F. O. Adrian, C.M.G.
C. H. Niblett.

C. W. Appleyard.
E. E. Wilkinson.

ACCOUNTS.

Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates; accounting for Parliamentary Votes administered by Colonial Department; Correspondence in respect of such Votes and other matters affecting Imperial Finance; Receipts and Payments; Colonial Pensions, &c.

A. H. H. Engelbach.
W. H. Eggett.

J. A. Smith.

Library :—C. Atchley, W. Scott, H. Watts, G. F. Messervy, J. Rushmer.

Registry :—W. F. Westbrook, T. Wilson, C. M. Hatcher, W. E. Whitworth, E. B. Burley.

Sub-Registry (for North American, Australasian, and West African Departments) : M. J.

Drayson, W. McGuire, S. R. Pugh, A. H. Boyd.

Printing Branch :—E. D. Rockett, W. E. Hobson, A. H. Bridgman.

Copying Branch :—S. J. Meaney, A. W. J. May, Miss Olding and Lady Typists.

Order of St. Michael and St. George :—The Hon. Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., *Chancellor*; Edward Wingfield, C.B., *Secretary*; Sir John Bramston, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Registrar*; F. O. Adrian, C.M.G., *Officer of Arms*.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in this country for such of the Colonial Governments as do not possess Agents-General here. They are remunerated by fixed salaries, and are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who exercises a general supervision and control over their compliance with the directions of the Colonial Governments.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments. A full account of the origin and functions of the Crown Agents will be found in a paper presented to Parliament in August, 1881. [C. 3075.] The Colonies which have received responsible Government cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents, and have established agencies of their own, the addresses of which will be found on the next page.

OFFICES :—Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G. *Crown Agents for the Colonies.*

Ernest Edward Blake, Esq.

Major M. A. Cameron, *Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Leonard.*

Registrar, T. Dunn.

Chief Cashier, L. Adams.

Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch, T. R. Marsh, M.A.

Assistant ditto, W. H. Lancaster.

Head of Shipping Branch, N. Hardingham.

Head of Correspondence Branch, G. Hodgson.

Clerks, E. G. Antrobus, S. Stephens, H. E. E. Walton, H. Martin, W. H. Weir, J. Chadwick, J. G. Leslie, J. C. Sandham, H. D. Dale, W. E. James, C. Oxley, H. B. Reade, E. F. Bennett, W. A. Phillips, G. N. K. Barrow, F. Sharpe, N. E. O. Willis, H. Warde, H. F. Smith, W. R. Sanderson, S. C. Elphick, W. L. Paton, A. Richardson, J. H. Warcham.

City Office Clerks :—C. F. R. H. Urquhart, R. W. Sanderson, F. W. Deakin.

Lady Clerks, Misses J. Woodd (Principal), M. E. Boddy, H. I. G. Cather, E. E. Richardson, M. A. Stephens, A. E. Boddy, E. H. R. Lloyd, A. M. Brandram, F. M. Blyth, D. M. Collyns, F. L. Buckle.

Office Keeper, W. Deakin.

Housekeeper, Mrs. Deakin.

Messengers, E. Hawkins, C. Newman, W. H. Keen, I. Thomson.

Consulting Engineers.

Messrs. Gregory and Eyles, C.E. } *for Railways.*
Messrs. Hawkshaw and Hayter, C.E. }
W. Shelford, Esq., C.E. }
Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews, C.E., *for Harbour Works.*
J. Mansergh, Esq., C.E. } *for Water and*
Osbert Chadwick, Esq., C.E., } *Sanitary Works.*
C.M.G.
W. H. Preece, Esq., C.E., C.B., F.R.S., *for Telegraphs and Electric Lighting.*

Major-General Harding Steward, R.E., C.M.G., *for Military Stores.*

Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., *Consulting Naval Architect.*

Inspecting Engineers.

H. Wakefield, C.E. } *General Works.*
W. H. Stanger, C.E. }
F. J. Waring, C.E., C.M.G. }
W. P. Marshall and Son, } *Locomotive Engines and*
C.E. } *Railway Carriages.*
W. H. Preece, C.E., C.B., F.R.S., *Telegraph and Electric Lighting Materials.*

W. H. Stanger, M.I.C.E., F.C.S. } *Consulting*
Bertram Blount, F.R.S., F.I.C. } *Chemists,*
 } *Analysts,*
 } *and Assayers,*
Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies,
Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Inspectors.

W. H. Stanger, C.E., *General Stores.*
B. Bartlett.
G. R. J. Nicholas. } *Revenue and Postage Stamps.*
J. Price.
E. W. Corby, *Clothing.*
J. Skinner, *Leather Goods.*
A. Pousonby, *Coal Shipments.*
Bankers, Bank of England, London and Westminster Bank, and Standard Bank of South Africa.
Stock Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co., Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour.
Bill Brokers, Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co.
Solicitors, Messrs. Sutton, Ommanney, and Rendall.
Shipping Agents, Messrs. J. and A. B. Freeland.
Birmingham Agents, Messrs. V. and R. Blakemore.
Surgeons Superintendent of Coolie Emigrant Vessels,
Pringle Hughes, Inman Welsh, F. C. Shaw,
H. Cecil, R. Fonceca, J. Hasard, A. Harrison,
J. Perkins, W. H. Tindal King, T. C. Evans,
W. K. Miley, W. Kenny, J. S. A. Ireland,
P. J. Rendall, C. R. Woodward, Stuart Oliver.

The following are the Colonies and Protectorates for which the Crown Agents transact business in this Country:—

Antigua.	Hong Kong.	Native States of Perak, Selangor,
Bahamas.	Jamaica.	Pahang, and Negri Sembilan.
Barbados.	Lagos.	Tobago
Basutoland.	Leeward Islands.	Trinidad.
Bermuda.	Malta.	Turks Islands
British Guiana.	Mauritius.	Virgin Islands
British Honduras.	Montserrat.	
Ceylon.	St. Helena.	
Dominica.	St. Kitts and Nevis.	Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Falkland Islands.	St. Lucia.	British Central Africa.
Fiji.	St. Vincent.	British East Africa.
Gambia.	Seychelles Islands.	Cyprus.
Gibraltar.	Sierra Leone.	Niger Coast Protectorate.
Gold Coast.	Straits Settlements (Singapore,	Uganda Protectorate.
Grenada.	Penang and Malacca), and	

COLONIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

Colony.	Agents General.	Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	<i>High Commissioner</i> , Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.	Joseph Grose Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (<i>Acting</i>).	S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G.	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
Victoria . .	Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.	S. B. H. Rodgers, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
South Australia	The Hon. Thomas Playford .	T. F. Wicksteed, Esq.	1, Crosby Square, E.C.
Queensland .	Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. .	C. Shortt Dicken, Esq. C.M.G.	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
West. Australia	The Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	R. C. Hare, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania . .	Sir W. B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.	. . . . .	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand .	The Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Q.C.	Walter Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape	Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G.	Spencer Brydges-Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	112, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal	Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G. .	Robert Russell, Esq. .	26, Victoria Street, S.W.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.*

31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

This Office was established by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British Colonies. The office was placed from the first, and has remained under the general supervision of the Colonial Office. It was intended to give information only, and not either to encourage or to discourage emigration.

* This Office has now organised Branches at the following places, where their publications and information may be obtained:—The Free Public Libraries at Aberdeen, Bradford (Yorks.), Cardiff, Hull, Kidderminster, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Swansea and Wolverhampton; the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, and the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool. Information may also be obtained from the various Colonial sections at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is nominally the President of the Committee, but does not actually preside. He nominates all members of the Committee, and all points on which any serious doubt arises are referred for his decision, but the expenditure of the Parliamentary grant and the management and working of the office are left to the discretion of the Committee.

The Government at the outset allowed an annual sum of 650*l.* to cover rent of rooms, and all office expenses, in addition to free printing and postage. After the report of the Colonization Committee in 1891, the sum was raised to 1,000*l.*, postage and printing being still supplied as before, and the grant has recently been again raised to 1,500*l.* The receipts from sales of books are taken by the Government and credited to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Originally the scope of the office was confined to the British Colonies, and to those colonies only which are outside the Tropics and are fields of emigration in the ordinary sense: but of late years it has been found necessary to widen the scope and to give information (though more limited in extent) not only as to certain Tropical Colonies but also from time to time as to various foreign countries, and especially it has been found necessary to issue warnings in cases where it is desired to discourage emigration from this country.

In regard to foreign countries, the Committee derive their information almost entirely through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's representatives abroad. In regard to the British Colonies, they derive it partly from official, partly from unofficial sources.

The publications issued by the office are as follows:—

- I. A Quarterly Poster, exhibited in all Post Offices Free.
- II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada and the Australasian and South African Colonies. They will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them Free.
- III. Circular on the Emigration of Women Free.

III. The following Handbooks:—

Canada	price 1 <i>d.</i>	Western Australia	price 1 <i>d.</i>
New South Wales	" 1 <i>d.</i>	Tasmania	" 1 <i>d.</i>
Victoria	" 1 <i>d.</i>	New Zealand	" 1 <i>d.</i>
South Australia	" 1 <i>d.</i>	Cape Colony	" 1 <i>d.</i>
Queensland	" 1 <i>d.</i>	Natal	" 1 <i>d.</i>

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

Professional Handbook, <i>showing</i> the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, commercial travellers, dentists, medical men, mounted riflemen, police, railway employés, surveyors, teachers, &c.	price 3 <i>d.</i>
Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, <i>dealing with</i> all British Statutes on Emigrant Slips and Emigration, Emigration Societies, &c.	" 3 <i>d.</i>
All the above 12 Handbooks and Maps bound together	" 2 <i>s.</i>
V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map	" 3 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map	" 1 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map	" 1 <i>d.</i>
VI. <i>On Foreign Countries</i> , occasional pamphlets.	
United States Circular	Free.
Pamphlet on California, U.S.A.	price 1 <i>d.</i>
Summary of Consular Reports (N. and S. America)	" 2 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on the South African Republic (Transvaal)	" 2 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on the Argentine Republic	" 2 <i>d.</i>

It should be added that the office is in touch with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade and supplies a column on labour in the Colonies to the monthly "Labour Gazette."

The office has depôts or branches, nearly all of which are in connection with the public libraries. At some branches the publications are on sale and enquiries are answered, the clerk in charge being paid a small fee by the Committee. To others the Committee have simply sent notice boards together with an ample supply of their free posters and circulars.

The work of the office consists principally in answering the enquiries of the poorer classes of emigrant, but as will be seen by the publication of the Professional Handbook, some attempt has been made to meet the needs of other classes. The letters received in 1896 numbered 10,841, while 36,551 were despatched, and in 1897 10,563 were received and 36,968 despatched. The verbal enquiries numbered 2,189 in 1896 and 2,200 in 1897.

During 1897 by the courtesy of the Education Department, 4,500 circulars were distributed among evening schools, and a number of applications from school teachers for the publications of the Committee seems to indicate an increasing interest in the colonies among those occupied in education.

Emigration during 1897 appears from the Board of Trade returns to have dropped off considerably, only 213,450 passengers having left the United Kingdom as compared with 241,952, in 1896. This total number of 241,952 represented according to the Board of Trade annual report a net emigration from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe, of 61,800 natives and 20,195 foreigners.

The decrease during 1897 is most marked in the United States and South Africa, while British North America and Australia show increases, the former however very small. The South African returns have been affected by the serious depression in trade existing at Johannesburg. The most striking event in the year has been the rich find of gold at Klondike, which has given rise to a considerable number of enquiries.

*Committee of Management.***The Secretary of State (*President*).**

J. J. Dent.
B. T. Hall.
Hugh E. Egerton.
Howard Hodgkin.

Sir W. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.
H. C. M. Lambert (Chairman).
H. L. W. Lawson.
N. Lubbock.
J. Macdonald.

John Martineau.
J. Rankin, M.P.
Earl of Stamford.
Arnold White.

Chief Clerk, John Pulker.*Editor of Publications*, Walter R. Paton, M.A.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.
COLONIAL AUDIT BRANCH.

The accounts of certain Crown Colonies are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Richard Mills, Esq., C.B., acting as Honorary Auditor on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The examination of the accounts of these Colonies is conducted in accordance with the Colonial Audit Regulations, 1893, as approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The accounts of the Niger Coast Protectorate are also examined in the Colonial Audit Branch, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and those of the British Central Africa, British East Africa, and Uganda Protectorates and of the Uganda Railway at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Head Quarters:—Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, W.C.

Superintendent—J. W. Gullick.

Assistant Superintendent—A. E. Stephenson.

Clerks in Charge of Accounts—C. P. Isaac, F. L. Francis.

Clerks—F. C. M. Barton, H. Bromley, W. A. Bowring, W. G. Courthope, C. W. Guy Eden, H. R. Hardcastle, H. J. L. Lind, F. B. Montague, W. G. M. Sarel.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.**CYPRUS.—**

Local Auditor—B. Senior.

Clerks and Interpreters—M. Faik, C. C. Mitzis.

Volunteer Clerk—A. Kiasim.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary, F. Craigie Halkett, acts as Local Auditor.

GIBRALTAR.—

Local Auditor—W. D. Bathurst.

Clerk—J. Giraldi.

GOLD COAST.—

Local Auditor—F. H. D. Negus.

Assistant Local Auditor—A. L. Turner.

Clerk—R. E. Quartey.

Clerk—A. Konuah.

HONG KONG.—

Local Auditor—H. C. Nicolle.

Clerk—E. M. Knox.

LAGOS.—

Local Auditor—F. W. Marshal.

Assistant Local Auditor—A. L. Turner.

Clerk—F. G. Martins.

SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.—*Local Auditor*—C. Grannum.

Assistant Auditor—E. A. Grannum.

Clerk (Sierra Leone)—Peter Nicolls.

Clerk (Gambia)—S. F. N'Jie.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—J. P. Smartt.

Clerk—I. O. Mba.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—C. C. Bowring.

Assistant Local Auditor—F. Maude.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE AND UGANDA RAILWAY.—

Local Auditor—J. H. Sinclair.

Assistant Auditor—H. C. E. Barnes.

Clerk—F. C. Foster.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—H. R. Phelps.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
NORTH AMERICAN.						
CANADA	Governor-General ..	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.	22 May, 1893	18 Sept., 1893	Ottawa	\$ 50,000
PROVINCES OF CANADA—						
ONTARIO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	18 Nov., 1897	Toronto	10,000
QUEBEC	"	L. A. Jetté, Esq.	20 Jan., 1898	.. .. .	Quebec	10,000
NOVA SCOTIA	"	Malachy Bowes Daly, Esq.	11 July, 1890	14 July, 1890	Halifax	9,000
NEW BRUNSWICK	"	The Hon. A. R. McClellan	9 Dec., 1896	.. .. .	Frederickton	9,000
MANITOBA	"	The Hon. J. C. Patterson	2 Sep., 1893	.. .. .	Winnipeg	10,000
N. W. TERRITORIES .. .. .	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Regina	7,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA	"	T. R. McInnes, Esq.	18 Nov. 1897	.. .. .	Victoria, V.I.	9,000
PRINCE EDWARD IS.. .. .	"	The Hon. Geo. W. Howland	21 Feb., 1894	24 Feb., 1894	Charlotte Town	7,000
NEWFOUNDLAND	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B.	2 Oct., 1895	20 Nov., 1895	St. John's	7,000
AUSTRALASIAN.						
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Hampden.	5 July, 1895	21 Nov., 1895	Sydney	£ 7,000
VICTORIA	Lieutenant-Governor .. Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir Fred. M. Darley, K.C.M.G. Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	23 Nov., 1891 1 Feb., 1893	.. .. . 25 Oct., 1893	.. .. . Melbourne .. .. .	.. .. . 7,000
QUEENSLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.	9 Oct., 1896	9 April, 1896	Brisbane	5,000
TASMANIA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, G.C.M.G.	10 Apr., 1893	8 Aug., 1893	Hobart	3,500
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	"	Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.	23 Apr., 1893	20 Oct., 1893	Adelaide	4,000
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Lieutenant-Governor .. Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	The Rt. Hon. Samuel J. Way, G.C. Lt.-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	9 Jan., 1891 5 Oct., 1893	.. .. . 23 Dec., 1893	.. .. . Perth .. .. .	.. .. . 4,000
NEW ZEALAND	"	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.	6 Apr., 1897	10 Aug., 1897	Wellington	5,000
Fiji ISLANDS	"	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	9 Mar., 1897	10 July, 1897	Suva	2,200a
WESTERN PACIFIC	High Commissioner ..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
BRITISH NEW GUINEA	Lieutenant-Governor {	Sir William Macgregor, M.D., { K.C.M.G., C.B.	9 June, 1888 { 13 Mar. 1895 }	4 Sep., 1888	Port Moresby	1,500b
WEST INDIAN.						
JAMAICA	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief	Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	Feb., 1898	Kingston	5,000
TURKS AND CAICOS IS.	Chief Commissioner ..	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	28 Dec., 1903	2 Jan., 1894	Grand Turk	\$ 500
BRITISH HONDURAS	Governor	D. Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1897	16 Feb., 1897	Belize	\$ 748
BRITISH GUIANA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	.. .. .	Georgetown	4,000
BARBADA ISLANDS	"	Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	5 Mar., 1898	Nassau	2,000d
TRINIDAD	"	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1897	2 June, 1897	Port of Spain	5,000
TOBAGO	Commissioner	Wm. Low, Esq.	7 Dec., 1892	.. .. .	Scarborough	600
BARBADOS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892	24 Nov., 1891 1 Apr., 1892	Bridgetown	3,000e
WINDWARD ISLANDS GRENADA	"	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1897	1 June, 1897	St. George	2,500
St. VINCENT	Administrator	H. L. Thompson, Esq., C.M.G.	16 Feb., 1895	12 Mar., 1895	Kingstown	700f
St. LUCIA	"	C. A. King-Harman, Esq., C.M.G.	29 Jan., 1897	16 Nov., 1897	Castries	800g

a And £300 from Imperial funds as High Commissioner. b And entertainment allowance. £200. c Also £1,000 for contingencies. d £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds. e £800 table allowance. f £100 table allowance. g £200 table allowance.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.—continued.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
WEST INDIES—cont.						£
LEeward ISLANDS } ANTIGUA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1895	27 Mar., 1895	St. John's	2,000 ^a
MONTserrat	Commissioner	E. Baynes, Esq.	28 Mar., 1889	.. ..	Plymouth	400
St. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	Administrator	T. Risely Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	26 Mar., 1895	6 June, 1895	Basseterre	900
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Commissioner	N. G. Cookman, Esq.	15 Aug., 1896	.. ..	Tortola	250
DOMINICA	Administrator	P. A. Templer, Esq., C.M.G.	4 Mar., 1895	6 June, 1895	Roseau	900 ^b
BERMUDA ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut.-General G. Digby Barker, C.B.	15 Apr., 1896	6 July, 1896	Hamilton	2,940 ^c
AFRICAN.						
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	27 Feb., 1897	5 May, 1897	Cape Town	5,000
SOUTH AFRICA	High Commissioner	" " "	" "	" "	"	3,000 ^d
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE ..	Resident Commissioner ..	Major H. J. Gould-Adams, C.B., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,000 ^e
BasUTOLAND	Acting Resident Commissioner	Sir G. Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Maseru	1,500 ^f
NATAL	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.	10 Aug., 1893	28 Sept., 1893	Pietermaritzburg ..	5,000
St. HELENA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	R. A. Sterndale, Esq.	27 Feb., 1897	7 June, 1897	James Town	800
SIERRA LEONE	" "	Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	22 Feb., 1894 12 Nov. 1894	14 Mar., 1894 Dec., 1894	Freetown	2,000 ^g
GAMBIA	Administrator	Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	20 Apr., 1891	Bathurst	1,300 ^h
GOLD COAST	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	F. M. Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.	Mar., 1898	1898	Accra	3,000 ⁱ
LAGOS	" " "	Lieut.-Colonel H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G.	29 Jan., 1897	23 Apr., 1897	Lagos	3,000 ^j
MEDITERRANEAN.						Rs.
GIBRALTAR	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	7 Aug., 1893	10 Oct., 1893	In Fortress	125,000
MALTA	" " "	Gen. Sir A. J. Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.	9 Dec., 1893	13 Jan., 1894	Valletta	5,000 ^k
CYPRUS	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	1898	Nicosia	3,900 ^l
EASTERN.						Rs.
Ceylon	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	23 Sep., 1896	10 Feb., 1896	Colombo	80,000
HONG KONG	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	1898	Victoria	22,000 ^m
MAURITIUS	" "	Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1897	11 May, 1897	Port Louis	50,000 ⁿ
SEYCHELLES ISLANDS ..	Administrator	H. Cockburn Stewart, Esq., C.M.G.	13 Apr., 1895	17 June, 1895	Port Victoria	11,000 ^o
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.	1 July, 1893	1 Feb., 1894	Singapore	33,800 ^p
LABUAN	" "	L. P. Beaufort, Esq.	26 Mar., 1895	13 June, 1895	Victoria	" ^q
MISCELLANEOUS.						£
FALKLAND ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	W. Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	27 Feb., 1897	20 Oct., 1897	Stanley	1,200 ^r

^a From Imperial funds. ^b £300 from Imperial, £600 from Colonial funds. ^c £7,200 from Imperial funds; £700 from Colonial funds, and £46 from quit-rents. ^d Also £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds. ^e Also £200 transport allowance. ^f £500 allowance. ^g And £300 duty allowance and £120 table allowance. ^h Also £200 travelling allowance. ⁱ Also Rs. 2,500 table allowance. ^j Paid as Governor of British North Borneo. ^k Also £200 travelling allowance.

PART II.—INTRODUCTION.

The British Colonial Empire comprises forty distinct and independent governments. But in addition to these organised communities, there are a number of scattered dependencies under the dominion or protection of the Queen which do not possess regularly formed administrations, and vast territories controlled by the British North Borneo Company, and the Royal Niger Company; in addition to the Somali (North East Africa) Protectorate, the British East Africa and the Niger Coast and Uganda Protectorates, under the supervision of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In November, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, which proposed to develop the industrial resources of the vast territory lying to the north of British Bechuanaland, Heligoland was ceded to Germany during 1890. The affairs of Ascension are administered by the Admiralty, and those of Aden, Perim, Socotra, the Laccadive, Nicobar, and Andaman Islands by the Secretary of State for India.

Of the forty Administrations eleven have elected Assemblies and responsible Governments; the constitutional position of the other twenty-nine is as follows:—

1. No Legislative Council. Legislative power delegated to the officer administering the Government (4).
 - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—Gibraltar, Labuan, St. Helena.
 - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Basutoland.
 2. Legislative Council nominated by the Crown (16).
 - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falklands, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Lagos, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks Islands.
 - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—British Honduras.
 3. Legislative Council partly elected (9).
 - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius (including Seychelles).
 - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Leeward Islands.
- Cyprus, which is not a British Possession, has a Council of the Class 3 (a).

The greater portion of the Colonial Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The end of the seventeenth century saw us in possession, in addition to the New England States, only of St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, and several of the minor West Indian Islands, and of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island on the continent of America. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, we made but little progress in territorial acquisition. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for our colonising energy; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War brought us into collision with France in North America and India, we were fairly launched on our definite career of colonial extension. The peace of 1815 left us with most of the West Indies, South Africa, and a free hand in India, North America, and the Pacific. During the reign of Victoria we have occupied Natal, British Bechuanaland, Basutoland and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia, and the wide North West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, British New Guinea and North Borneo. We have also acquired by cession Labuan, Lagos, the greater portion of the Gold Coast, and Fiji, and we have acquired by arrangement Cyprus and the basin of the Niger, besides countless smaller possessions, and nearly all the isolated rocks and islands of the ocean. During 1890 enormous additions were made to the Empire in Africa, as a result of the arrangements with Germany, France, and Portugal for the delimitations of their respective possessions and spheres of influence in that Continent, and we now actually possess, or have the indisputable right to acquire, nearly 2½ million square miles out of the total 11,700,000 square miles which Africa contains.

Including India the Empire now extends over 11 millions of square miles, or 91 times the area of the mother country. The area of the Colonial Empire alone is 79 times that of the United Kingdom, but it has a population, if we exclude that of the vast territory of the Niger and Oil Rivers, of only 24 millions, as compared with the 40 millions at home.

A great increase has taken place in the population of the Colonies during the last two decades, it having grown from 15½ millions in 1881 to 24 millions, excluding possessions annexed since last census, or from which there were no returns. The bulk of this increase is in the Australian and South African Colonies, to which the immigration has been constant and permanent, as they do not suffer like the American Colonies from the contiguity of the United States, to which many of the North American immigrants ultimately find their way.

Of the total Colonial area of 9½ millions sq. miles, the eleven self-governing Colonies cover about 7 million sq. miles, inhabited by a population of 12 millions, so that the area still more or less under the direct authority of the Home Government amounts to 2½ million sq. miles, with a population of about 12 millions. All but about 360,000 sq. miles of this is in Africa.

With a population so small in proportion to the vast area, and the facilities that now exist for the interchange of produce, there are naturally but few towns of considerable size in the Colonies, and though in Canada and Australia and the Cape there are some considerable manufactures, the products consist mainly of raw materials. Only 34 towns have a population of more than thirty thousand. In order of population these are: Melbourne, 491,368; Sydney, 386,400; Montreal, 216,650; Victoria (Hong Kong), 200,000; Toronto, 181,220; Adelaide, 133,220; Colombo (Ceylon), 126,926; Singapore, 130,000; Brisbane (including suburbs), 93,657; Georgetown (Penang), 84,948; Port Louis (Mauritius), 60,296; Quebec, 63,030; Auckland, 51,300; Newcastle (N.S.W.), 52,000; Georgetown (British

Guiana), 53,176; Dunedin (N.Z.), 45,962; Cape Town, 51,083, with suburbs, 84,619; Christchurch (New Zealand), 46,000; Hamilton (Ontario), 48,980; Ballarat, 46,000; Ottawa, 44,154; Jaffna, 43,092; Halifax (Nova Scotia), 38,556; Lagos, 32,508; Kingston (Jamaica), 48,504; Valetta (Malta), 40,000; Sandhurst (Victoria), 37,000; Malacca, 35,006; Port of Spain (Trinidad), 33,000; Galle (Ceylon), 33,505; Hobart (Tasmania), 33,450; St. John's (New Brunswick), 39,179; London (Ontario), 31,977; and Wellington (N.Z.), 32,706. All these are ports except Hamilton, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Ottawa, Toronto, and London. The aggregation of the population of Australia in the four large towns Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane is very remarkable, more than one-third of the population of the Australian continent being crowded into them. This appears to be mainly due to the enormous development of the external trade of Australasia, which is concentrated in these towns. In 1896 that trade reached the enormous figure of 129½ millions.

In other respects, however, the Colonies have made great progress. In the self-governing Colonies complete provision has been made not only for elementary education, but also for secondary and higher instruction. In all of them primary instruction is compulsory, and in Canada, Victoria, and New Zealand also free. Extensive provision has also been made for secondary and technical education and higher education provided for by the establishment of the following chartered and amply endowed universities empowered to grant degrees, McGill College and King's College, Montreal, Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College, Quebec, Laval University, Quebec, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and New Zealand Universities, and the University of the Cape of Good Hope; besides many endowed colleges in Canada and Australia.

In the other Colonies, as will be seen from the following pages, education has not been neglected, though with inferior resources and in most cases a mixed population, the provision for this purpose falls short of the standard in the more favoured colonies. There are endowed colleges in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and a university in Malta established by the Knights of St. John in 1769; and secondary education is not neglected in some of the others.

In the matter of railways and telegraphs great progress has also been made. In 1875, 7,121 miles of railway, and 22,116 miles of telegraph were open, as compared with 26,484 miles of railway in 1889 and 30,514 miles of railway in 1892. At the end of 1896 there were 34,409½ miles of railway, and 97,891 miles of telegraph. All the railways are the property of the several Governments, except those in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Newfoundland, and some of those in Canada, Cape, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; and so are all the telegraphs, except the line of the Tasmanian Cable Company and the oceanic cable network. As regards intercolonial communications, regular and efficient steam mail services now exist with all Colonies. Mauritius and Seychelles were connected with the world's cable system in November, 1893, and Labuan and North Borneo in 1894, so that all are in connection with the world's telegraph system except Fiji, British Honduras, Tobago, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, and New Guinea, which have as yet no cables. Excluding the private railways for which there are no returns available, the cost of construction of the 26,000 miles in operation at the close of 1889 was 286,804,732*l.* The receipts in 1889 were 20,834,525*l.*, and the working expenses 13,906,681*l.*, showing a net return of 6,927,844*l.*, or 2·32 per cent. on the cost of construction. In 1892 the number of miles in operation had further risen to 30,514, the receipts to 24,140,127*l.*, and the working expenses to 15,399,302*l.*; while the cost of construction had reached 325,731,536*l.* The 34,409½ mileage at the end of 1896 had cost 361,000,000*l.* to construct, and the earnings were 26,177,180*l.*, and the working expenses 15,776,389*l.*

The Parcels Post with this country is in operation to and from all of them (including also Ascension, Norfolk Island, Sarawak, Matabeland, and Tristan d'Acunha). As far as procurable, statistics of the postal operations of each Colony will be found in the general account of it in Part II.

The vast extent of territory over which is spread the population of the large self-governing colonies, has led to the development of very complete systems of local government by elected urban and rural boards entrusted with the management of local affairs, and with the usual rating powers. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, the government is centralised, and except in a few, independent local authorities are unknown, although the officials are sometimes assisted by municipal or other consultative boards. A full account of the somewhat peculiar system of local government in the Cape Colony and Canada will be found in the description of those Colonies.

In the matter of trade the Colonies have made great strides. During 1885 their imports amounted to 135,768,621*l.*, and the exports to 114,833,075*l.* Ten years before, in 1875, the figures were 115,858,522*l.* and 98,194,106*l.*, respectively, showing an increase in the value of imports of 17·2 per cent., and of exports of 16·9 per cent. In 1889, the imports had grown to 152,287,064*l.*, and the exports to 134,265,657*l.*, showing a total external trade of 14*l.* per head. In 1890 a further improvement took place, the imports reaching 148,071,228*l.* and the exports 140,529,200*l.*, showing on the population as given by the census of 1891, an external trade of 14*l.* 8*s.* per head. The trade of the United Kingdom per head in 1890 was 19*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, in 1891 19*l.* 14*s.* per head. In 1892 the trade both of the Colonies and the United Kingdom showed a falling off, that of the Colonies falling from 303,474,644 in 1891 to 283,852,865, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 744,554,982 to 715,434,048, and there was a further falling off in 1893, the Colonial trade falling to 287,655,540*l.*, and that of the United Kingdom to 681,826,448*l.* In 1894 the trade showed a slight increase, that of the United Kingdom reaching the sum of 682,130,677*l.*, and that of the Colonies 288,205,102*l.* The year 1895 showed a further expansion, the trade of the United Kingdom being 702,522,065*l.*, and that of the Colonies 299,547,838*l.* In 1896 there was a remarkable increase in the trade of the United Kingdom, which amounted to 738,188,118*l.* (18*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per head of the population), and a similar increase in the trade of the Colonies, which reached 338,049,447*l.*

During 1892, 1893, and 1894 the excess of the value of our imports from the Colonies over the value of our exports to them was 20, 17, and 19 per cent. respectively, which is greater than in any year since 1879, when it reached nearly 19 per cent., the average for the fifteen years being less than 8 per cent. The principal falling off was in our exports to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Australasia. In the

case of the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong the reduction was, no doubt, due to the heavy fall in silver, and in the case of Australasia to the extraordinary commercial crisis through which those Colonies have been passing.

In 1895 the excess in the value of imports over exports increased to 26 per cent, but in 1896 it sank to rather less than 3 per cent, imports having fallen by nearly 2,230,000*l.*, whilst exports rose by more than 144 millions.

As yet the trade of the Colonies is mainly an exchange of raw materials for manufactured goods. It is interesting to note how the main bulk of their 160,000,000*l.* of exports is made up. By far the largest item is wool, coming from Australasia and South Africa, with some from the Falkland Islands. In 1896, sheep and lambs' wool to the value of close upon 25 millions was imported into the United Kingdom, of which 21½ millions came from the Colonies, including rather more than a million from India. Out of the total of some 30,000,000*l.*, nine-tenths come direct to the world's great wool mart in London, making up nearly one-third of England's colonial imports. Australasia alone possesses one-fifth of the world's stock of sheep, and the whole Empire one-third. Next to wool stand sugar and molasses, the product of the West Indies (with British Guiana and British Honduras), Mauritius, Fiji, Natal, Queensland, and the Straits Settlements and Madras. The Colonies and India now supply about one-eleventh of our total supply of sugar. Another important branch of trade is the export of hides, skins, leather, and furs, the total reaching over 6,000,000*l.* sterling. These products come from Australasia, South Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, and are consigned mainly to London.

The total gold product of the Empire reaches eighteen millions sterling annually, or about three-sevenths of the world's production. This is contributed mainly by Australia and New Zealand and India, but the Gold Coast, Canada, British Guiana, and the Cape are also gold producers. Of the other principal minerals, the Empire, excluding the United Kingdom, yields 4½ millions sterling of silver; copper, 1½ millions; tin, 1½ millions; iron, 1 million; coals, 4½ millions, the bulk of which is exported from New South Wales, Canada, and India; and precious stones and other miscellaneous minerals, 5 millions. It has been estimated that the Empire possesses one-fourth of the world's stock of cattle, one-twelfth of its stock of horses, and one-fourteenth of its stock of swine. Corn and flour vary in amount according to American and European seasons, but the average colonial export is over 5 millions sterling, whilst the export of oxen, sheep and dead meat (including bacon) exceeds 4 millions, nearly the whole from Australasia and Canada. The latter country furnishes us with over 3,000,000*l.* of timber annually, and the Cape ¾ to 4 million pounds' worth of diamonds.

The Colonies are also beginning to figure to a considerable extent in our imports of dairy produce. From New Zealand, which has taken the lead in this respect, as in the supply of frozen meat, we received (during 1896), 56,373 cwts. of butter, and from Victoria, 154,805 cwts., besides 88,357 cwts. from Canada. Out of a total import of 2,244,525 cwts. of cheese in 1896, 1,234,297 cwts. were supplied by Canada, and 55,095 cwts. by New Zealand.

The other items of export are very numerous, the chief being coal, New South Wales and Canada), fish, fish oils, and lobsters (Newfoundland, Canada, the Cape, and Barbados), copper (Cape, New South Wales, South Australia, with some also from Canada, Newfoundland, and Queensland), tin (New South Wales, Straits Settlements, Tasmania and Queensland), tea (Ceylon), coffee (Ceylon, Jamaica, Straits Settlements), fruit (Trinidad, Jamaica, Tasmania, Fiji, Canada, and British Honduras), cocoa (Trinidad and Grenada) and horses (Canada and New South Wales). Smaller values are represented by ostrich feathers, palm oil and kernels, cinchona, logwood, and plumbago; and there are innumerable other colonial products of which the aggregate export does not amount to half a million sterling annually in each case. Some commodities of prime importance are, however, wanting. Little iron or quicksilver is produced in the Colonial Empire, though both Canada and New South Wales work their own iron and steel to a small extent; and practically no petroleum, sulphur, or platinum. A large field of nickel has recently been discovered in Ontario, and Canada now ranks as one of the largest sources of that metal.

So far as has been possible the tonnage of the shipping registered in each colony is given among the statistics in the body of the book, with the names of the various ports of registry. The total amounts to 1,422,976 tons, Canada possessing by far the largest share. In the United Kingdom the registered shipping amounts to 12,403,409 tons, or nearly nine times as much as in the Colonies. The shipping of the mercantile marine which ranks next to that of the United Kingdom, that of the United States, amounts to 2,326,838 tons.

Our Colonies have grown considerably in favour as a resort for emigrants. Only 35,264 persons were entered as emigrants of British origin to the British Colonies in 1837; of whom 29,884 went to North America, and 5,054 to Australasia. In 1892 the numbers were 23,254 to British North America, 15,950 to Australia, and 20,799 to other Colonies, mostly to South Africa, and in 1893 the numbers were 24,732, 11,203, and 23,930 respectively. In 1894 the numbers were 17,459 to British N. America, and 10,917 to Australasia, and 23,653 to other places, and in 1895, 16,622 to British North America, 10,567 to Australasia, and 20,234 to South Africa. In 1896 the numbers were 15,267, 10,354, and 24,594 respectively. Information on this head will be found in the particulars on page 14 as to the Emigrants' Information Office.

One very satisfactory feature is the very general development of savings banks and other institutions for promoting thrift. As will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, there is scarcely a Colony in which such institutions do not exist. The total amount of the deposits in these institutions on 31st December, 1889, was 28,292,572*l.* In 1894 the deposits reached 40,156,808*l.*, or 12½ per cent. of the public debt, and in 1896, 44,891,495*l.* Ordinary banking establishments exist in all the Colonies, except Labuan, Basutoland, St. Helena, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, New Guinea, and Zululand. The deposits at the end of 1893 amounted to 147,717,823*l.*, in 1894 to 150,671,080*l.*, and in 1895 to 151,842,891*l.* At the end of 1896 the deposits reached 157,427,202*l.*

Since 1870 the Imperial troops have been gradually withdrawn from all the self-governing Colonies, and now with the exception of the garrisons of the naval stations at Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Cape

				METEOROLOGY OF CAPITAL.			Colonies, &c.
United Kingdom	Bank Deposits, 31st Dec., 1896.	Savings Bank Deposits, 31st Dec., 1896.	Local Military Forces. ³	Average Annual Rainfall.	Thermometer.		
					Minimum.	Maximum.	
£	£	£	number	inches	degrees	degrees	EUROPE—
18.8	...	179,723	...	37.11	41.0	90.4	Gibraltar. ¹⁰
43.6	200,000	498,536	2,180	21.07	40.1	104.8	Malta. ¹⁰
58.8	...	...	670	19.16	57	78	Cyprus.
21.4	200,000	678,259	2,850	...	...	...	Total for Europe.
129.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	ASIA—
159.2	490,625	...	2,870	90.17	40.7	94.0	Ceylon.
110.0	...	...	1,919	74.07	67.3	92.5	Hong Kong. ¹⁰
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Straits Settlements
...	...	...	...	108	72	92	Malay States.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Labuan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Borneo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sarawak.
99.1	490,625	...	4,789	...	...	...	Total for Asia.
							AFRICA—
							Ascension.

Town, the land defence of these Colonies rests entirely on their local forces. Of the other Colonies Gibraltar, Malta, Natal, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Bermuda still possess Imperial garrisons. Including the garrisons of Halifax and Cape Town the total number of Imperial troops stationed in the Colonies is about 32,000 men, towards the cost of which the Colonies contribute about 250,000*l.* The various local forces of the Colonies, including volunteers, militia, and armed constabulary, number about 97,000, the Canadian militia alone furnishing a force of 45,000 men. The naval defence of the Empire still rests mainly on the Imperial navy, though the Australian Colonies and Canada have taken considerable steps in the direction of making provision in this matter. Fortifications have been erected at Cape Town, Freetown, St. Helena, Singapore, and Hong Kong, towards which the Imperial Government contribute about half of the total estimated cost. There are Imperial naval stations at Simon's Bay, Trincomalee, Bermuda, Esquimaux, Halifax, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Lucia, Hong Kong, and Ascension. One the most important event of recent years relating to the Colonies was the summoning of a Colonial Conference in London in 1887.

The invitations to this Conference despatched by Mr. Stanhope in November, 1886, met with a prompt response in all quarters. All the self-governing Colonies sent delegates, as well as Natal and Western Australia, and representative gentlemen from some of the larger Crown Colonies attended meetings at which matters of interest to these dependencies were discussed. The proceedings were opened on the 4th of April with an address from the President, Sir Henry Holland, now Viscount Knutsford, in which he reviewed the progress of the Empire during Her Majesty's reign, and indicated the object for which the Conference had been summoned. The most prominent question discussed was the organisation of Colonial Defence, and an important agreement was arrived at for the increase of the Australasian Squadron. Five fast cruisers and two torpedo gunboats were to be added to the squadron, the Colonies paying for maintenance and depreciation of these vessels 126,000*l.* per annum for ten years. All the Colonial Legislatures passed the necessary legislation for giving effect to this arrangement, and vessels have been completed, and are now on service on the Australasian Station having reached Australia in September, 1891. The defence of the important stations of King George's Sound and Thursday Island were also fully discussed, but no final decision was arrived at. It was also agreed that an Imperial Officer should be selected to inspect the Colonial forces and military defences. Among the other questions which came before the Conference were the provision for the Government of British New Guinea, and it was agreed that Queensland acting with New South Wales and Victoria should contribute 15,000*l.* a year for ten years for this purpose, the Imperial Government undertaking to provide a suitable steamer and maintain it for three years at an estimated cost of 29,000*l.* Queensland passed the necessary legislation in 1887, and the proclamation of sovereignty over the territory took place on the 4th of September, 1887. Dr. (now Sir) William MacGregor, was selected as the first administrator of the new colony.

A full interchange of views on the relations of the Australasian Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific took place between Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial delegates, and the Conference unanimously approved the position taken up with regard to Samoa, and also the proposal for a joint Anglo-French Naval Commission for the preservation of the neutrality of the New Hebrides.

Among other questions discussed were the Australian and Pacific Mail services, telegraphic communication with Australia, the proposal for an Imperial Penny Post, the adoption of similar legislation with regard to merchandise marks and patents, and the enforcement of Colonial judgments and Orders in Bankruptcy.

In pursuance of the arrangement as to the inspection of the local forces of Australasia referred to above, Major-Gen. Sir Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited all the principal Colonies during 1890, and inspected their forces and defences. One important result of this report was that it showed the importance of a closer union of the Australasian Colonies, and at the instance of Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, an Inter-colonial Conference was held in Melbourne during 1890, to consider the question of Federation. The result of its proceedings will be found in the account of the Colony of Victoria, and also of the proceedings of the Federation Convention which resulted from it. The two principal Colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, expressed approval of the principle of the Bill drafted by the Conference, but no effective result has yet been attained. A Conference of Australasian Prime Ministers was held at Hobart in 1895 to discuss the question, and measures have been passed by all the Colonies except Queensland for the election of delegates (ten from each Colony) to draft a Constitution Act. The delegates were elected in February, 1897, and met, and have prepared the basis of a constitution.

During 1894 a Colonial Conference was held at Ottawa, on the invitation of the Dominion Government to consider the question of trade and communications between the Colonies, and between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Delegates attended from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand and from the Cape Colony, and important resolutions were passed urging the removal of legislative or treaty obstacles to preferential tariff treatment within the empire, the establishment of a mail service between Great Britain and Australasia, via Canada, and the connexion of Canada and Australasia by a cable under British control. A Committee of representatives of the Imperial and Colonial Government was appointed in 1896 to consider the question of this cable.

1897.

The distinguishing event of the year 1897 was the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Early in the year invitations were addressed to the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies to attend the celebration in London as guests of the Queen. All the Prime Ministers, eleven in number, accepted and attended. They took part in the procession through the streets of London on the 22nd of June, when the Queen visited St. Paul's in state, and was present at a thanksgiving service. The Prime Ministers were escorted by detachments of

troops from their respective Colonies. Troops were also sent from almost all the other Colonies, and formed part of the procession.

The eleven Prime Ministers were made members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. Advantage was taken of their presence to hold a conference between them and the Secretary of State for the discussion of various questions of common interest. The proceedings were private, but a summary was presented to Parliament (C. 8595, July, 1897), in which were published the opening address by Mr. Chamberlain, setting forth the subjects of discussion, a short statement by Mr. Goschen on the question of naval defence with special reference to the Australian naval agreement, and the resolutions arrived at by the Conference. It was generally agreed that the meeting had been most conducive to the interests of the Empire, and that it would be well to hold similar meetings in the future when occasion offered. As a result of a resolution passed at the Conference the commercial treaties of this country with Germany and Belgium were denounced on the 30th of July, in order that the fiscal relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies might be completely independent of fiscal relations with foreign countries. This question had been brought prominently to the front by a Tariff Act passed in Canada, of which mention is made below, and the resolution was passed unanimously by the Conference largely in consequence of the urgent request of the Dominion Government. The matter of Imperial defence received much attention, and an offer was made by Sir J. Gordon Spragg, on behalf of Cape Colony, to present a first-class battleship as a contribution to the British navy.

Among other events of general interest during the year were the meetings and report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on South Africa, the Report of the Pacific Cable Committee, and the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the state of the sugar industry in the West Indies, and the appointment, under the provisions of the Imperial Act passed in 1896, of the Chief Justices of Canada, South Australia, and the Cape, as members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company, was appointed on the 29th of January, and consisted of fifteen members, among whom were Mr. Jackson (Chairman), Mr. Chamberlain, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Sir R. Webster, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Labouchere. The Committee began to take evidence on the 11th of February, and, after examining Mr. Rhodes, Sir G. Bower, Mr. Schreiner, Dr. Jameson, Sir J. Willoughby, Dr. Harris, Mr. L. Phillips, Mr. C. Leonard, Miss Shaw, and other witnesses, reported on the 13th of July that great discontent had existed in Johannesburg previous to the incursion, but that, whatever justification may have existed for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none for the conduct of a person in Mr. Rhodes position in subsidising, organising, and stimulating an armed insurrection against the Government of the South African Republic, and employing the forces of the British South Africa Company to support a revolution, and that his policy had involved him in grave breaches of duty. The majority of the Directors of the Company were acquitted of cognizance of Mr. Rhodes' plans, nor was there any evidence whatever in the opinion of the Committee that Lord Rosemead had the slightest knowledge of them. Neither the Secretary of State for the Colonies nor any of the officials of the Colonial Office received any information which made them, or should have made them, or any of them, aware of the plot during its development. The Committee finally put on record an absolute and unqualified condemnation of the raid and of the plans which made it possible. With regard to the administration of the British South Africa Company, the Committee received a report from Sir R. Martin (printed in the Parliamentary Paper C. 8547), but found that it was too late in the session to deal with that part of the enquiry.

The report of the Committee formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on the 25th of July.

The Pacific Cable Committee was appointed by Mr. Chamberlain in 1896, and its members were the Earl of Selborne (Chairman), Mr. G. H. Murray, the Honourable Sir Donald Smith, the Honourable A. G. Jones, the Honourable Sir Saul Samuel, and the Honourable Duncan Gillies. It took evidence from various electrical experts, submarine cable manufacturers, and commercial gentlemen; and in January, 1897, made its report, which has been sent out to the Colonial Governments concerned, and is still under their consideration, but has not yet been published.

A Royal Commission, consisting of Sir Henry Norman, Sir David Barbour, and Sir Edward Grey, M.P., had been appointed by Her Majesty's Government, towards the close of 1896, to enquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of the sugar-producing West India Colonies, and in January, 1897, after taking some evidence in England, the Commissioners left for the West Indies, where they visited British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Jamaica, and returned to England in May. In September they made their report which has been presented to Parliament and is under consideration.

The report was briefly to the effect that the sugar industry in most of the Colonies visited was in danger either of extinction or of very serious diminution, and that a grave crisis was impending. The Commissioners attributed this position of affairs to the continuous fall in the price of sugar, due, in part at least, to the effect of bounties given by foreign nations. They were of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should aim at securing the abolition of these bounties, and expressed the opinion that if this were effected a very large proportion of the present area of sugar-cane cultivation in the West Indies could be profitably maintained. The majority of the Commission did not advise that countervailing duties should be imposed in the United Kingdom against bounty-fed sugar as had been urged by most witnesses interested in the industry. The Chairman dissented from his colleagues, and recommended that this course should be taken.

The Commission unanimously recommended that steps should be taken, at the expense of Imperial

funds, to develop alternative industries to sugar by establishing an agricultural department for the instruction of cultivators in the West Indies. They also recommended that steamer communication between the Islands and with the United States should be subsidised; that grants should be made to clear off deficits in the public finances and in aid of revenue, and for the establishment of peasant cultivation in certain Islands. They also recommended that a loan should be guaranteed by the Imperial Government to enable central sugar factories to be established in Barbados.

In *Canada* the first year of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration has been eventful.

In April, 1897, the Liberal Government, which had come into power as the result of the general election of 1896, passed through Parliament a Tariff Act containing a clause, under which the Executive was empowered to grant immediately a rebate of 12½ per cent., and after 1st July, 1898, of 25 per cent., on the customs duties payable on goods produced in and imported direct from any country which, in their judgment, treated Canadian products as liberally as the products of such country would be treated in Canada if the benefits of the preferential clause were extended to it. The United Kingdom and the colony of New South Wales were at once admitted to this preferential treatment, and on account of the peculiar provisions of the Colonial Clauses in the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany, it had to be extended to the products of these countries, and consequently to the products of all countries entitled by treaty to most-favoured nation treatment in Canada.

Four days before the conclusion of the Tariff Bill, the Government announced that they had come to an agreement with Messrs. Peterson, Tate and Co. for a fast Atlantic mail service between Canada and the United Kingdom, and the contract was laid before the House for ratification. The Imperial Government had agreed to contribute £1,500,000 as its share of the mail subsidy. Negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a corresponding Pacific service between Vancouver and Australasia, thus providing for a fast conveyance of mails between the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia by an all-British route.

In the same session of the Canadian Parliament, arrangements were made for securing the construction of a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass to the rich goldfields of the Kootenay district of British Columbia, while the discovery of extremely rich deposits of alluvial gold on the Klondike River, a tributary of the Yukon in Alaska, has, in spite of the extraordinary difficulties of access, led to a rush of miners from all parts of the world, which will in all probability reach enormous proportions as soon as the winter is over.

It is satisfactory to record also that during the year a settlement appears to have been reached of the Manitoba Schools Question, which has so long disturbed the political atmosphere of the Dominion. As proof of the growing prosperity and progress of the country, and of the stability of its political institution, it may be mentioned that in the autumn the Dominion Government successfully floated a loan on the London market bearing only 2½ per cent. interest.

In *Australia* the main question of interest during the year has been the discussion of the Federal Constitution Bill. The draft prepared by the Convention at Adelaide in March was considered by the Parliaments of the various Colonies represented, and though numerous amendments were offered the general principles embodied in the draft were generally approved. When the Convention re-assembled in September at Sydney to reconsider the measure, a prolonged discussion took place on various proposals submitted for settling questions of differences between the two Houses of the proposed Legislature, and considerable progress was made in the revision of the rest of the measure before the Convention adjourned to meet at Melbourne on the 20th January, 1898, partly in the hope of seeing delegates from Queensland join in the final detailed discussion. This hope was not realised, as the Queensland Legislature, for the second time, shelved the Enabling Bill.

The Bill, as it then stood, provided for a Federal Executive, controlling defence, customs and excise, postal matters, &c., &c., and for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Australia to which appeals will lie from the Supreme Courts of the various States. Following the precedent of the United States rather than of the Dominion of Canada in the distribution of powers between the Federal and State authorities, the Federal authority would be limited compared with that enjoyed by the Dominion Government and Parliament.

General elections took place in *Victoria*, in *Western Australia*, and in *New Zealand*, and in each case the Ministry was sustained in power.

The prosperity of the Australian Colonies suffered from a severe and wide-spread drought.

The year 1897 found *South Africa* engaged in a struggle with Rinderpest, which had swept down from the north, and has caused severe loss nearly everywhere.

The *Cape* Government at first attempted to stop its progress by means of cordons, but this proved ineffectual, and inoculation has been resorted to.

The *Cape* also had to deal with a native rising which broke out in December, 1896, in *Bechuanaland*, and was not suppressed till ultimately the Langeberg, the stronghold of the chiefs Toto and Luca Jantje, where the Chief Galishwe had taken refuge, was captured in August. The lands of the rebels were confiscated, and they were given their choice by the Government of standing their trial or being indentured to farmers.

In *Natal* an agitation was carried on at Durban against the landing of Indians, and legislation was subsequently passed to restrict immigration. Sir J. Robinson, the Natal premier, resigned in February owing to ill health, and the Ministry was reconstituted under Mr. Escombe. After the general elections in September he resigned, and Mr. Binns formed a new Ministry.

In the early part of the year a state of considerable tension existed between the Government of the *South African Republic* and the High Court, and Sir H. De Villiers visited Pretoria in order to effect a compromise. In March President Kruger visited Bloemfontein and negotiated fresh agreements with the Orange Free State.

In April Lord Rosmead, whose health had for some time been failing, left the *Cape*, and in the same month Mr. Rhodes returned to *South Africa*. Delagoa Bay was visited in April by a powerful British squadron.

The Volksraad of the South African Republic met in May, and repealed the Immigration Law which had formed the subject of correspondence with Her Majesty's Government since it had been passed at the end of 1896.

Sir Alfred Milner arrived and assumed the Government of the Cape on the 5th of May. In September he made a tour in the Colony.

The ninety-seventh session of the Cape Parliament was marked by lengthy debates, culminating in a motion of no confidence in the Government, moved by Mr. Merriman. The motion was, however, lost by the casting vote of the Speaker (April 30th), and Sir J. Gordon Sprigg retained office and visited England with the other Premiers at the time of the Jubilee, which was celebrated enthusiastically not only in the British Colonies but by the Queen's subjects throughout South Africa. Before Sir J. Gordon Sprigg left for England, the Cape House of Assembly on the motion of Mr. Rose Innes resolved that the time had come when the Cape should arrange some basis of contribution to the Imperial navy, and that the Premier when in England should negotiate with Her Majesty's Government.

In August was published the report of a Commission appointed by the Government of the South African Republic in March to inquire into the gold industry. Johannesburg had been suffering from serious depression, and the report which recommended various remissions of taxation and improvements of administration was hailed with acclamation by the industry. It was however referred for consideration to a Committee of the Raad, by whom a report was presented which did not endorse the recommendations of the Commission, and the Raad adjourned without sanctioning them. Trade continues to be very much depressed.

Desultory fighting went on throughout the earlier part of the year in *Mashonaland*, but in October Sir Richard Martin was able to report that any further serious fighting was improbable, and that prospectors were going out. The opening of the railway to Bulawayo, bringing Matabeleland into direct connection with the Cape and with Europe, took place on the 4th of November, 1897, amid much rejoicing, and was attended by Sir Alfred Milner, Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson, and others. Mr. Rhodes, who had been unwell, was not present.

At the meeting of the Natal Parliament, towards the end of November, a bill was introduced to provide for the annexation of Zululand to Natal, and was passed. A proclamation was issued by the Governor incorporating Zululand with Natal on the 30th of December. Amantongaland had been previously proclaimed to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and annexed to Zululand. Natal therefore now extends to the Portuguese border.

In *Newfoundland* a general election took place towards the close of the year, which resulted in the resignation of Sir William Whiteway and the assumption of office by Sir James Winter. Since the change of Ministry economies have been made in various branches of the administration. The trial of bank directors, which had been long postponed, was at length held under the presidency of Sir D. Chalmers, who was appointed from England for that purpose. The directors of the Commercial Bank were acquitted, and in the case of the Union Bank directors the Government decided to take no further proceedings.

In *Cyprus* the policy of increased expenditure on reproductive public works was continued. The Treasury also consented to make provision for a loan of 60,000*l.* in order that works might be constructed on a large scale for the storage of water required for irrigation purposes. The works are on the point of being begun under the supervision of an engineer in the Indian Civil Service, who has been sent out to direct the operations. A fortnightly mail service between Cyprus and Egypt has also been established temporarily, and it is hoped that a permanent service will soon be obtained. The question of a railway and of harbour works is under consideration, and important reforms of taxation have been made with the object of lightening the burdens on smaller products.

At *Gibraltar* three large docks are being constructed for the Admiralty, and works are in progress for an enclosed harbour, the northern arm of which will form a commercial and coaling mole. The drainage works of the town will, it is expected, be completed early in 1898.

In *Malta* the beginning of the year found Valetta supplied with an electric lighting installation. Important schemes of drainage are under consideration. The plague in India, in consequence of which stringent quarantine regulations were passed, and the action of the French Government with regard to Tunis, were important external events affecting this island.

The *Eastern Colonies* had a peaceful and prosperous career during 1897.

In *Ceylon* there was a record revenue amounting to 23 millions of rupees, the result of the flourishing condition of the tea industry, and of profitable railways. Railway extension towards the north of the island, with the prospect of future connection with India at some distant date, was perhaps the main question of public interest during the year.

It was decided during this year to complete the Colombo harbour by constructing a graving dock large enough to accommodate ships of the navy, and also a patent slip for repairing smaller craft.

In the *Malay Peninsula* the first durbar of the rulers of the Federated Malay States was held on 11th July and proved a great success. A forward railway policy advocated by the Resident-General was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and is being actively taken in hand.

The *Straits Settlements*, *Hong Kong*, and in a lesser degree, *Mauritius* (in spite of being a sugar-producing Colony), enjoyed a substantial degree of prosperity, and vanilla growing in Seychelles made excellent progress. Only in *Borneo* was there any disturbance, the territory of the Chartered Company being the scene of small raids on the part of an outlaw named Mat Salleh.

Sir C. Mitchell went to India and Ceylon at the end of the year to make personal enquiries on the subject of Indian immigration.

Hong Kong, which was visited by the Bubonic plague in 1894 and again in 1896, was fortunately free from that epidemic last year, and was able to lend to the Indian Government one of its doctors and a nurse, who had gained experience in dealing with the plague, to advise and assist in coping with it at Bombay.

In the *West Indies* the year has been marked by increased commercial depression, caused mainly by

the low price of sugar, and therefore chiefly affecting those Colonies in which the cultivation of the sugar cane is the staple industry.

Negotiations, conducted through the United States Government in the first instance, led, in February to the conclusion of a treaty with Venezuela for referring to arbitration the settlement of the boundary question between Venezuela and British Guiana which had remained in dispute for so many years, and before the close of the year diplomatic relations between this country and Venezuela, suspended in 1887, were restored.

In February the Colony of Trinidad celebrated the centenary of the cession of the Island to the British forces under Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 18th of February, 1797. The festivities lasted eight days and medals were struck to commemorate the event. All the proceedings passed off most successfully and amid general enthusiasm.

An extension, long proposed, of the Bermuda-Halifax cable to Jamaica, has just been completed with the help of a subsidy from Imperial funds, and there is now therefore telegraphic communication with the West Indies by an all-British route.

In *West Africa*, at the beginning of 1897, the interior at the back of the Gold Coast* and Lagos Colonies was the theatre of several important movements. The Sofas, who had for some years been steadily advancing from west to east, had under Samory established a chain of posts across the whole of the hinterland of the Gold Coast; a German party under Dr. Grüner was advancing from Kraki on the Volta to Sansanne Mango; a French force under Commander Destenave was marching to Mossi, with the object of establishing a connection between the French Soudan and Dahomey, and two other French expeditions were travelling northwards from Dahomey. A party of Gold Coast forces was at Gambaga, in Mamprusi, under Captain Stewart, and another under Lieutenant Henderson R.N. was on its way to Wa.

Lieutenant Henderson, after occupying Wa, made a treaty with the King of Bona at Dokta, and reached Wa again in April, where he was attacked and made prisoner by the Sofas. He was subsequently released, and the Sofas evacuated Wa, which was afterwards occupied by the French.

Captain Stewart met Lieutenant Voulet at Tengrugu and Captain Seal at Yariba, and concluded provisional agreements with them pending the reference to the Home Government of the questions of disputed territory.

Lieutenant Voulet subsequently effected a junction with Captain Baud's expedition from Dahomey.

In July Sir W. Maxwell started for Kumasi, and in the course of the autumn Bontuku, Yegi, and Salaga were occupied.

Meantime the French force, marching under Lieutenant Bretonnet from Dahomey, occupied Boussa and other places in the "bend of the Niger." In August the French occupied Kishi.

In the autumn Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Northcott was appointed Commissioner and Commandant in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and Major F. D. Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., was appointed Commissioner and Commandant for the purposes of Her Majesty's Government in the Niger territories.

In October Commissioners appointed by the British and French Governments resumed the negotiations, which had been commenced in 1896 and suspended, for the settlement of territorial questions in West Africa.

Towards the end of the year the Gold Coast forces occupied Bona, Lobi, and Wa, and the telegraph line was completed to Kintampo; and in the hinterland of Lagos Bérébéré and Ilesha were occupied in December.

In the *Gold Coast* a Lands Bill, providing for control of land concessions, and for payment of rents or royalties to the Colonial Government, was read a second time in the Legislative Council and referred home. A report was completed on extensive investigations, commenced in 1895, as to the harbour accommodation of the Colony. A survey was made for a proposed railway from Takoradi Bay to the Tarquah mining district.

In *Lagos* an agreement was arrived at as to the boundary between the Colony and the Niger Coast Protectorate. An ordinance was passed in November providing for a loan of 525,000*l.* for the extension of the railway from Otta to Ibadan. The section from Lagos to Otta is under construction.

In *Sierra Leone* the Protectorate Ordinance came into force and a new system of administration of the Protectorate and of part of the Colony was inaugurated. The railway from Freetown was laid for about thirteen miles (September), and its extension from Sougo Town to Rotofunk approved.

In *Gambia* there was an exceptionally good harvest of ground nuts, the staple product.

* The boundary line between the British and French spheres of influence north of the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast respectively had only been determined as far north as the ninth parallel of latitude N.; beyond this no claim of either nation had been definitely acknowledged by the other, but treaties had been made by the Gold Coast Government with the natives in the hinterland of the Colony as far north as Mossi.

† In 1895 Her Majesty's Government formally notified to the Governments of France and Germany that the territory of Borgu had been placed under British protection. A French mission travelled in 1896 under Lieutenant Hourst from Timbuctoo down the Niger to the sea.

BAHAMAS.

Situation and Area.

The Bahamas, the most northerly of the British West Indian Colonies, are a chain of coral islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long., composed of about 20 inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, and the Biminis, all of which are ports of entry; and Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Cat Island, Watling's Island, once known as St. Salvador, the Berry Islands, and Andros Island (containing the only river). The total area is 4,466 square miles, or about half the size of Wales.

History.

St. Salvador, so-called by Columbus, the native name being Guanahani, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by him on his voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba mines, and the islands were abandoned. They were included in the charter given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578, but no visit was made to them or occupation effected, and in 1612 they were nominally attached to Virginia. Settlers from the Bermudas found their way in considerable numbers to Eleuthera, in 1646, and in 1666, some years later, also to New Providence. This latter island, and all the others between 22° and 27° N. lat. were granted by Charles II to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. No regular system of government appears to have been established however, and New Providence continued to be more or less merely a shelter for pirates and a disorderly set of people. It was laid waste by the Spaniards in 1680 or 1682, and in 1703 the French and Spaniards combined annihilated the settlement. After this it became a regular rendezvous for pirates, who were finally extirpated in 1718 by the English, under Captain Woodes Rogers, and a regular administration formed and colonists introduced, including a considerable number of Germans from the Palatinate. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by Great Britain, which was confirmed in their possession at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Presidency, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is very pleasant and salubrious in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States and Canada—there being an excellent hotel, owned by the Colonial Government, and other accommodation for tourists. The annual rainfall is 45 inches, the rainy season extending from June to October. The mean temperature is 79.5 degrees, the extreme range being from 54.7 to 96.2.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race. About one quarter are of European descent; English is universally spoken.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of the Colony are mainly with the United States. Considerable quantities of pine-apples and oranges, are exported. In 1896 the value of oranges, lemons, &c., and other fruits, 4,586*l.*, pine-apples 332,269 dozen, valued at 16,490*l.*

Cotton, the cultivation of which was introduced by Royalist refugees from the United States, was grown in large quantities prior to the abolition of slavery, and also during the American War, but has ceased to be a staple. The cotton exported in 1896, was only valued at 423*l.*

The cultivation and preparation of the sisal fibre plant has been stimulated recently, and the quantity and value exported in 1896 was 970,766 lbs., value 5,389*l.* The area planted at the end of 1896 was 20,000 acres.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly in many of the islands, but is little cultivated.

The Colony enjoyed great prosperity during the American Civil War, when it was the headquarters of many blockade running operations.

Fishing is extensively carried on, over 100 native-built boats, with 500 men, being employed. Shells and pearls are largely exported. Sponge-fishing employs a large fleet, 81,091*l.* worth being shipped in 1896. Nassau is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1896, 606 ships registered, of 27,071 tons.

Salt-raking, one of the earliest industries, has fallen off of late, the export of salt in 1896 being only 917*l.*, as compared with 2,470*l.* in 1890. Some of the islets yield guano. The chief imports are textile fabrics, bread stuffs, spirits, and wines.

Lighthouses on several of the islands have been established, and are maintained, by the Imperial Government at a cost of 13,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of stores supplied from England.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States current coin, silver of the Latin Union, and gold doubloons. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is no Colonial currency. A local bank, called the Bank of Nassau, was established on 1st June, 1889. It had on 31st December, 1896, a note issue of 5,500*l.*, and deposits amounting to 29,573*l.* A Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had on 31st December, 1896, 9,208*l.* deposited.

Means of Communication.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and but few good roads except in New Providence. There is regular fortnightly mail communication with New York and Cuba, and frequent vessels to and from Cuba and Key West. Till February, 1892, the nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe was Key West, but in that month a cable from Nassau to Florida was completed. The rates of postage are:—

	<i>Letters.</i> per ½ oz.	<i>Newspapers.</i>
Internal	1 <i>d.</i>	Free.
Postal Union		
Countries	2½ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 2 oz.
Elsewhere	4 <i>d.</i>	

A parcels post with the United Kingdom and the United States has been established.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted, under Letters Patent, by the Governor aided by an Executive Council of 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

0 50 100 200 MILES

Lighthouses thus .

Map showing the Bahama Islands, including New Providence, Andros, and Inagua, with major cities like Nassau and Freeport, and surrounding geographical features like the Florida Reef and the Windward Passage.

Council of 9 members, nominated by the Crown and a Representative Assembly of 29 members, elected for 14 districts by persons owning land of the value of 5*l.*, or occupying houses of the rental value of 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or half that amount in the outlying islands. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months, with land value 5*l.*; or being a householder of premises value 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or 1*l.* 4*s.* elsewhere, for six months. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200*l.* The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members, who have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

Education.

There is a Government system of elementary education, established 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1889. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local Committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 42 unsectarian Government schools, with 5,575 scholars, 10 aided schools with 929 scholars, 31 Church of England and 32 private schools, with 2,564 scholars. The Government schools were made free in 1885. The compulsory clauses of the law are enforced only in Nassau and the larger villages. Higher education is provided at the Nassau Grammar School, the Queen's College and St. Hilda's School, all in Nassau.

The total customs revenue in 1896 was 55,576*l.*

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	£45,869	£43,955	55,979	227,738
1888	45,578	44,429	38,878	198,478
1889	46,230	48,006	30,100	207,326
1890	54,826	48,688	39,759	228,923
1891	52,813	55,804	61,371	303,121
1892	59,704	63,223	130,331	334,079
1893	55,083	57,911	141,860	349,491
1894	47,492	57,645	95,641	341,883
1895	55,462	62,110	158,182	396,620
1896	65,126	60,134	161,081	436,578

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	29,669	2,914	156,873	189,456
1888	39,787	3,952	146,666	190,405
1889	35,592	6,300	133,624	175,516
1890	44,978	4,082	173,452	222,512
1891	39,572	4,838	146,260	190,670
1892	46,709	3,241	147,451	197,401
1893	45,758	3,588	138,999	188,345
1894	45,040	2,687	127,242	174,969
1895	36,128	2,745	133,708	172,581
1896	50,224	2,622	141,927	194,774

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U. K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	12,561	1,539	111,364	125,464
1888	10,826	1,898	108,806	121,530
1889	11,509	849	118,154	130,512
1890	14,095	994	153,032	168,121
1891	13,577	916	113,517	128,010
1892	9,067	407	135,662	145,136
1893	13,966	854	102,201	117,021
1894	16,301	798	102,279	119,378
1895	14,771	1,139	108,101	124,011
1896	13,411	377	125,184	138,972

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1896, 119,626*l.* (including 35,000*l.* borrowed in connection with the late "Public Bank," and 30,000*l.* Telegraph Cable Loan.)*

Population.

43,521 (Census 1881), and (Census 1891), 47,565. The island of New Providence contains 10,914 inhabitants according to census of 1891.

List of Governors.*

Bannerman, Sir A. ...	Governor	... 1854
Bayley, C. J., C.B. ...	"	... 1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B. ...	"	... 1864
Walker, Sir J., ...	"	... 1869
K.C.M.G., C.B.		
Strahan, Sir G. C. ...	"	... 1871
Hennessey, J. P., ...	"	... 1873
C.M.G.		
Robinson, Sir W. ...	"	... 1874
K.C.M.G.		
Callaghan, T. F., ...	"	... 1880
C.M.G.		
Lees, Sir C. C., ...	"	... 1882
K.C.M.G.		
H. A. Blake, C.M.G. ...	"	... 1884
Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	"	... 1887
Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, ...	"	... 1895
K.C.M.G.		
Sir G. P. Carter, K.C.M.G. ...	"	... 1898

*Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l.**

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. J. D. McLachlan.

Executive Council.

<i>The Colonial Secretary.</i>	R. H. Sawyer.
<i>The Attorney-General.</i>	G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.
<i>The Receiver-General.</i>	W. E. Armbrister.
	Jos. Brown.
	J. H. Young.

Clerk, Capt. J. D. McLachlan.

Legislative Council.

	G. T. R. Kemp, M.D., <i>President.</i>
W. M. G. Maclure, M.D.	J. B. Albury, M.D.
W. E. Armbrister.	C. A. Fraser.
J. Brown.	H. A. Brook.
<i>Clerk, J. S. G. Maclure, 50<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Messenger, R. B. Butler, 20<i>l.</i></i>	

House of Assembly.

*Speaker, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 100*l.**
*Chief Clerk, S. H. O. Clutsum, 85*l.**
*Assistant ditto, W. G. Maclure, 65*l.**

Members.

R. H. Sawyer.	J. H. Brown.
C. O. Anderson.	W. C. B. Johnson.
J. Bullard.	G. H. Johnson, jun.
O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.	E. C. Kemp.
J. P. Sands.	J. L. Saunders.
T. Russell.	O. F. Pritchard.
James H. Young.	H. W. Lightbourn.
W. F. Bethel.	H. C. Sturupp.
H. T. Rahming.	F. M. Menendez.
J. W. Culmer.	P. Bullard.
G. B. Adderley.	J. R. C. Young.
D. A. Brice.	C. W. M. Sutton.
F. A. Holmes, M.D.	R. F. Pyfrom.
A. E. Moseley.	C. S. Rae.
R. W. Sawyer.	

* The Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1889.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, J. K. G. T. Spencer Churchill, 700*l.*
Clerks, N. B. Burnside, 150*l.*, and Thos. E. D. Brace, 75*l.*
Registrar of Records, H. A. Brook, 200*l.*
Clerk, A. S. O'Brien, 75*l.*
Receiver-General and Treasurer, Hesketh Bell, 500*l.*, fees, and 30*l.* as Receiver of Crown Revenue.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, T. V. Matthews, 250*l.*; 2*nd* ditto, J. T. Lightbourn, 200*l.*; 3*rd* ditto, G. K. K. Brace, 100*l.*; 4*th* ditto, N. S. V. Solomon, 60*l.*
Port Officer, J. H. Bethel, 150*l.*, and 50*l.* boat allowance.
Auditor-General, W. R. Hunt, 350*l.*
Warehouse Keeper and Examining Officer, Henry Jameson, 250*l.*
Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wm. Miller, 400*l.*
Clerk, W. F. Hartman, 150*l.*
Inspector of Public Schools, G. Cole, 250*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance.
Postmaster, J. A. Thompson, 250*l.*
Clerk, C. O. Anderson, 100*l.*
 2*nd* Clerk, R. J. A. Farrington, 80*l.*
 3*rd* Clerk and Letter Carrier, , 50*l.*
Resident Surgeon Superintendent of New Providence Asylum, H. L. Dixon, M.B., 300*l.*
Dispenser of Medicines, F. A. Burnside, 80*l.*
Storekeeper, R. J. Bowe, 80*l.*
Chaplain, Rev. R. Saunders, 50*l.*
Inspector of Lighthouses, Staff Commander F. J. Lobb, R.N., 800*l.* (from Imperial Funds).
Clerk to Board of Public Works, N. B. Burnside, 40*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Judge of Admiralty, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 1,000*l.*, and fees in Admiralty.
Attorney-General, W. Rees Morgan-Davies, 400*l.*, and fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court.
Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Police, C. A. Fraser, 500*l.*, and quarters.
Registrar of Supreme Court, W. G. Maclure, 200*l.*
Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae and R. S. Johnstone, 500*l.* each.
Clerk in Police Magistrate's Office, Nassau, J. S. G. Maclure, 80*l.*
Coroner, Dr. F. A. Holmes, 50*l.*
Resident Justices, and ex-officio Collectors of Revenue, &c.—

Abaco, H. F. Duncombe, 150*l.*, boat allowance 15*l.*
Andros Island, L. E. Forsyth, 100*l.*, travelling allowance 50*l.*, house rent 25*l.*
Bimini, J. C. Bethel, 100*l.*, boat allowance 10*l.*
Crooked Island, J. M. Arauba, 150*l.*, boat allowance 15*l.*
Eleuthera, C. Napier Curling, 200*l.*, boat allowance 15*l.*
Exuma, John A. Bowe, 100*l.*, boat allowance 15*l.*
Harbour Island, H. E. W. Grant, 215*l.*, boat allowance 20*l.*
Inagua, P. W. D. Armbrister, 200*l.*, boat allowance 20*l.*
Long Island, S. T. Smith, 100*l.*, boat allowance 10*l.*
Ragged Island, J. Knowles, 80*l.* and 10*l.* boat allowance.
Rum Cay and Watling's Island, T. F. Jones, 120*l.*, boat allowance 10*l.*, travelling allowance 30*l.*
San Salvador, H. L. Reeves, 100*l.*, boat allowance 10*l.*

Jailor of Nassau, W. F. Dalzell, 150*l.*, personal allowance 30*l.*
Chaplain to Nassau Prison, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 50*l.*
Medical Inspector, Dr. Maclure, 130*l.*, *Medical Officer to Constabulary*, 60*l.*
Sanitary Inspector, S. Peters, 150*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Nassau, The Right Rev. E. T. Churton, D.D.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. T. Bailey, M.A., 400*l.*
Rector of St. Matthew and St. Ann, Nassau, Rev. R. Saunders, 275*l.*, and 52*l.* house rent.
Curate of St. Agnes, Nassau, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* rent.
Incumbent of St. Philip, Inagua, Rev. W. L. Glanville, 150*l.*, and 20*l.* rent.
Incumbent of St. David, Crooked Island, Rev. W. W. Duncombe, 150*l.*
St. Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Chrysostom Schreiner.

The prospective withdrawal of State aid to religion was provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1863.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, T. J. McLain.
Germany, R. W. Sawyer.
France (Vice), L. Taylor.
Spain, Señor Don Pompeyo Diaz y Cossio.
Spain (Honorary Vice), M. Menendez.
Sardinia, L. Taylor.
Denmark, E. George.
Portugal, M. Menendez.
Lloyd's Agent, L. Taylor.

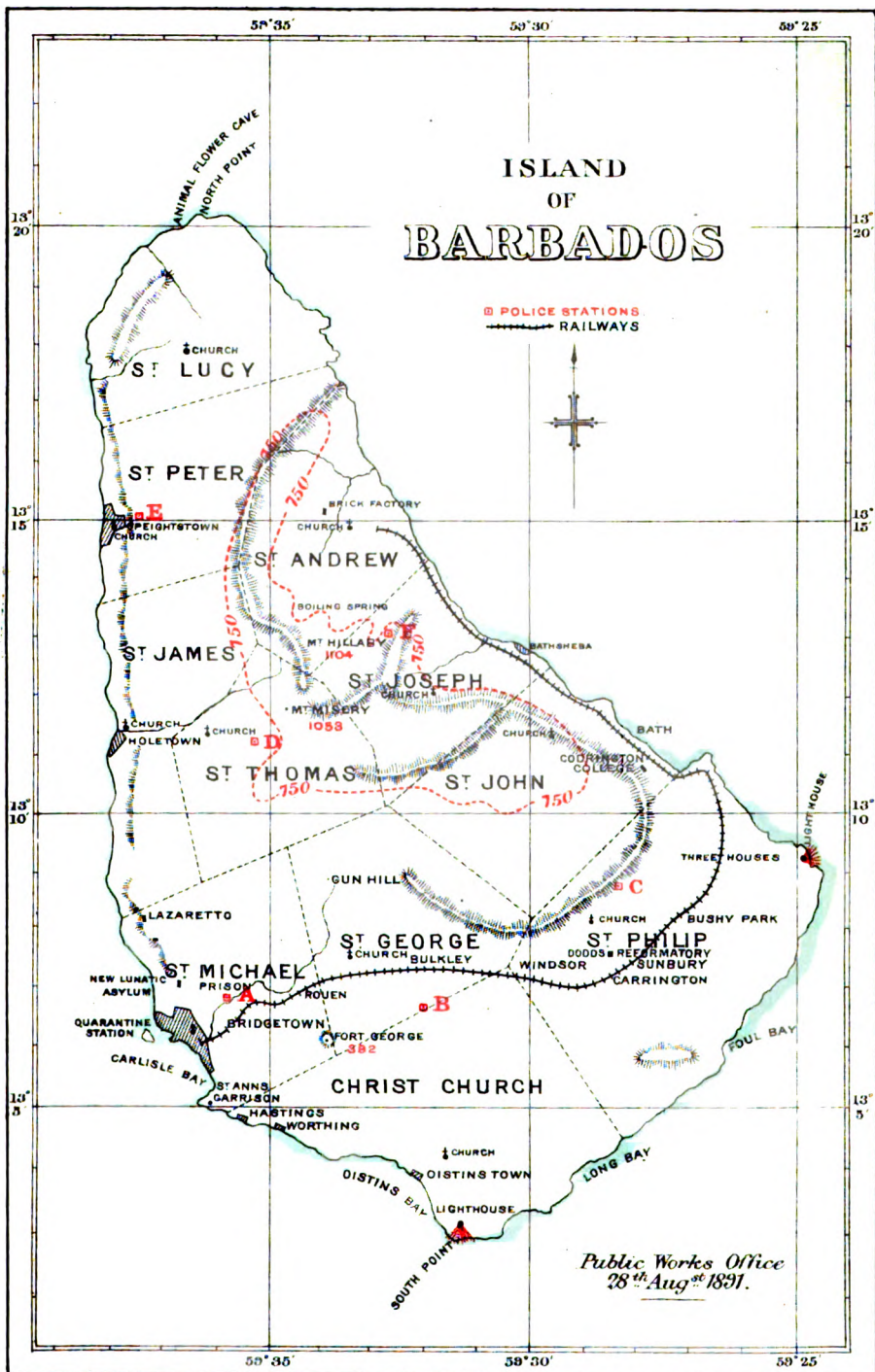
BARBADOS.

Situation and Area.

Barbados is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West, and is the most easterly of the Carribee Islands. It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 in breadth, and contains an area of 106.470 acres, or about 166 square miles, a little larger than Rutland.

History.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees which they found. It was nominally taken possession of by the English ship "Olive" in 1605, when it was almost uninhabited. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I. fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some thirty persons, landed on the leeward side of the island formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Carribee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300*l.* Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on



the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662, after the Restoration, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

General Description.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, in latitude $13^{\circ} 5' 42''$ North, and longitude $3^{\circ} 58' 29''$ West. This town contains, according to the census of 1891, 21,000 inhabitants. Speightstown, the only other town, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. It is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1896, 53 vessels, of a total net tonnage of 8,481 tons.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as off the parish of St. Phillip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation.

A geological map, with explanatory memoir of the island, was published in 1891 by Messrs. J. B. Harrison and A. J. Jukes Brown, which shows that that area of the island called the Scotland district, which is the part enclosed by a semicircular sweep of the ridge in the north-east, is composed of sandstones, clays, and infusorial earths, the products of which may be in future a valuable source of revenue to the island; already excellent fire-bricks are made near the end of the railway.

In Schonburgh's history of Barbados there is a short reference to the deposit of asphaltum found in the island, and Messrs. A. J. Jukes Browne and J. B. Harrison casually mention it as occurring occasionally in small quantities, which planters have attempted to burn under their sugar boilers, but not with sufficient success to lead to its general use. In 1895 an American named Julius Pinney suggested to Mr. Walter Merivale, M.I.C.E., managing director of the Barbados Railway, the possibility of mining it for commercial purposes. A mine was opened by Mr. Merivale on the

College Estate in January, 1893, from which about 1,000 tons of the purest asphaltum were extracted in the months March to August, 1893. The market is gradually opening to this new product, and prices are obtained varying from 2*l.* to 2*0*l.** a ton. There appears to be a demand for it in the following trades: varnish making, gas making, electric cable insulating, asphalt paving, &c. Several companies have been formed for the purpose of mining it in Barbados, and many private individuals are engaging in the same pursuit. It seems probable that the deposits extend under the coral in all parts of the island.

Much of the geological information concerning the coral area was obtained from borings, &c., made by the Barbados Water Supply Company, whose operations were undertaken with a view to supply the rural population of the different parishes with water up to a height of 750 feet above sea-level. The town of Bridgetown has been supplied for many years with an adequate supply of good water by the Bridgetown Water Works Company.

Both companies have been bought up by the Government, and the works are being extended to all the parishes of the island.

Industry.

The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were in ligo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. It is stated that, in 1863, there were 358 sugar-works in operation. At the present time they number 466. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheds of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses; in 1881, 52,236 hogsheds of sugar, and 33,521 puncheons of molasses. In 1891 the produce amounted to 50,517 hogsheds of sugar and 32,318 puncheons of molasses, as compared with 85,261 hogsheds of sugar, and 51,904 puncheons of molasses in 1890. In 1892, 56,619 hogsheds of sugar, and 43,356 puncheons of molasses. In 1893, 67,157 hogsheds of sugar and 43,374 puncheons of molasses were exported. The exports of produce to the 15th August, 1896, amounted to 54,242 hogsheds of sugar, and 37,046 puncheons of molasses. The area under sugar cultivation is estimated at 100,000 acres.

Population.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there were 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 were white, and the remainder coloured and black; the natural increase having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the labouring population. In 1881 the total was 171,452; by the census of 1891 the population is returned at 182,306, and is now estimated at 188,000. English is universally spoken. Labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in sterling, and British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation.

There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver, and there is but little gold in circulation. The only bank doing business in Barbados is the Colonial Bank, capital paid up 600,000*l.* sterling. Total number of branches throughout West Indies 13, with deposits of about 2,000,000*l.* and a note circulation (five dollar notes) of 400,000*l.* In Barbados, estimated circulation 50,000*l.* There is a Government savings bank which had on 30th September, 1896, 11,653 depositors, and deposits amounting to 182,286*l.*

Internal Communication.

A railway from Bridgetown to the parish of Saint Andrew (24 miles as surveyed) was commenced in 1880, and completed on 10th September, 1882. The total cost of construction was 195,284*l.*; the receipts for the year ended 30th September, 1896, were 7,131*l.*, exclusive of Government subsidy of 6,000*l.*, and the expenses 12,051*l.* It belongs to the Barbados Railway Company, Limited.

There is telephonic communication between the police stations by 35 miles of line, which cost 1,465*l.*, and is open to public use.

Mail Service, Postage, &c.

The Royal Mail steamers arrive in and leave Barbados every alternate week from and to England. There is also fortnightly communication with all the West Indies by these steamers. The usual length of the voyage from England to Barbados is 11 days.

Besides the Royal Mail, a steamer of the West Indian and Pacific, or the Harrison Line, arrives every week from Liverpool.

The direct line from London arrives monthly.

The Quebec line of steamers arrive fortnightly from the United States there are also other lines of steamers, viz., the Red Cross Line and Booth Line, which call at Barbados on their voyage from New York to the Brazils and *vice versa*, at intervals of about 20 days.

The Canadian line of steamers from Halifax arrive monthly. There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados, and direct cable communication with St. Vincent, and thence to the other West Indies, America, and Europe.

Rates of Postage.

Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Island per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i> each, and not exceeding 4 oz.
The United Kingdom, and all places abroad per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 <i>d.</i>	2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Parcels to West Indies 6 <i>d.</i> per lb, per lb.	England 8 <i>d.</i>
Do. do. United States 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	
Do. do. Canada 10 <i>d.</i> per lb.	

The Postal statistics of 1896 are as follows:—

	Letters.	Post-cards.	Other articles, such as Newspapers, Circulars, &c.
To United Kingdom...	84,625	2,167	54,011
„ other places ..	224,448	2,478	109,000
Total ..	309,073	4,645	163,011

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Law No. 41 of the 9th December, 1878, which authorises an expenditure not exceeding 15,600*l.* annually.

The central administration is vested in a Board appointed by the Governor, and the local control conducted by the clergyman of the district assisted by the School Committee. There are 185 schools, with 15,052 scholars (average attendance), and 27,589 on the rolls.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S.P.G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds, and four Island Scholarships at 40*l.* per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or sons of natives. There is a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation, which has been liberally supported by the legislature. It has a staff of 7 university men as Masters, a Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, and a Professor of German. The average number of pupils is about 150. Another First Grade School, "The Lodge," situated in St. John's parish, to the N.E. of the island, was re-opened in 1882, after having been closed for several years. The number of pupils at the close of 1896 was 42. There are four Barbados Scholarships, established by the Education Board, and endowed by the Colony, each of the annual value of 175*l.*, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years.

A first grade school for girls was opened in 1883, called the Queen's College. It has a staff of eight mistresses and a music master. The number of pupils was 125 at close of 1896.

Defence.

Barbados is the headquarters of the military force in the West Indies, having an imperial garrison of 35 officers and 860 non-commissioned officers and men. Charles Fort, on the south west of the island, is a fortified position carrying heavy guns.

Police, &c.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. In 1882 the Harbour Police (established in 1867) were combined with the Land Police. A Juvenile Reformatory was opened in April, 1883.

A new lunatic asylum, the construction of which was begun in 1891, supplies a want which had long been felt. A lazaretto is also kept up at the public expense; and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,630*l.* per annum.

Constitution.

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public officers. The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the Queen, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise. The qualification of members and electors are regulated by a

Franchise Act, which became law in April, 1884, and which repeals all previous legislation on the subject. By this Act a liberal extension of the franchise was granted, and about 2,167 electors are registered under its provisions, the number previous to its enactment being only 1,641. This and other Acts relating to the franchise was consolidated by the Representation of the People Act, 1891, which became law on 1st January, 1892. The only change made was the extension of the franchise to persons enjoying a pension of 50*l.* a year or more. The executive part of the Government consists of the Governor, Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and such other persons as may be nominated by the Queen, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly nominated by the Governor. This body is called the Executive Committee, and introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1885, by Royal Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands, and made a distinct Government.

The total Customs revenue in 1896 was 104,190*l.*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	163,489	154,610	880,199	1,028,388
1888	162,713	149,710	988,908	1,126,335
1889	174,720	146,106	1,047,486	1,217,728
1890	186,179	181,635	1,070,433	1,246,262
1891	163,905	176,800	1,047,501	1,178,305
1892	162,663	199,130	1,118,622	1,247,259
1893	161,730	164,633	1,100,747	1,224,067
1894	160,624	161,278	1,130,544	1,232,412
1895	146,315	152,039	1,072,750	1,163,536
1896	185,532	184,020	1,159,292	1,264,016

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	360,530	165,224	457,433	983,187
1888	428,818	181,809	448,363	1,058,491
1889	508,244	216,769	486,360	1,211,370
1890	508,698	213,255	471,770	1,193,723
1891	432,637	207,186	427,794	1,067,617
1892	469,317	195,855	416,399	1,081,571
1893	583,086	254,403	535,046	1,372,536
1894	507,534	227,514	544,286	1,279,334
1895	391,435	184,154	381,332	956,921
1896	467,649	181,644	399,593	1,048,886

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	142,963	314,014	606,430	1,063,397
1888	182,140	305,760	586,684	1,074,584
1889	131,384	280,319	617,884	1,029,588
1890	130,540	317,056	756,793	1,204,389
1891	74,605	261,765	477,884	814,254
1892	119,168	273,895	533,509	926,572
1893	141,942	319,688	781,451	1,243,082
1894	127,444	319,269	537,798	984,511
1895	69,760	262,991	254,547	587,298
1896	38,520	274,812	444,896	758,227

Public Debt, 31st December, 1896—405,100*l.*
Sinking Fund to redeem it—20,066*l.*

*Governors of Barbados since 1850.**

K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851
J. S. Gaskin	President	1852
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852
Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1856
Grant E. Thomas	President	1856
Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1858-62
James Walker	Administrator	1859
James Walker, afterwards Sir J. Walker, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1862-6
R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1865
Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1866
Sanford Freeling, C.M.G.	Administrator	1875
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	Governor	1875
Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.	Governor	1876
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1876
Major Strahan, C.M.G.	Governor	1876
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1878
Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1879
Major-General D. J. Gamble, C.B.	Administrator	1880
Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1880
Col. Sir R. W. Harley, C.B., K.C.M.G.	Administrator	1881
Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1882-5
Major-General Browne, K.C.M.G.	Administrator	1884
Sir Charles C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1885
Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1889
Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Administrator	1891
	Governor	1892

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General R. Fowler Butler).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Hon. Sir G. C. Pile, M.L.C.
The Hon. A. J. Pile, C.M.G., M.C.P.

Executive Committee.

His Excellency the Governor, *Chairman*.
The Members of the Executive Council.
The Hon. W. P. Leacock, Member of Legislative Council.
C. T. Cottle
J. Thomas Jones
R. Haynes
J. G. Austin

Legislative Council.

The Hon. Sir Geo. C. Pile, *President*.
The Hon. J. W. Parris, C.M.G.
The Hon. B. C. Howell.
The Hon. W. P. Leacock.
The Hon. John Kellman.
The Hon. William Kellman Chandler, B.A., LL.D.
The Hon. T. Yearwood.
The Hon. E. B. Colvin.
Clerk, W. H. Bailey.
Serjeant-at-Arms, The Provost Marshal, *ex-officio*.
Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Phillips, M.A., 33*l.*

* Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1889.

House of Assembly, elected annually (1894-95).

The Hon. A. J. Pile, C.M.G., *Speaker*.

Bridgetown	. . .	J. C. Lynch and J. G. Austin.
St. Michael	. . .	C. P. Bowen and A. S. Bryden.
St. George	. . .	G. Laurie Pile and J. P. Mason.
Christ Church	. . .	Fred. Clarke and Dr. J. R. Phillips.
St. Philip	. . .	Dr. C. E. Gooding and H. E. L. King.
St. John	. . .	G. A. Goodman and the Hon. W. Herbert Greaves, Q.C.
St. James	. . .	C. J. Greenidge and R. L. Culpepper.
St. Thomas	. . .	T. Parris and C. T. Cottle.
St. Andrew	. . .	J. Thomas Jones and A. P. Haynes.
St. Joseph	. . .	H. Graham Yearwood and R. Haynes.
St. Peter	. . .	The Hon. A. J. Pile, C.M.G., and C. P. Clarke.
St. Lucy	. . .	H. B. Skeete, jun., and J. C. Packer.

Clerk, W. L. C. Phillips, 400*l*.

Deputy Clerk, F. A. Layne, 150*l*.

Marshal, J. H. Weatherhead, 50*l*.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Lawrance Greaves, 32*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l*, and 600*l*. per annum table allowance.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lieut. F. R. Barton, 300*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Ralph C. Williams, 750*l*, and fees averaging 16*l*. per an.

Correspondence Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. H. Bailey, 300*l*; *Clerks*, H. W. Collymore, 150*l*; J. B. Howell, 100*l*; A. G. Howell, 75*l*; W. H. Alder, 50*l*.

Record Branch.

Clerks, F. G. Knight, 200*l*; C. L. Elder, 100*l*; and W. L. Crumpton, 60*l*.

Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, John S. Howell, 1,000*l*.

Chief Clerk, E. S. Bailey, 250*l*.

Clerks, W. N. Phillips, 150*l*; W. G. Thomas, 80*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, 600*l*.

Chief Clerk, S. S. Phillips, 250*l*.

Clerks, D. Lamming, 150*l*; J. H. Evelyn, 100*l*; A. B. Stokes, 75*l*.

Customs.

Controller, P. L. Dillon, 600*l*; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, averaging 10*l*.

Landing Surveyor, R. Dickson, 350*l*.

Customs Officers, W. Everard, A. D. Bynoe, each 300*l*; G. B. King, 240*l*; W. Borcham, 225*l*; J. S. Lloyd, W. L. McKinstry, each 200*l*; W. D. Maxwell, E. H. Lyder, each 160*l*; J. A. Collymore, E. H. Johnston, A. R. Best, each 150*l*; W. L. Lord, P. L. H. Archer, J. S. Sainsbury, C. F. Hoad, W. E. Newsam, and R. Browne, each 100*l*.

Admeasurer of Ships, W. S. Stephenson, fees 44*l*. in 1896.

Inland Revenue Department.

Inspector of Officers, W. L. H. Haynes, 300*l*.

F. N. Stokes and E. P. Boyce, 200*l*. each.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector of Police, C. J. Lawrance, 400*l*, and quarters.

Sub-Inspector, A. R. Chancellor, 200*l*. and quarters.

Chief Clerk, C. E. Goodman, 100*l*.

Medical Officer Central Station, &c., T. Bowen, M.D., 160*l*.

Inspector of Prisons, F. I. Smith, 100*l*.

Visiting Justices at Glendairy, J. G. Knight and S. J. Fraser.

Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, 600*l*.

Governor of Glendairy Prison, J. M. Lash, 350*l*, and quarters.

Surgeon to Glendairy Prison, T. Bowen, M.D., 200*l*.

Chaplain to Prisons, Rev. J. L. Greaves, 300*l*.

Schoolmaster at Glendairy, J. H. Moore, 75*l*.

Superintendent of Juvenile Reformatory, J. R. Bovell, 300*l*, and quarters; and *Superintendent Botanical Station*, 150*l*.

Chief Officer, E. L. Skeete, 100*l*, and quarters.

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, C. J. Lawrance, 100*l*.

Assistant-Superintendent, A. R. Chancellor, 50*l*.

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Trimmingham, 600*l*.

Accountant, E. F. Evelyn, 300*l*.

Clerks, F. C. King, 225*l*; F. M. Bishop, 150*l*;

H. H. Heath, 125*l*; R. F. B. Hutchinson, 100*l*;

J. S. A. Hurley, 100*l*; I. J. Tindling, 75*l*;

H. D. Claret, 60*l*; J. Hutchinson, 50*l*, all with fees.

Public Works.

Superintendent, E. F. S. Bowen, F.S.I., 300*l*.

Clerk, E. B. Bynoe, 100*l*.

Storekeeper, J. O. D. Boyce, 80*l*.

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour and Shipping Master, J. K. Kirkham, 275*l*. with fees as shipping master in 1896, 292*l*. and allowance of 54*l*. for boats and office rent.

Assistant Harbour Master, A. Browne, 150*l*. and fees, in 1896, 23*l*.

Clerk, L. K. Grant, 40*l*.

Health Officer, Thos. Bowen, M.D., 200*l*.

Assistant Ditto, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., 100*l*.

Savings Bank.

Secretary and Actuary, C. G. Howell, 300*l*, and bonus, 100*l*.

1st Clerk, C. N. Roach, 75*l*, and bonus 25*l*.

2nd Clerk, J. C. Kellman, 50*l*, and bonus 25*l*.

3rd Clerk, O. C. Dear, 50*l*.

Public Library.

Librarian, Rev. J. E. Walcott, 240*l*.

Clerk, A. W. Ford, 50*l*.

Public Market.

Clerk and Inspector of Weights and Measures, G. T. Taylor, 200*l*, and fees.

Inspector of Meat, G. T. Taylor, 150*l*.

Sub-Inspector, W. H. Thorpe, 100*l*.

Medical Surveyor, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir W. C. Reeves, Kt., 1,500*l*.

Attorney-General, W. H. Greaves, B.A., Q.C., 1,000*l*.

Solicitor-General, G. A. Goodman, nil.

Queen's Solicitor and Proctor, E. K. Taylor (fees).

Master in Chancery, W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.D., (fees 1,074*l*. in 1896).

Registrar in Chancery, Robert Haynes (fees 401l. in 1896); also *Clerk of the Crown*, with 100l.; and *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas* (fees 178l. in 1896).

Official Assignee, R. J. Cluckett (fees 327l. in 1896). *Escheator-General*, (vacant).

Casual-Receiver, B. E. Bynoe, fees.

Registrar in Admiralty, E. K. Taylor, fees.

Marshal ditto, Robert Haynes, fees.

Five Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds, &c., W. L. C. Phillips, C. P. Bowen, Thomas Peterkin, M.C.P., J. W. C. Catford, T. H. Sealy, B.A., fees.

Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.D.; N. F. Briggs, B.A., and J. G. Knight, 450l. each.

Clerk to ditto, E. G. Sinker, 250l.

Judge of Petty Debt Court, S. J. Fraser, 450l.

Chief Clerk Petty Debt Court, St. Michael's, H. E. S. Hodges, 200l.

2nd Clerk, C. C. Gill, 100l.

2nd Assistant Clerk, H. P. Simmons, 50l.

Police Magistrates of Bridgetown and St. Michael, H. S. Seon, and J. P. Massiah, 450l. each.

Police Magistrates of Rural Districts—

B.—A. Sealy, 350l.

C.—H. S. Thorne, 350l.

D.—M. J. Berkeley, 350l.

E.—W. W. Gowley, 350l.

F.—W. T. Armstrong, 350l.

Coroner for—

St. Michael, N. F. Briggs, B.A., 150l.

Christ Church and St. George, A. Sealy, 100l.

St. Philip and St. John, J. Sealy, M.D., 100l.

St. Joseph and St. Andrew, Eustace Greaves, M.B., C.M., 30l.

St. James and St. Thomas, J. E. Moore, M.R.C.S.E., 80l.

St. Peter and St. Lucy, W. H. Jordan, 80l.

Medical.

Visiting Surgeon, General Hospital, F. B. Archer M.B., C.M., 100l.

Ditto, ditto, T. Sinclair Browne, M.B., 100l.

Ditto, ditto, T. L. Gaskin, M.R.C.S.E., 100l.

Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, C. Bowen, M.D., 300l., and quarters.

Junior Res. Surgeon, C. G. Gooding, M.B., 200l., and quarters.

Chaplain, Rev. G. J. Clark-Holman, 30l.

Secretary, Dudley Wilson, 125l.

Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, A. Field, M.B., C.M., 500l., and quarters.

Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Greaves.

Resident Steward, L. A. Corbin, 100l., and quarters.

Visiting Physician, Lazaretto, J. E. Moore, M.R.C.S.E., 100l.

Superintendent, A. B. Winter, 125l., and quarters.

Steward, F. Spencer, 50l.

Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Bovell, 30l.

Clerk, Board of Health, J. Sanderson, 100l.

Educational.

President of the Education Board, The Right Rev. H. Bree, D.D.

Principal of Codrington College, Rev. Canon T. H. Bindley, M.A., B.D., 450l. and house.

Medical Lecturer, &c., of ditto, H. J. Wolesey, M.B.C.M., 40l.

Island Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., 500l., and fees in 1896, 808l.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry, &c., R. R. Hall, 320l. to 350l.

Head Master of Harrison College, H. Deighton, M.A., F.R.A.S., 600l., fees, and quarters.

Assistant-Masters of ditto, O. de C. Emtege, B.A., C. G. Eden, B.A., E. Ross Barker, B.A., A. S. Cocks, B.A., G. B. Cox, B.A., H. M. Sylvanus, B.A.

Science Master, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A.

Assistant Science Master, R. R. Hall, B.A.

German Master, Herr Ludlow, 100l.

Inspector of Schools, Rev. J. E. Reece, M.A., 400l.

Assistant-Inspector of Schools, Jos. A. Carrington, 300l.

Secretary of Education Board, Rev. J. R. Nichols, B.A., 200l.

Assistant Secretary of Education Board, Jos. Collymore, 75l.

Assistant-Examiner, G. T. Cumberbatch, 130l.

Superintendent Botanical Station, Dodds Reformatory, J. R. Bovell, 150l.

Poor Law Board.

President, Hon. W. P. Leacock, M.L.C.

Members, Rev. J. Y. Edghill, J. P. Mason, M.C.P., W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.M., and F. J. Clarke, M.C.P.

Poor Law Inspector, C. Hutson, M.B., C.M., 600l.

Secretary, A. R. Fields, 125l.

Water Works Department.

Members.

Speaker House of Assembly, Chairman, A. J. Pile, C.M.G.

W. P. Leacock, M.L.C., C. T. Cottle, M.C.P.

G. A. Sealy, J. E. Ince, J. J. Law, D. M. Simpson.

Officers.

* *Engineer and Manager*, George Lingwood, C.E., 1,000l.

* *Assistant Engineer*, A. de Saubergue, A.M.I.C.E., 350l.

* *Inspector*, J. R. M. Cave, 80l. to 100l.

* *Engineer's Clerk*, O. Smith, 65l.

Timekeeper, J. Doorly, 37l. 10s.

* *Secretary*, J. Inniss Howell, 600l.

* *Chief Clerk*, W. W. Inniss, 200l.

* *2nd Clerk*, L. C. Taggart, 75l.

* *Captain Steam Launches*, L. Bilby, 100l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D., 1,000l.

Chancellor of the Diocese, F. M. Alleyne, Barrister-at-Law.

Archdeacon, Rev. P. L. Phillips, M.A.

Registrar of Diocese, Thomas H. Sealy, B.A., fees.

Dean and Rector of St. Michael, The Very Rev.

T. Clarke, M.A.

Christ Church, Rev. Canon A. Alder.

St. Philip, Rev. Canon E. L. Smith.

St. George, Rev. G. Sissett.

St. John, Rev. Canon E. M. Sealy, M.A.

St. Joseph, Rev. E. S. Thorne, S.C.C.

St. Andrew, Rev. G. E. Elliott.

St. Thomas, Rev. E. N. Thomas, S.C.C.

St. James, Rev. Canon W. C. Watson.

St. Peter, Ven. Archdeacon P. L.

Phillips, M.A.

St. Lucy, Rev. H. Hutson.

There are also 30 curates paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 200l. each, and most of

* These Officers are paid from the Public Treasury, but are not entitled to a pension.

320l., house and globe.

them are provided with residences or allowances or house rent.

The Roman Catholics receive 50*l.* a-year.

The Moravians receive 400*l.* "

The Wesleyans receive 700*l.* "

The total expenditure on the ecclesiastical establishment is 11,377*l.*

Officers, Military (Barbados).

Major-General, R. Fowler Butler.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lt.-Col. A. M. Paterson.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. E. Dickenson, R.E.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Dep. Assistant Commissary-General, Major J. B. Archdale.

District Paymaster, Lt.-Colonel S. D. Crookenden.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, Geo. T. Tate.

" A. St. Hill, Vice-Consul.

Denmark, A. R. Raven.

France, J. G. Austin, jun., Agent Vice-Consul.

Sweden and Norway, J. G. Austin, jun.

Portugal, N. E. Parravicino.

Dominican Republic, N. E. Parravicino.

Colombia, N. E. Parravicino.

Paraguay, N. E. Parravicino.

Netherlands, V. Henschell.

Venezuela, C. A. Daniel.

Hayi, L. E. De Lagarde, Consul-General.

Austria-Hungary, N. E. Parravicino.

Spain, S. H. McCormick.

Germany, V. Henschell.

Peruvian Republic, V. Henschell.

Russia, V. Henschell, Vice-Consul.

Mexico, V. Henschell.

Brazil, S. H. McCormick.

BASUTOLAND.

Situation and Area.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval in the north-east of the Cape Colony; the main axis, about 150 miles in length, lying in a north-easterly direction. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles, or nearly as large as Belgium.

It lies between 29 and 30 degrees South Lat., and between 27 and 28 degrees East Long.

Description and Climate.

The territory, which is well watered, and enjoys an excellent climate, is the finest grain producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The scenery is grand, and in many parts extremely beautiful.

The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged. The extension of arable culture has tended to drive the cattle more and more into the high grounds. The mean temperature during the year 1895-6 was 58° Fahr., the absolute maximum being 94° and absolute minimum 17°. The rainfall was 40 inches.

The climate is perfect for Europeans and natives alike, and when more easily reached the country will prove a great health resort. Its high altitude and pure atmosphere prove most invigorating. *Phthisis pulmonalis* is almost unknown except among the section of natives who have taken to wearing clothes, and Europeans who have come to the

country on account of their disease. The latter in early stages of the disease improve at once. Persons suffering from malarial fever or its results are benefited greatly by a short residence in Basutoland. Leprosy imported from the Orange Free State and Cape Colony has now a firm hold in the country, one in every 2,500 persons being a leper. As yet it has been possible to do little to check the spread of the disease.

Population and Industry.

In 1875, when Basutoland formed part of the Cape Colony, at the general census of the Colony taken in that year, the European population of Basutoland was 499, and the native 127,707. At the census of 1891, the population numbered 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives.

The statistics, stock, etc., in 1875 were, 35,257 horses, draught cattle 28,626, other 188,791; sheep, woolled, 240,270, other 49,537; goats, angora, 13,592, other 147,162; pigs 15,237; ploughs 2,770, harrows 269. In 1891 the number of horses was 81,194, of cattle 320,234, of ploughs 10,434, and of wagons 808, showing an enormous increase in the wealth of the country.

Maseru, the capital, and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper; and coal has been found and is used in some parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply.

History.

The Basutos appear to have been composed of the remnants of several tribes which were broken up in the wars waged by Moselikato, the king of the Matabeli, in the early years of the present century. These remnants were united in about 1818 under Moshesh, a chief of great ability, who ruled for many years.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basutos were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission, and made peace.

A few years later, in 1856, disputes arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State respecting boundary questions, and hostilities resulted which lasted from 1856 to 1858, with indecisive results, and were concluded by the Treaty of Aliwal, 1858, but collisions frequently recurred.

In 1865 the war broke out afresh, and Moshesh again claimed the protection of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. He declined to interpose actively, but despatched a British Commissioner, to Thaba Bosigo, the capital of Basutoland, to settle the difficulties. This measure met with little success, and in the end the Boers were successful, and Moshesh sued for peace. At the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, April 1866, he recognised the permanent cession of a portion of his district and acknowledged himself a subject of the Orange Free State.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed, and the Basutos, pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction, when they again appealed to be taken under the authority of the Queen, and in January, 1868, Sir Philip Wodehouse received authority to recognise Moshesh and his tribe as British subjects, and for the incorporation of their territory. This was carried into effect by a proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

The country remained in a very unsettled condition, until it was annexed to the Cape by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The subsequent history of Basutoland was one of much trouble and disturbance.

In March, 1879, Moiroisi, the chief of the Quithing district, in the south-east of Basutoland, rescued from justice his son Doda, who had been arrested for horse-stealing; and, on the Colonial authorities demanding his surrender, broke out into open defiance of its authority. Owing to the great natural strength of his country and stronghold, considerable difficulty was experienced in subduing him; but in December of that year, his stronghold was carried by storm, and he himself fell in the assault. The proposals of the Colonial Government to divide the territory occupied by the adherents of this chief into lots for occupation by European settlers gave rise to great discontent among the Basutos who had remained loyal. This discontent was further increased by the extension of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, providing for a general disarmament, to Basutoland by Proclamation in April, 1880, and culminated in the revolt of almost the whole tribe when an attempt was made to put the Act in force. The rebellion spread to the native territories east and south of Basutoland, East Griqualand, Tami-bookieland, and the Pondonisi, where the rising was signalized by the treacherous murder of Mr. Hope, the magistrate, and other Europeans.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Colony to reduce the Basutos to submission by force of arms, but without decisive success, though the loss of their cattle, and the interruption of cultivation, caused great distress amongst them. Early in 1881 overtures for an arrangement were made by the leading chiefs, and, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, the High Commissioner acted as arbiter between the Colonial Government and the Basutos.

The terms of his award were, the registration of arms, the payment of compensation to those natives who had remained loyal by the tribe, and also the payment of a fine of 5,000 head of cattle. The award was accepted by the Basutos and the fine paid, but little was done towards fulfilling the other conditions. The Colonial Ministry, with a view to facilitate a settlement, cancelled the award and induced the Cape Parliament to assume the burden of compensating the loyalists. The Disarmament Proclamation was also repealed, and at a Pitso held on the 24th of April, 1883, a very liberal constitution was offered to the Basutos. Masupha, however, the chief of the Berea district, with several other chiefs of influence, held aloof, and practically declared their intention to have no further connexion with the Colonial Government, and the tribe generally were understood to wish to be under the direct authority of the Imperial Government. In the meantime a strong feeling in favour of the entire abandonment of Basutoland had grown up in the Colony, and on the request of the Colonial Ministry the Imperial Government decided to undertake for a time the administration of the country on condition that satisfactory evidence was given by the Basutos of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should undertake to cause the frontier

to be respected by its subjects, and that the colony should pay over towards the cost of administration the customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. This offer was accepted by the Colony, and provision was made in the Basutoland Disannexation Act of 1883 for the payment of 20,000*l.* a-year, and the Free State also intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions so far as it was concerned.

A great national Pitso of the Basutos was held on the 29th of November, 1883, attended by the representatives of more than two-thirds of the whole tribe, who unanimously expressed their willingness to comply with the conditions on which the Imperial Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the administration of the country. Several important chiefs who were not at the Pitso subsequently expressed their concurrence in this resolution, Masupha alone refusing to accept the offers of the Government and desiring to remain independent. Her Majesty's Government upon this decided that their conditions were sufficiently complied with, advised the Queen to sanction the Dis-annexation Act, and immediately took steps for carrying on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown, from the 13th March, 1884. Masupha tendered his submission in 1886, and asked for a magistrate to be resident in his district.

Constitution.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation.

The Chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Courts, where all cases between European and natives are brought.

For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into 7 districts, namely, Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeteng, Quithing, and Quacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the post office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences.

The latest reports describe a great improvement in the state of the country. Law and order have been restored, serious crime is rare, and the drinking habits, which threatened to destroy the people, have been practically abandoned owing to the influence of the leading chiefs, the Missionaries, and the Government. There is now not a single canteen in the country. The area under arable cultivation steadily increases, and there is less and less tendency to stock-thieving and petty warfare.

Education.

Excellent work is being carried on in the country by Missionaries, in whose hands the labour of education is almost exclusively vested. There are 144 schools, with 7,930 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants in aid of education to the extent of 3,869*l.* were made for the year 1896-97.

Means of Communication.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and flooded generally in

summer. The usual mode of conveyance is by ox-waggon or light cart.

The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport, but the periodical rains draining down from the high watersheds seriously damage them. There are no railways in the country.

The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State. There is a weekly mail service by carts, and letters to and from Europe take about 22 days, to Cape Town 4 days. Postal rates are similar to those of the Cape Colony, viz., internal *1d.*, foreign *2½d.* The parcels post and money order systems have been extended to Basutoland. The telegraph stations are Maseru and Mafeking, whence there is direct communication with Cape Town.

Trade.

Imports for the year ended December, 1896, amounted to 135,560*l.*, and the exports were estimated at 160,277*l.* The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries.

The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, and wools. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

Basutoland from the 1st July, 1891, has been admitted into a Customs Union with the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, by which arrangement a share of customs duties collected at the ports of the Cape Colony is credited to Basutoland, but retained by the Cape Government on account of the annual contribution of 18,000*l.*

Currency and Banking.

There are no banks in the Territory, but a Government Post Office savings bank has been established. The currency is exclusively British, but exchange, and even the payment of taxes, is still largely conducted by barter.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1885-6	£26,786	£26,414
1886-7	30,265	29,094
1887-8	30,102	30,584
1888-9	37,210	34,872
1889-90	39,606	37,265
1890-91	41,784	40,825
1891-92	40,753	42,657
1892-93	41,045	39,838
1893-94	43,667	41,301
1894-95	44,627	43,064
1895-96	45,654	42,971
1896-97	45,868	45,768

(Year ends 30th June.)

There is no public debt.

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, Colonel Sir Marshal James Clarke (late R.A.), K.C.M.G., 1,800*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance (acting in Zululand).

Acting Resident Commissioner, Sir G. Lagden, K.C.M.G.

Acting Government Secretary, H. C. Sloley.

Assistant Commissioners, S. Barrett, J. W. Bowker, T. P. Kennan, L. Wroughton, J. C. Macgregor, F. Enraght, Moony, and C. Griffith.

Sub-Inspectors of Police, W. Boxwell, E. D'U. Blyth, C. E. Boyes, H. R. Cartwright, J. P. Murray, W. D. P. Mansel, R. M. Bosworth Smith, Lewellyn Griffith.

Accountancy Clerk, C. Y. Brabant.

Postmaster, Maseru, John Mackay, 200*l.*

Medical Officers, N. M. McFarlane, W. M. Eaton, E. C. Long, W. R. Nettle, and L. Webb.

There are no Foreign Consuls.

BERMUDA.

Situation and Area.

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32° 15' N., and long. 64° 51' W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677, and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles. The total area is estimated at 18 square miles (less than one-eighth of Rutland.)

History.

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudes, after whom they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards however took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, "The Sea Venture," while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudes, called the group after him, "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I.; but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000*l.* to a new body of adventurers, called "The Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers' Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

General Description.

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 10 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

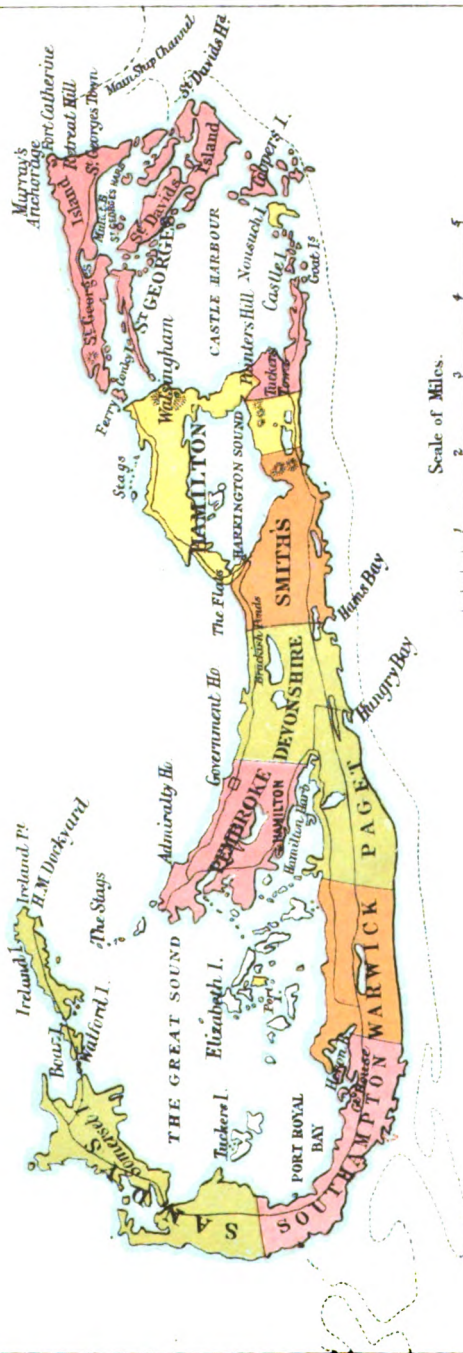
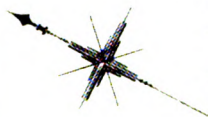
At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about fourteen miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The town of Hamilton

THE BERMUDAS. OR SOMERS ISLANDS.

WITH PAROCHIAL DIVISIONS.

Long $64^{\circ} 41'$ to $64^{\circ} 54'$ W.
Lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$ to $32^{\circ} 23'$ N.

A T L A N T I C O C E A N



Roads marked —

BERMUDA.

now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the vessels which carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, standing by itself in the centre of the inland waters, and entirely given up for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments, Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, are now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, are all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an almost continuous chain: with the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset—Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles. Arrangements have been made to construct a swing bridge between Somerset and Watford Islands, which will complete the chain.

A little over a third of the inhabitants are of English descent, the remainder belonging to the negro race. English is universally spoken.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches, evenly distributed throughout the year. There is no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40 deg. of Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 85 deg. The summer heat too is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze.

Trade and Agriculture.

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burden, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the Port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

The repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so profitable to Bermuda, and now the maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess. Hamilton is however still a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1896, 25 vessels, of 6,710 tons.

The soil of Bermuda is generally poor in quality, and three-fourths of the area is quite unfit for cultivation.

But the climate combined with the geographical position of these islands, in some measure compensates for the smallness of the area of fertile ground. There being nothing to fear from winter frosts, the ground can be sown and planted at any time from the end of August to the end of March, and the crops can be gathered and shipped off to New York in the months of March, April, May, and June, when the corresponding American produce has as yet scarcely shown itself above ground, and the Bermudians, taking advantage of this raise large crops of early potatoes, onions, and lily bulbs, tomatoes and beetroot, with which they keep the New York market supplied at a time when those vegetables cannot be obtained from any other quarter. Small quantities of arrowroot and cut flowers are also exported. Practically the whole of the exports go to the United States, which also supplies two-thirds of the imports, the remainder coming from the United Kingdom and Canada.

Very little use is made of the soil in Bermuda after the spring crops have been grown; a few melons, pumpkins, or sweet potatoes may be raised here and there, but by far the greater part of the ground is allowed to remain idle during the hot summer months; anything that could then be grown in Bermuda can be imported so much more cheaply from America, that it never pays to produce it. Very little also of the spring produce of the islands is consumed by the inhabitants: it is too costly; nearly all the early vegetables raised in Bermuda are exported, and the whole population, civil and military, depends for its subsistence upon food supplies obtained from abroad. All the bread and meat, and nearly all the vegetables consumed in the islands, are imported from New York, and all the food, furniture, clothing, horses, and cattle are brought from that or other quarters. Of late years the islands of Bermuda have become a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians seeking to escape the rigours of the climate of the continent. Large hotels have sprung up, and a considerable amount of money is expended by the visitors.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation are British currency, which is legal tender. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver. The Bermuda Banking Company has recently established a bank at Hamilton. Messrs. N. T. Butterfield and Son have also a banking establishment at Hamilton, and several of the leading merchants do a considerable amount of business as private bankers and agents. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's, and Sandy's Parish. The number of depositors at the end of 1896 was 1,033; the total amount of deposits 19,164.

Education.

In 1839 the Colonial Legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor and eight other members appointed by the Executive under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1879.

The local management is nominally in the hands of each parish vestry, which constitutes under the last named Act a local board of education.

All the schools are private schools, charging fees. Attendance is compulsory, and there were in 1895, 23 aided schools with 1,322 scholars.

There are, in addition, about 40 schools which receive no State aid.

Means of Communication.

Telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom has recently been secured by the laying of a cable between the Islands and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Rates to Halifax, 3s. per word.

England, 4s.

There is a regular fortnightly mail service with New York, and a weekly service during the early spring; a monthly mail service with Halifax, N.S., Turks Island, and Jamaica; and a line of steamers making monthly trips between St. John, N.B. and the West Indies, touch at the Islands both ways. There is no direct service with England. Letters from England take 12 days to reach Bermuda.

	Letters.	d.	Newspapers
Within the Colony, per ½ oz.	1	Free.	
To all Postal	2½	}	Books } 1d.
Union coun-			per 2 oz. }
tries			Papers } 1d.
			per 4 oz. }

Parcels to England 9d. per lb.

Internal Communications.

There are no railways in the Colony. There are 94 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads. The telegraphs are worked by the military authorities, and comprise 15 miles of cable and 36 miles of land line. The total cost of construction was 4,001*l.*, the receipts in 1895 were 17*l.*, and the expenditure was 294*l.* There is also a private telephone company, which has about 225 subscribers and upwards of 700 miles of wire in line.

Government and Constitution.

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermudian Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly. The session lasts usually from May to November.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council, consisting at present of four official and two unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of Privy Council and of the Legislature are paid 8*s.* a day for each day's attendance. There are 1,167 electors, the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l.* value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l.*

Local Government.

Hamilton and St. George have been incorporated since 1793 and 1797 respectively, and there are nine parish vestries, all the members of which, as well as of the two town corporations, are elected annually. The revenue of these bodies in 1895 was 3,958*l.*, and the expenditure 3,943*l.*; while their debt at the end of that year was 14,800*l.*

The Naval Station.

The importance of the Bermudas as a naval station began to be felt towards the end of the last century.

The position of the islands, situated in mid-ocean, at almost equal distances from the West Indies,

the eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, including our great naval station at Halifax, presents many advantages for the establishment of a Naval Station in the Western Atlantic, and the peculiar conformation of the group affords special facilities for the creation of a naval depot and fortress of the first class. A broad and almost continuous barrier, formed of a succession of islands and sunken coral reefs, and measuring about 50 miles in circuit, encloses an internal oval area of about 120 square miles of water, access to which from the outer ocean can only be gained through a few long narrow tortuous channels in which are interspersed not a few clusters of sunken coral rocks. Ireland Island—which contains Her Majesty's dockyard and the other naval establishments—occupies a central position in the midst of this enclosed sea.

The tortuous channel giving access to it is commanded throughout its whole length, as are also the approaches to it from either side, by numerous batteries mounting very heavy guns behind casemated iron shields. There is a permanent garrison of Imperial troops, numbering 1,400 men, and the mean number of the Admiralty establishment is 1,200.

The revenue from customs in 1895 was 26,717*l.*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	27,401	28,731	179,972	198,008
1888	29,372	30,147	199,199	228,385
1889	29,938	30,089	179,272	221,755
1890	32,394	30,270	265,944	307,506
1891	33,531	32,029	242,530	287,694
1892	33,955	31,643	325,276	348,576
1893	34,893	33,713	312,524	354,043
1894	32,475	34,216	272,503	293,808
1895	37,830	33,006	286,695	361,683
1896	34,256	34,717	338,312	391,475

Public Debt in 1895—46,600*l.*

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	71,883	17,656	175,381	264,920
1888	82,985	22,786	194,219	299,990
1889	70,490	21,806	180,307	272,603
1890	92,739	25,464	189,813	308,016
1891	85,775	30,542	209,659	325,976
1892	88,056	35,925	205,302	329,283
1893	86,601	34,470	206,509	327,580
1894	85,903	30,152	169,992	286,047
1895	88,383	28,082	189,049	305,514
1896	90,025	28,642	186,228	304,895

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	2,300	1,459	85,160	88,919
1888	2,954	1,487	96,109	99,650
1889	2,314	2,273	60,389	64,976
1890	2,038	4,286	131,202	137,526
1891	1,794	3,457	124,552	129,803
1892	2,473	2,620	110,362	115,455
1893	1,639	6,558	120,872	129,069
1894	2,003	4,011	92,363	98,377
1895	2,129	3,177	110,607	115,913
1896	2,853	6,057	92,153	101,063

1891-92, Parliamentary Grant, 2,200*l.* (Governor's salary).

Population, Census 1861—11,461.	White.	Coloured.
1871—12,121.	4,725.	7,396.
1881—13,948.	5,384.	8,564.
1891—15,013.	5,690.	9,323.

Population of Hamilton, 1,296; of St. George, 2,150.

Governors since 1850.*

- 1854 Col. Freeman Murray.
 1861 Col. H. St. George Ord, R.E., C.B.
 1867 Col. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B.
 1870 Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1871 Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
 1877 Major-Gen. Sir R. M. Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Lionel John Galwey, R.E.
 1888 Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.
 1892 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.
 1896 Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B.

In the absence of the Governor the Senior Military Officer administers the Government.

Executive Council.

Lieut.-General G. Digby Barker, C.B., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*; E. C. S. Moore, Lieut.-Colonel, C.R.E.; A. Alison, *Colonial Secretary*; S. B. Gray, C.M.G., *Attorney-General*; James Tucker, C.M.G., *Receiver-General*; J. H. Trimmingham, *Assistant Justice*; R. D. Darrell, *Solicitor-General*.
 Clerk, F. L. Godet, 100*l*.

Legislative Council.

Josiah Rees, *Chief Justice*; A. Alison, *Colonial Secretary*; James Tucker, C.M.G., *Receiver-General*; J. H. Trimmingham; T. N. Dill; W. H. Wilkinson; R. D. Darrell; J. M. Hayward; S. S. Ingham.
 Clerk, F. L. Godet, 100*l*.

House of Assembly (36 Members).

Speaker, T. J. Wadson, 200*l*. per annum.

<i>Sandys' parish</i>	{ W. N. Trott.
	{ H. H. Gilbert.
	{ M. S. Hunt.
	{ J. B. Zaill.
<i>Southampton parish</i>	{ Forster M. Cooper.
	{ S. C. Bell.
	{ J. H. Masters.
	{ W. J. Hill.
<i>Warwick parish</i>	{ A. J. Frith.
	{ W. S. Frith.
	{ T. J. Lightbourn.
	{ N. A. Cooper.
<i>Paget parish</i>	{ S. Brownlow Gray.
	{ A. Gosling.
	{ T. J. Wadson, <i>Speaker</i> .
	{ A. J. Hodsdon.
<i>Pembroke parish</i>	{ Wm. Bluck.
	{ J. H. Trimmingham, jun.
	{ S. A. Masters.
	{ J. H. T. Jackson.
<i>Deconshire parish</i>	{ C. E. Astwood.
	{ N. Vesey.
	{ R. Tynes.
	{ Alex. Tucker.
<i>Smith's parish</i>	{ J. S. Pearman.
	{ C. Peniston.
	{ T. H. Outerbridge.
	{ E. R. Mercer.
<i>Hamilton parish</i>	{ T. A. Outerbridge.
	{ J. I. Wilkinson.
	{ J. S. Darrell.
	{ G. W. West.

St. George's parish { C. S. Bourne.
 { W. J. Boyle.
 { Alexander Smith.
 { G. Spurling.

Clerk, D. E. Seon, 150*l*.

Assistant Clerk, E. H. Gosling, 60*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General George Digby Barker, C.B., 2,946*l*.
Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Captain H. O. D. Hickman.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. H. E. Platt.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, A. Alison, 400*l*. and fees.

Clerk, F. G. Gosling, 160*l*.

District Registrars, J. M. Hayward, C. Peniston, R. Tynes, C. H. Tucker, J. T. Darrell, John Fowle.

Colonial Surveyor, W. C. Hallett, 350*l*.

Causeway Bridge Keeper, T. L. Outerbridge, 146*l*.

Lighthouse Keepers, W. S. Perinchief, 125*l*., and J. Carriss, 100*l*.

Medical Officer of Health, Eldon Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 370*l*.

Health Officers, C. H. Butterfield, M.D., and E. C. M. Smith, M.R.C.S.

Queen's Printer, G. V. Lee.

Revenue Department.

Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, James Tucker, C.M.G., 500*l*. and fees.

Assistant ditto, St. Georges, J. H. S. Frith, 200*l*.

Clerk, Treasury, C. H. Tucker, 190*l*.

Revenue Officer, Hamilton, J. T. Gilbert, 160*l*.

" *St. Georges*, C. M. McCallan, 160*l*.

" *Ireland Island*, A. R. Outerbridge, 150*l*.

Inspector of Schools, Geo. Simpson, 250*l*.

Police and Gaols.

Police Magistrate, Hamilton, M. M. Frith, 200*l*.

" *St. Georges*, W. T. Roberts, 170*l*.

" *Sandys*, John Fowle, 170*l*.

Superintendent of Police, G. Tear, 100*l*.

Gaoler, Hamilton, A. Hatcher, 85*l*.

" *St. Georges*, J. Kendrick, 85*l*.

General Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, A. F. Smith, 300*l*.

Clerks, C. W. McCallan, 200*l*.; A. C. C. Jones, 120*l*.

Postmaster, St. George's, Van O. S. Brown, 200*l*.

Clerk, A. Greig, 60*l*.

Sub-Postmaster, Sandys, R. Fowle, 60*l*.

Sub-Postmistress, Ireland Island, M. L. Wardor, 80*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court), Sir Josiah Rees, Kt., 700*l*. and fees.

Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham and T. N. Dill, fees.

Attorney-General (and Advocate of Vice-Admiralty Court), S. B. Gray, 600*l*. and fees.

Provost-Marshal, Clarence Peniston, 200*l*. and fees.

Clerk of Assize Court, D. E. Seon, 100*l*., fees.

Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court, N. A. Butterfield, fees.

Marshal, S. A. Masters, fees.

Coroners, T. J. Lightbourn and J. M. Hayward, fees.

* For Governors previous to 1850 see Edition for 1889.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermudas, Right Rev.
Llewellyn Jones.
Rector, St. George, Rev. F. J. F. Light-
bourn.
Ditto, Hamilton and Smith, Rev. G. Tucker
Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire, Rev. M.
James.
Ditto, Payet and Warneck, Rev. Edward I.
Lough.
Ditto, Sandys and Southampton, Rev. Bruce
Mackay.
Presbyterian Minister, Rev. Alex. Christie.
Ditto, Rev. A. Burrows, D.D.
Westleyan Ministers, J. W. Prestwood, Harry
Burgess, David Hickey, and W. A. Outerbridge.
Reformed Episcopal, Rev. Henry J. Wood.
African Methodist Episcopal, Rev. C. C. Dunlap and
Austin Richardson.

140l. each with fees
from parish.

The churches and religious denominations are all endowed under a temporary Act out of the Public Treasury, at the rate of 10l. for every 100 of the number of their body, according to the late General Census return.

Admiralty Establishment.

Captain in Charge, W. H. Pigott, R.N.
Secretary, R. E. Johnson.
Master Attendant, Staff Commander A. R. T. Borden.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, — Hay,
M.D., R.N.
Naval Storekeeper, H. C. Maule.

Chief Military Officers.

Lieut.-General Commanding, Lieut. - General
George Digby Barker, C.B.
Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,
Captain H. O. D. Hickman, p. s. c.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. H. E. Platt.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals { *Lieut.-Colonel W. R.*
Winter, A.S. Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel W. A.
Yule, p. s. c.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel J.
O. Dalton.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Colonel E. C. S.
Moore.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Assistant Commissary
General of Ordnance R. T. Stainforth.

District Paymaster, Staff Paymaster F. G. Hamley.
Senior Medical Officer, Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-
Colonel G. D. N. Leake.

Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. T. Foran.

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, M. Hanger.
Vice and Deputy, ditto, J. B. Heyl.
United States Commercial Agent, St. George, E. W.
Willett.
France, J. M. Hayward.
Spain, James A. Conyers.
Norway and Sweden, James A. Conyers.
Denmark, Netherlands, and Portugal, J. S. Darrell.
German Empire, Jas. A. Conyers.

BRITISH GUIANA.*Situation and Area.*

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 300 miles, and from north to south about 550 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by

the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is about 109,000 square miles, about the size of the United Kingdom, extending from 9° to 1° north latitude, and from 57° to 62° west longitude. About 130 square miles only are under cultivation.

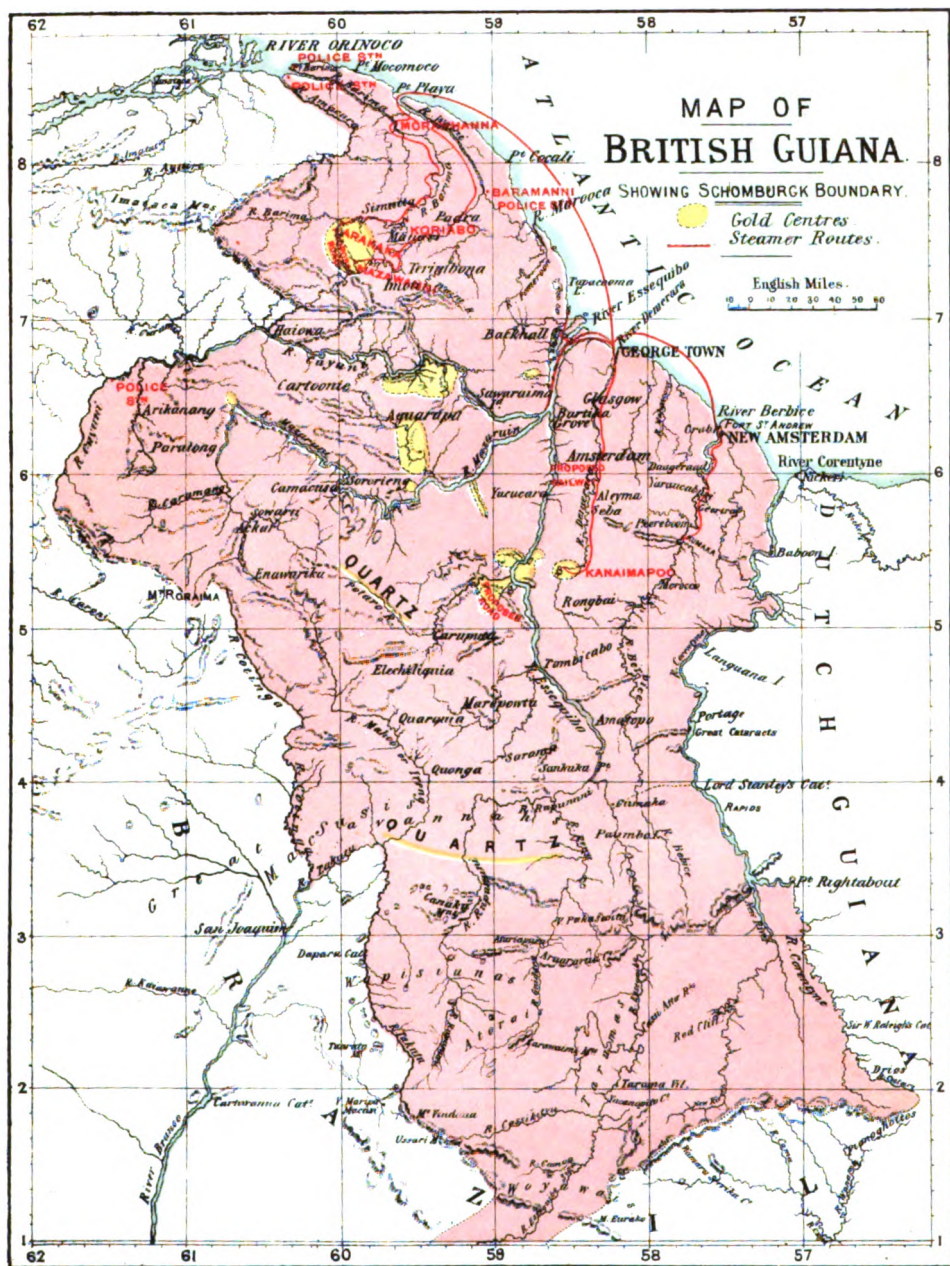
The western boundary is still in dispute with Venezuela. The Dutch, while British Guiana was in their possession, claimed the whole watershed of the Essequibo river, while the Venezuelans assert that the Spanish province of Guayana extended up to the Essequibo. Various attempts have been made to settle the question by negotiation, but without result; and in 1886 Her Majesty's Government, without prejudice to their claim to the whole territory held by their Dutch predecessors in title, declared definitely that they would not allow any advance on the part of Venezuela beyond the boundary shown on the accompanying map. This boundary is the one recommended by Sir R. Schomburgk, who surveyed it in 1842-43, as a good natural boundary, well within the limits which Great Britain might have rightfully claimed. Shortly after this, in 1887, Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, but these have been resumed since 1897.

During 1895 a Venezuelan force crossed this line and seized a small detachment of British Guiana police, stationed at Uruan on the upper reaches of the Cuyuni river, and assaulted Mr. Francis, a British subject. The police were released soon after, and an apology has been rendered by Venezuela, and compensation has been paid to the officers and men of the police and to Mr. Francis.

In June, 1896, a party of workmen, under Mr. W. A. Harrison, Government Surveyor, were interrupted by armed Venezuelan soldiers whilst at work on a survey of a Government line for a road to the left bank of the Acarabisei river, a tributary of the Cuyuni, and well within the Schomburgk line, of which the Acarabisei forms part. Mr. Harrison was taken by the Venezuelans and conveyed by boat up the Cuyuni to the Eldorado station opposite the British outpost at the Uruan. He was, on the representations of the police officer in charge, eventually released, and was conveyed to Georgetown suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever. The survey of the line was continued and has since been completed by Colonial officials, under the supervision of the Government agent of the district. The matter is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Arbitration on the territory in dispute has been agreed upon by the British and Venezuelan governments, and it is anticipated that the tribunal will commence its sittings early in the year 1898.

History and Constitution.

The territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1589 by planting a depot on the River Pomeroon in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice by Van Peere, a Fishing merchant, under license from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the Ozaopock river in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement on the Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667, and ceded to them at the peace of



Harrison & Sons Lith. St. Martins Lane W.C.

Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they were captured by a British Fleet from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that power in 1814.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1773. In 1789 that for Essequibo was merged in it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital Georgetown. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government, and the West India Company, as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution), was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government, established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation, notwithstanding the capture of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803, the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before.

The Council or Court of Policy consisted of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each Colony,* each consisting of seven Members, elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin d'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned, or ceased to be an inhabitant.

† In 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds.‡ In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon annulled this arrangement, and to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation enacted that in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor

and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when the three provinces were united, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

With an exception in regard to the franchise, to be noticed hereafter, this has been the usage and procedure till now, from which the inference has been drawn that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.‡

The colonial members have never acquiesced in this interpretation of the constitution, and there have been frequent collisions between the Executive and Elective sections of the Court.§ The position they assume is based upon the construction of a passage in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and a passage in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovesten in 1793, "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezers of both rivers." The nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806 has also been held to support this contention.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty; and from that date till 1891 the only constitutional legislation was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were, and still are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

‡ During the discussions on the Civil List in 1848-9, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.

§ Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial Representative, 1832, ed by Google

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

† Beaujon's Procl., Loc. Guide.

During 1891 an Act was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy have been transferred to an executive council, and the duties of the former become purely legislative.

The Combined Court has the power of (1) imposing the Colonial taxes and auditing the public accounts; and (2) discussing freely and without reserve the items on the annual estimates prepared by the Governor, in Executive Council. The first of these powers is the birthright of the Combined Court, having been bestowed in 1796, when Governor Beaujon called the financial representatives into being, "with a right of voting only for the raising of colonial taxes and not further;" while the second is conferred periodically by Her Majesty's Order in Council after each renewal of the Civil List and is co-existent with the Civil List.

The Court of Policy, under the new constitution, consists of the governor, seven official members, and eight elected members. It may be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor and in any case is dissolved at the end of five years, and a general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The number of financial representatives, who with the Court of Policy form the Combined Court, remains unchanged.

The qualification for membership of the Court of Policy, which hitherto was restricted to ownership of 80 acres of land, 40 of which had to be under cultivation, is extended to ownership of immovable property of the value of not less than 1,562*l.* 10*s.* or of a house, or house and land, of the annual rental value of 250*l.*

The qualification for election as a financial representative is the same as for membership of the Court of Policy, with the further qualification of clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any kind of property not mentioned in any other property qualification, or from any profession, business, or trade carried on in the colony.

The College of Electors, which elected members of the Court of Policy, has been abolished, and members are now elected by the direct vote of the people.

The franchise in the case of county voters is extended to every person who during the six months previous to registration has had—

(1.) Ownership of not less than three acres of land actually under cultivation; or of a house, or a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than 20*l.*; or (2.) occupation or tenancy of not less than six acres of land under cultivation; or of a house, or of a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than 40*l.*; or

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than 100*l.*, coupled with residence in the district or division; or

(4.) Has paid during the twelve months previous to registration direct taxes to the Colonial revenue of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* or upwards, coupled with residence in the district or division during the six months previous to registration.

In the case of city voters the franchise extends to every person who has had during the six months previous to registration:—

(1.) Ownership of a house, or of a house and premises, of the value of not less than 104*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; or—

(2.) Occupation or tenancy, of a house, or of a house and premises, of the annual rental or value of not less than 25*l.*; or—

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than 100*l.*, coupled with residence in the district; or—

(4.) Has paid during the twelve months previous to registration, direct taxes to the colonial revenue of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* or upwards, coupled with residence in the district during the six months previous to registration.

Aliens who previously acquired the political rights of citizenship after three years' residence, are now debarred from such rights while they remain aliens.

The number of registered electors is 2,756.

There is a Public Officers Guarantee Fund, and also a Widows and Orphans' Fund, towards the latter of which all officers with salaries over 100*l.* contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries.

Pensions are granted to public officers under Law No. 12 of 1875 after reaching the age of 55 or on medical certificate of physical or mental incapacity, provided the officer has served for 10 years. An officer transferred from another Colony is not entitled to pension unless he has served at least 5 years in British Guiana. Pensions are calculated at the rate $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the officer's average emoluments for three years preceding his retirement, the maximum allowed being $\frac{1}{3}$ ths. Special pensions are granted to the Judges; but all appointments made since the 31st of March 1897, will be subject to modifications as to the pensions which are now under consideration.

Local Government.

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated, but the principle has not been materially extended in its application.

The existing municipal authorities are: mayor and town council, Georgetown; and mayor and town council, New Amsterdam. Their revenue in 1895 was respectively 51,226*l.*—10,271*l.*, and their expenditure 51,057*l.*—9,212*l.* There are also 18 villages incorporated, whose revenue and expenditure in 1895 were respectively 6,560*l.* and 6,304*l.* The total village debt was 16,672*l.*

The Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now based on that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is no Grand Jury.

Internal Communications.

The three rivers, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are navigable for 90, 35, and 150 miles respectively. Beyond these distances, owing to the nature of the country, they abound in cataracts and waterfalls. There is a good network of roads, and there are small canals in connection with the Demerara River. There is a railway from Georgetown to Mahaica, about 20 miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, Limited. Its receipts in 1896 were 36,712*l.*, its expenses 25,488*l.* The line was constructed at a total cost of 280,000*l.* The Company are extending the line to New Amsterdam under a Government guarantee of 4% for 50 years, and a railway connecting the Upper Demerara and Upper Essequibo Rivers leading to the interior, and affording access to the gold diggings, has been open since the beginning of 1897; whilst the Demerara railway company are constructing a line on the West Coast connecting Vergeroegen with Philadelphia. The postal telegraph system comprises about 1,072 miles of line, with 17 cables covering a distance of 84 miles. It is in connection with a cable to Trinidad, and thus with Europe and the United States. The revenue from

the postal telegraph and telephone services in 1896-7 was 4,471*l.*, and the expenditure for maintenance 791*l.* A telephone exchange (514 subscribers) is established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in connection with the postal telegraph; length of telephone lines 610 miles, longest line 15 miles. Local steamers run under contract from Georgetown to New Amsterdam, to the Essequibo coast, to Bartica, and to Mount Everard on the Barima River, 46 miles from its mouth. Steamers also ply up the Berbice and Demerara Rivers. Launches of light draught can, during a portion of the year, proceed up the Barima River to Arakaka, the centre of the mining industry in the North-western District. Roads have been also opened by the Government between the Barima and Barama rivers, for about 26 miles into the interior from Caribulo point on the Massarimon, between the Polaro and Conacoarook rivers, and from Kalaconu towards the Caleri creek between the Essequibo and Massarimon. A well organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroy in 24 hours from Georgetown, and the North-west District in 36 hours.

Education.

A state aided system of elementary education was established by Law No. 3 of 1876.

The schools are denominational, except the Estates schools. The central administration is vested in the Inspector of Schools, and the local control conducted by managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1896-7 was 207, with 28,268 scholars, and the aid granted amounted to 20,883*l.*

Provision is made for higher education by a Government college in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England, and there is awarded annually one public scholarship of the value of 200*l.* per annum, tenable at a University in England for three years; or in the event of the scholar selecting the medical profession, the scholarship is tenable for five years at 150*l.* per annum. Scholarships, entitling the holders to free education at the Government College or at other approved schools, are granted to scholars of the Primary Schools.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin is current and legal tender, as well as Spanish and Mexican gold. Spanish, Mexican, or Columbian dollars are no longer legal tender, under Ordinance No. 1 of 1876. There are also remitting some old silver tokens from one-eighth to three guilders (one guilder being equal to one shilling and fourpence).

The "Colonial" and "British Guiana" Banks have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The British Guiana Bank on the 31st March, 1897, had a note circulation of 48,701*l.*, and the Colonial Bank 52,203*l.* The total note circulation in the Colony is about 100,000*l.*

The first Government savings banks were established at Georgetown and New Amsterdam in the year 1836. A branch bank was opened at Suddie, Essequibo, in 1879, at Belfield on the East Coast, Demerara, in 1884, and another at Fellowship on the West Coast, Demerara, in 1887. The total deposits amounted on 31st December, 1896, to 264,873*l.*, among 20,305 depositors. There are 22 Post Office Savings Banks. At the end of that

year these banks had 7,290 depositors, with 30,373*l.* to their credit.

Industry and Productions.

The staple products of British Guiana were in former years sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee. The soil of some parts of the Colony is capable of producing coffee of rare excellence, the Berbice River coffee being once much prized. The latter two industries have now given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which at present is the chief industry of the Colony, closely followed however by the rising gold industry, and furnishes eighty-two per cent. in value of its exports. Timber, charcoal, and balata, a species of gum, are also exported. The total area of sugar plantations is 156,099 acres, of which 67,458 are under sugar, 3,354 under plantains, and the remainder uncultivated.

The forests, with which the interior of the colony is covered, abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of household furniture.

There are 63 sugar estates in active operation having an aggregate of sugar cane cultivation of 67,458 acres, and of plantain cultivation of 3,354 acres. During 1896-7, 107,073 tons of sugar, 3,291,190 gallons rum, and 913,150 gallons molasses were exported. The bulk of the production is the high class sugar known as Demerara crystals.

Further attention is being given to the planting of coffee and cocoa on the vegetable soils to the rear of the cane grove;* and several abandoned coffee estates are being reclaimed. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent on the Coolie Settlements and by Free Coolies on the Savannah lands behind the Sugar Estates. The development of the minor industries is receiving considerable attention, and a company to promote rice growing on an extended scale has been formed, and has erected a mill in Georgetown which is in full working.

Gold washing is carried on by about 8,000 diggers, and is rapidly increasing, 14,570 ozs. having been exported in 1888, valued at 55,566*l.*, while in 1891, 101,298 ozs., valued at 375,289*l.*, were exported; in 1892, 133,147 ozs., valued at 494,551*l.*, in 1893, 137,629 ozs., valued at 510,710*l.*, in 1894-95, 134,047 ozs., valued at 496,899*l.*, in 1895-6, 122,057 ozs., valued at 444,990*l.*; and in 1896-97, 126,107 ozs., valued at 466,143*l.* The royalty received amounted to 23,982*l.* Several quartz crushing mills have been erected, and others are in course of erection.

The values of the principal exports besides sugar and gold are:—Timber, 30,960*l.*; gums, 20,661*l.* including balata; shingles, 1,015*l.*; chocolate, 250*l.*; and coffee, 293*l.*

The chief imports are rice, beef, pork, cornmeal, flour, machinery, dried fish, and manure.

Half the trade is with the United Kingdom, and a third with the United States; the other important countries being India, Canada, and the West Indies.

* The cocoa estates are chiefly on Canal No. 1, West Bank of the Demerara River, and cocoa is grown on a small scale on some sugar estates aback of the cane cultivation. Coffee was grown principally in the country of Berbice, and the Liberian coffee bean was in past year planted with great success also on some estates on Canal No. 1. Its production has fallen to below the local demands.

Climate.

The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 82° Fah., the mean maximum being 88° in the month of September, and the mean minimum 74° in the month of January. The heat, which is greatly tempered by cooling breezes from the sea prevailing during the greater portion of the year, is felt more from July to October than at other times, owing to the partial cessation of these breezes. There are annually two wet seasons, from June to the end of August and during December, January and February. The annual rainfall is about 82 inches in Georgetown. The rainfall in 1890 was 122 inches; in 1892, 117.42 inches; in 1893-4, 114 inches; in 1894-5, 87 inches; in 1895-6, 67.87 inches, and in 1896-7, 82.56 inches.

Towns.

The capital is Georgetown, situated in lat. 6° 49' 24" N., and long. 58° 11' 30" W., and possessing a population of 53,176 in 1891. New Amsterdam had a population of 8,903 in 1891. Both these are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1896, 136 vessels, of a total tonnage of 6,746.

Means of Communication.

The regular mail communication with the Colony is maintained by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, those of the Cie. Générale Transatlantique, from France and the West Indies, and the Dutch line from Holland and Havre, both monthly; and those of the Atlantic and West India line from New York every six weeks. There are other lines of steamers trading to the Colony which carry mails, but their periods of departure are uncertain. The length of the voyage between Georgetown and England is 13½ days.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters. Cents.	Newspapers. Cents.
To the United Kingdom ... per ½ oz. 8	up to 4 oz. 2	
To other postal union countries " 8	" 2	
To Dutch and French Guiana " 5	" 1	
Within Georgetown and New Amsterdam ... " 1	" 1	
Within Colony " " 2	each 1	

Parcels Post.

To the United Kingdom ... up to 1 lb. 20 cents.	
Subsequent pounds ... each 16 "	
To West Indies ... per lb. 12 "	

The money orders issued on United Kingdom amounted to 36,142*l.*, and on other places 14,087*l.*

Defence.

There are no Imperial troops stationed at Georgetown; but there are militia forces at Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which must be maintained at a minimum strength of 60 men per company.

The customs revenue in 1896-7 was 294,671*l.*

FINANCES.**SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.**

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	463,870	489,214	407,261	661,190
1888	461,941	490,566	343,160	558,274
1889	522,862*	500,962*	392,233	613,407
1890-1	560,201	531,099	405,224	686,621
1891-2	563,163	543,286	480,721	646,366
1892-3	573,463	542,469	382,690	652,684
1893-4	602,762	566,833	379,785	643,528
1894-5	598,245	586,482	420,420	670,166
1895-6	567,749	596,493	313,759	539,155
1896-7	555,774	590,616	448,827	694,229

* Financial year ending 31st March, 1890.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	916,416	297,510	389,249	1,603,175
1888	918,115	288,620	379,920	1,586,055
1889	1,051,017	296,062	456,696	1,803,775
1890	1,129,071	284,755	473,292	1,887,118
1891	927,397	316,663	463,708	1,707,769
1892	949,051	307,138	524,130	1,780,319
1893-4	1,846,862	313,459	560,389	1,920,710
1894-5	882,828	257,732	528,630	1,668,750
1895-6	789,817	204,516	449,220	1,443,553
1896-7	783,697	196,601	361,412	1,341,710

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	1,147,987	80,144	962,460	2,190,592
1888	1,003,306	79,038	942,389	2,024,733
1889	1,317,251	107,156	1,046,791	2,471,198
1890	937,123	55,768	1,030,410	2,023,301
1891	1,171,251	58,859	1,163,602	2,395,713
1892	1,270,794	92,088	1,070,331	2,433,213
1893-4	1,234,265	134,675	990,037	2,358,917
1894-5	1,273,947	66,438	699,516	2,039,901
1895-6	968,252	61,855	739,393	1,769,500
1896-7	904,248	55,671	879,538	1,899,457

*Public Debt, 31 March, 1896, 865,235*l.*, including 184,304*l.*, Debts of Public Bodies guaranteed by the Colony, "for the most part amply secured," Immigration Loan, and all sums advanced by the Colony on Loan.*

Population in 1841, 98,154; 1851, 135,994; 1861, 155,907; 1871, 193,491; 1881, 252,186.

By Census of 1891, 278,328.

Estimate, 1896, 285,315.

The population of the colony was made up of—Aborigines, 17,463; East Indians, 105,463; Chinese, 3,714; Portuguese, 12,166; Africans, 3,433; Europeans other than Portuguese, 4,558; Blacks, &c., 141,531. Of the total 180,106 were natives of the colony; males were 151,759; females, 126,569, and 10,000 Aborigines estimated.

Immigrant Population on Estates, 31 March, 1897.

	Under Indenture.	Not under Indenture.	Children.
Indians	17,847	35,935	15,692

The approximate number of East Indian immigrants not residing on estates is 47,296. Total immigrant population, 116,770.

The aboriginal Indians actually within the settled districts of the Colony at the period of taking the Census of 1881 were found to number 7,708, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

Governors.*

Sir P. E. Wodehouse	23 May 1854
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	25 July 1857
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	10 May 1858
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	9 May 1861
Sir F. Hincks	7 Jan. 1862
Major Robert M. Mundy (Lt.-Gov.)	29 May 1866
Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug. 1867
Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan. 1869
E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G. (Administrator)	27 June 1873
Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	10 Mar. 1874

* For Governors previous to 1850, see ed. 1888.

William A. G. Young, C.M.G. 8 Mar. 1877
 (Administrator) 8 Aug. 1877
 C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.
 William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
 (Lieutenant-Governor) . . . 6 April to 4 Dec 1879
 William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
 (Lieutenant-Governor) 13 Dec. 1881
 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G. 4 May 1882
 W. F. Haynes-Smith, LL.D. (Administrator) 26 April to 2 Sept. 1884
 Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor) May to Aug. 1887
 Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G. Aug. to Dec. 1887
 Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor) Dec. 25, 1887, to 13 Jan. 1888
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. 13 Jan. 1888
 F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. (Administrator) 29 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1888
 Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor) 19 Oct. 1888, to 8 Mar. 1889
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. 8 Mar. 1889
 F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. (Administrator) 28 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1890
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. (Governor) 3 Sept. 1890
 Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor) April to 15 Oct. 1891
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. (Governor) 16 Oct. 1891
 Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor) 23 Mar. to 4 July 1893
 Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (Governor) 5 July 1893
 Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. (Acting Governor) 13 Dec. 1894 to 29 Jan. 1895
 Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (Governor) 30 Jan. 1895
 Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. (Acting Governor) Sept. 1895 to Mar. 1896
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. (Governor) Mar. 1896
 Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. (Acting Governor) 1st Oct. to 18 Nov. 1896
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming Nov. 1896
 Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. (Acting Governor) 27 May to 28 July 1897
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, July 1897

Executive Council.

The Governor.

Government Secretary.

Attorney-General.

F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., A. H. Alexander, W. A. Wolseley, B. Howell Jones, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., D. M. Hutson.
 Clerk, C. T. Cox.

Court of Policy.

President. The Governor.

Members:—

Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G., *Government Secretary*.
 H. A. Bovell, Q.C., *Attorney-General*.
 F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., *Auditor-General*.
 A. H. Alexander, *Immigration Agent-General*.
 N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., G. W. Dickson, Dr. D. Palmer Ross, C.M.G., C. P. Gaskin, A. B. Brown, A. Hunter, D. M. Hutson, A. Weber, D. Ouckama, P. Dargan, and W. E. Lewis.
 Clerk, C. T. Cox.

Financial Representatives.

C. Morrison, W. S. Cameron, W. M. Payne, J. H. de Yonge, D. A. Worsley, and George Garnett.

Clerk to Combined Court, C. T. Cox.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l.* (and 1,000*l.* for contingencies).

Private Secretary, E. Hutson, B.A.

Government Secretariat.

Government Secretary, Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*

Assistant ditto, Charles T. Cox, 700*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. H. King, 500*l.*

First Class Clerks, H. de R. Barclay and W. Shankland, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd ditto, J. Drysdale and C. J. Bosch Reitz, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

3rd ditto, G. B. Greene and D. C. Cameron, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

4th ditto, O. Weber, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

5th ditto, E. C. Eliot, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Clerks in Audit Office:—

Chief Clerk, C. H. G. Legge, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

1st Class Clerks, E. B. Pollard and R. H. King, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd ditto, C. G. H. Davis and J. H. D. Bratt, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

3rd ditto, W. S. France 200*l.* to 250*l.*

4th ditto, H. Humphrey, C. D. King and K. King, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

5th ditto, R. Fitzgerald, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Treasury and Savings Bank.

Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Deputy Receiver General, D. Y. C. Hill, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, P. Hemery, 500*l.*

Sub-Accountant, Essequibo, J. F. M. Choppin, 400*l.*

1st Class Clerks, S. S. Jones, F. H. P. May, and E. H. Van Nooten, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, R. S. F. Lambert, A. L. Sykes, Slater, and N. T. G. King, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

3rd, C. May, F. Agard, C. A. Comach, T. W. S. Barklie, and F. Bury, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

4th, P. Vyfluis, E. Austin, A. Reis, T. F. Burrowes, and B. B. Fowler, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

5th, J. Gilchrist, E. Hooton, A. Hill, and E. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

6th, J. Wallbridge.

Treasury, Inland Revenue Branch.

Departmental Inspector, F. E. King.

Commissaries:—

First Grade, J. R. L. Cruikshank, W. H. A. Burrowes, J. Solomon, P. C. Harel, C. S. Swain, L. Dornford, F. C. M. Anson, H. Barclay, A. C. Swain, B. A. Day, S. Walker, H. T. King, and H. A. Cameron, 375*l.* each.

Second Grade, L. V. Vaughan, B. Gainfort, and M. Macleod, 250*l.* each.

Third Grade, I. F. King, S. H. Bayley, and W. E. Bollamy, 187*l.* 10*s.* each.

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Sub-Comptroller, Berbice, A. B. Allt, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

First Clerk, T. Hubbard, 400*l.* to 500*l.*, and 100*l.* personal.

Surveyor, Felix G. K. Smith, 500*l.*

- 1st Class**.—Edward Bagot, M. Eliazar, and A. B. Allt, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
2nd Class.—C. Brumell, J. N. Hicken, G. W. Armstrong, L. A. R. Davis, T. J. Paddenburg, and K. S. Houstoun, 250*l*. to 300*l*.
3rd Class.—J. W. G. Cullingford, W. V. Phillips, W. H. Hohenkirk, J. P. Allt, C. De Ros, J. B. C. Belmonte, J. V. Mittelholz, Herbert Burrowes, and J. H. P. Ibbott, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
4th Class.—S. C. O. Pontifex, A. Ridley, W. C. Calder, J. S. Harrison, and C. L. H. Rudder, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
5th Class.—J. B. Mitchell, R. D. Mitchell, H. P. Isaacson, C. E. Schulz, M. Clarke, W. C. Van Eeden, W. P. Newsam, E. A. Van Cooten, L. J. Muss, J. R. Johnson, A. M. de Groot, E. Kingsland, G. T. Armstrong, and T. W. C. Rudder, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
6th Class.—E. S. Sealy, C. H. Grieg, E. Glasford, J. R. Muss, J. R. McInroy, H. P. Christian, and W. H. Chalmers, 75*l*. to 100*l*.
Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping, Thomas Hubbard, fees.

Immigration Department.

- Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander, 1,500*l*.
Chief Sub-Immigration Agent, C. B. King, 600*l*. and 100*l*. personal.
Sub-Immigration Agents, H. L. Straker; F. Griffin, H. J. Gladwin, H. M. Taylor, W. Crawford, 400*l*. each.
First Class Clerk.—R. Duff, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Second " F. D. Sealy, 250*l*. to 300*l*.
Third " J. C. King, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Fourth " B. Reis and J. Fitzgerald, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
Fifth " R. P. Stewart, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Emigration Agent at Calcutta, R. W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G., 1,600*l*.

Medical Department.

- Surgeon-General*, D. Palmer Ross, C.M.G., M.D., 1,100*l*. (with consulting practice).
Medical Inspector, J. S. Wallbridge, 900*l*.
Clerks, S. Hooton, 175*l*. to 250*l*; G. C. M. Sealy and G. Hawtayne, 100*l*. to 150*l*. each.
Medical Officers.—M. Shannon, 1,000*l*.; F. H. Anderson, G. Snell, D. Kennedy, J. Widdup, J. E. Godfrey, W. Smartt, J. Veendam, C. H. Massiah, O. D. Honiball, A. D. Williams, C. G. Young, and W. A. Dickson, 900*l*. each; E. D. Rowland, 700*l*. and 200*l*. allowance; P. E. Perot, J. E. A. Ferguson, and F. Fernandes, 850*l*.; J. Hill, G. Ozanne, P. Delamere, C. F. Castor, W. Law, and W. S. Barnes, 800*l*.; I. K. Reid, R. Carter, A. T. Ozzard, and M. H. C. Irving, 575*l*. each; C. P. Kennard, 525*l*.; W. von Winkler, P. M. Earle, 550*l*. each; F. A. Neal, T. Ireland, and J. O'D. Egan, 500*l*. each; B. Stephenson, H. Boase, J. Teixeira, J. McAdam, 475*l*. each and quarters; J. H. Conyers, C. W. Daniels, 450*l*. each and quarters; J. H. Ross, E. K. Knott, 425*l*. each and quarters; Scott Fowler, 400*l*. and quarters. The medical officers, when in charge of a district, receive travelling allowances from 100*l*. to 150*l*., according to district. They are also allowed private practice.

Medical Institutions.

- Public Hospital, Georgetown*, Steuard, F. D'Andrade, 300*l*.; *Dispenser*, W. H. Bourne, 207*l*. 10*s*.
Public Hospital, New Amsterdam: Steuard and Dispenser, J. Shepherd, 200*l*.

* These officers have travelling allowances.

- Public Hospital, Suddie*: Steuard and Dispenser, N. Marshal, 125*l*.
Lunatic Asylum, Berbice: Steuard, M. P. Staples, 200*l*.
Leper Asylum, Mahaica: Steuard, I. D. Sampson, 150*l*.; *Dispenser*, M. Walsh, 120*l*.
Public Hospital, Morcanhamna.—Steuard and Dispenser, J. Weeks, 100*l*.

Police.

- Inspector-General of Police*, Lieut.-Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G., 750*l*., free house, and 200*l*. horse allowance.
Deputy Inspector-General, E. F. Wright, 500*l*.
County Inspectors.—T. E. Henderson, G. D. Swain, G. C. de Kinzy, and L. L. Kerr, 333*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. each.
Adjutant and Musketry Instructor, Major R. S. Marshall, 400*l*., and horse allowance 100*l*.
Pay and Quartermaster, A. G. W. Choppin, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
District Inspectors, G. T. Kerr, M. Coyle, A. H. Baker, H. A. Kortright, and H. W. Cobb, 250*l*. each.
Sub-Inspectors, H. M. Brunker, P. A. H. King, C. Riddick, G. H. May, R. A. Christison, G. Smith (one vacancy), 150*l*. each.
Inspectors of all ranks have quarters and horse allowance, from 100*l*. to 250*l*., according to district.
4th Class Clerk, C. H. King, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
5th Class Clerks, A. Farrar, J. R. Hill, and A. C. J. Ross, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Post Office.

- Postmaster-General*, F. W. Collier, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. St. Felix Daly, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Inspector of Offices, A. E. Evelyn, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, E. Loveluck, A. W. Swain, A. R. Cox, D. A. La Blanc, 250*l*. to 300*l*. each.
3rd Class Clerks, A. D'Ornellas and N. Farrar, 200*l*. to 250*l*. each.
4th Class Clerks, C. Chapman and A. E. Cullingford, P. Fairbairn, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
5th Class Clerks, R. M. Bury, P. Thornhill, A. H. H. Bratt, H. R. D. Vyfhuys, G. F. Mason, C. J. Chatterton, E. N. Clarke, T. Williams, and R. Craigen, 100*l*. to 150*l*. each.
6th Class Clerks, E. E. King and C. Bugle, 50*l*. to 100*l*. each.
59 District Postmasters, 9 Sorters, and 16 Letter Carriers, at salaries from 25*l*. to 100*l*. each.
Electrician, 350*l*. to 400*l*.
Assistant Electrician, H. G. Spain, 300*l*.

Harbours.

- Harbour-Master, Georgetown*, R. T. Wright, 450*l*.
Deputy Harbour-Master, C. Dowding, 180*l*.
Ditto, at New Amsterdam, A. B. Allt, fees.
Health Officer, Georgetown, F. H. Anderson, M.D., fees.
Ditto, New Amsterdam, J. C. P. Widdup, fees.
Master Pilot, A. Duncan, fees.

North Western District.

- Government Agent*, E. F. im Thurn, C.M.G., 800*l*.
Clerk to ditto, N. Cox, 170*l*.

Poor.

- Chairman of Poor Law Board*, P. H. R. Hill, 100*l*. allowance.
Secretary and Inspector, E. J. R. Willcocks, 400*l*.
Members.—Rev. W. B. Ritchie, Rev. D. J. Reynolds, and Rev. Father McCormick.
Superintendent of Almshouses, W. H. Cook, 250*l*.

Orphan Asylum.

Managing Director, Captain A. W. Baker.
Superintendent, W. Craigen, 150*l.*
Medical Officer, F. C. Fisher.
Matron, C. A. Seward, 37*l.* 10*s.*

Education.**Queen's College.**

Principal, J. A. Potbury, M.A., 700*l.*, and 100*l.* personal allowance.
Second Master, G. Franks, M.A., 500*l.*, and 100*l.* for house.
Assistant Masters, J. Hunte, F.G. Thorne, B.A., 400*l.* each, and E. S. Gray (*temp.*), 350*l.*
Chemistry Master, J. B. Harrison, M.A. (Government Analyst).

Primary Schools.

Inspector of Schools, W. Blair, 750*l.*
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Sconce, 350*l.*, and J. F. Rose, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
3rd Class Clerk, T. A. C. Maskell, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Government School for Vagrants and Youthful (Underneeming) Offenders.

Official Visitor, Capt. A. W. Baker.
Superintendent, F. A. Gall, 500*l.* and a house.

Girls' Reformatory.

Superintendent, E. J. R. Willcocks, 200*l.*

Public Works.

Colonial Civil Engineer, G. W. Dickson, 1,000*l.*, horse allowance, 100*l.*
Assistant Colonial Civil Engineer, M. K. North, 650*l.*
 „ *Engineer*, A. G. Bell, 400*l.* to 500*l.*, travelling allowance, 100*l.*
Accountant, F. Winter, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
First Class Officers: D. Smith, R. B. Butts, 300*l.* to 400*l.* each.
Second „ E. Chalmers, H. McLean, 250*l.* to 300*l.* each.
Third „ G. H. Pairaudeau, R. Read, W. C. Shankland, 200*l.* to 250*l.* each.
Fourth „ M. Clarke, C. Kirkpatrick, H. Anderson, 150*l.* to 200*l.* each.
Fifth „ L. Anderson, T. Fairbairn, J. S. Edghill, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.
Sixth „ J. Greadhead, J. B. Henderson, 50*l.* to 100*l.* each.

Government Land Department.

Crown Surveyor, W. Chalmers, 800*l.*
Assistant ditto, H. I. Perkins, 500*l.*
Government Surveyors: F. Fowler, 300*l.* to 400*l.*; C. H. Anderson, H. H. Bougle, 250*l.* to 300*l.*; J. A. P. Bowhill, G. D. Bayley, L. S. Hohenkerk, 200*l.* to 250*l.* each.
2nd Class Clerks, A. Lennox, T. H. Trotman, W. M. Steele, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
3rd Class Clerk, A. Binns, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
5th Class Clerks, O. E. Henderson, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
6th Class Clerk, A. N. Fraser, 50*l.* to 100*l.*

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, Capt. A. W. Baker.
Clerk and to attend to Prison Supplies, C. L. Hendy, 250*l.*
5th Class Clerk, N. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Keeper, Georgetown Gaol, T. B. Haynes, 350*l.*

Chief Warder, A. D. Shanks, 150*l.*
Clerk, W. H. Bishop, 100*l.*
Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol, W. F. Comacho, 187*l.* 10*s.*
Superintendent of Essequibo Gaol, (vacant), 50*l.* (allowance).

Convict Settlement, Massaruni.

Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, Capt. B. V. Shaw, 500*l.*
Assistant ditto, and Chief Warder, J. R. Gibbs, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Chaplain, W. G. Andrews, 300*l.*
Clerk, C. J. A. Pemberton, 125*l.*
Issuer, J. Spooner, 135*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, Sir W. J. Smith, Kt., 2,000*l.*
Puisne Judges, W. A. M. Sheriff, and W. Lucie-Smith, 1,500*l.* each.
Attorney-General, H. A. Bovell, Q.C., 1,500*l.*
Clerk to Attorney-General, Charles Chawner, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Solicitor-General and Registrar-General, Alfred Kingdon, Q.C., 500*l.*
Crown Solicitor (vacant).
Registrar and Prorost Marshal, M. P. Olton.
Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts, Demerara and Essequibo, E. H. G. Dalton, 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Sworn Clerks and Notaries Public, J. A. Richardson, J. A. King, W. A. Parker, 400*l.* each.
Assistant Sworn Clerks, J. Walls, 350*l.*; A. E. Manning, 300*l.*; B. Humphrys, 250*l.*; E. B. W. Rankin, 200*l.*; B. S. Newsam, 150*l.*; and H. Norton, 150*l.*
Accountant, J. K. D. Hill, 500*l.*
Administrator-General, G. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G., 1,200*l.*
Sub-Administrator-General, Berbice, W. F. Bridges, 300*l.*
Chief Clerk, A. H. Thomson, 500*l.*
Clerks, E. G. Massiah, J. C. McWatt, E. A. Fraser, 100*l.* to 300*l.*; J. G. Gray, 235*l.*
First Marshal, W. M. Williams, 312*l.* 10*s.*
Ordinary Marshals:—O. C. Jones, 200*l.*; F. Granum, 150*l.*; C. Davis, 125*l.*; A. J. Haggin, 100*l.*; W. Knight, 100*l.*; A. C. Hayley, 85*l.*; J. Humphrys, 85*l.*; W. McAdam, 100*l.*
Stipendiary Magistrates:—John Brumell, J. E. Hewick, R. A. Swan, 750*l.* each; Horatio Read, W. C. Harragin, C. S. Dawson, J. T. Cartwright, and C. L. Payne, 700*l.* each; E. R. Anson, 500*l.*; W. F. Bridges, 200*l.* Magistrates receive travelling allowances of 100*l.* to 150*l.*, according to extent of district.
Clerks:—J. H. Humphrys, 300*l.*; D. M. Moore, J. McF. Corry, Geo. Plummer, C. B. Grose, A. C. Hayley, H. C. Swan, W. H. Grimshaw, and C. C. Kelly, 200*l.* each.
Police Magistrate of Georgetown (vacant), 800*l.*
Assistant Police Magistrate, P. H. R. Hill, 700*l.*; *Clerks*, A. M. Abbott, 300*l.* to 400*l.*; L. D. Cleare, 200*l.* to 250*l.*; H. M. Bracey, 150*l.* to 200*l.*; T. H. Greadhead and H. Niles, 100*l.* each; 50*l.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, North Western District, E. R. Anson, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance.
Ditto, Essequibo River, 600*l.*, with 200*l.* personal, and 200*l.* travelling expenses.
Ditto, Berbice, W. F. Bridges, 200*l.*
Commissioner, Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers District, M. McTurk, C.M.G., 800*l.* and 200*l.* personal in lieu of travelling allowance.

Government Laboratory.

Government Analyst, J. B. Harrison, M.A., 750*l*.
and 250*l*. personal.
Assistant Analyst, Jno. Williams, 200*l*.
Laboratory Assistant, J. Kaufmann, 100*l*.

Militia.

Commandant, Lieut.-Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G.,
Adjutant, (vacant).
Bandmaster, A. Carroll, 200*l*., and 50*l*. lodging
allowance.

Villages.

*Secretary to the Central Board of Health and Inspector
of Villages*, T. Daly, 700*l*., and 125*l*. for travel-
ling expenses (to be accounted for).

First Class Clerk, S. Bellairs, 300*l*. to 400*l*.

Third " " J. Glasford, 200*l*. to 250*l*.

Fourth " " A. Belgrave, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

Fifth " " W. McEwan, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Sixth " " E. M. Dyett, 50*l*. to 100*l*.

Botanic Gardens.

Superintendent, Georgetown, G. S. Jenman, F.L.S.,
400*l*., and free house.

Head Gardener, J. Waby, 180*l*., and free house.

Second Gardener, R. Ward, 150*l*., and free house.

Keeper, Berbice, Richard Hunt.

Department of Mines.

Commissioner, H. I. Perkins (*acting*), 1,000*l*.

Mining Inspector, (vacant) 400*l*

Chief Clerk, G. J. Dare, 400*l*. to 500*l*.

Third Class Clerk, O. E. Fitzgerald, 200*l*. to 250*l*.

Fourth Class Clerks, E. Bosch Reitz and B. H. Bay-
ley, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

Fifth Class Clerk, F. B. Gall, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Sixth Class Clerk, F. J. King, 50*l*. to 100*l*

Wardens, R. B. Greene, R. O. H. Spence, and
J. H. Nicholson, 400*l*. each.

Government Officers—H. Fernandes, R. W. H. Jones,
E. L. Wickham, C. M. Shannon, A. K.
Menzies, 300*l*. each.; A. A. Bunbury, A. D.
Camerou, F. H. Collier and R. Craigen, 250*l*.,
each.

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).

Lord Bishop, The Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, D.D.

Secretary and Registrar, Rev. E. Pocknell, fees.

*Rector of St. George's Parish, and Dean, The Very
Rev. E. G. H. Caswell*, 700*l*.

Incumbent of Christ Church, Rev. Canon F. P. L.
Josa, 416*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Incumbent of St. Philip's, Ven. Archdeacon A.
Gwyther, M.A., 416*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Rectors, 500*l*. each, viz.:—

St. Paul's Parish, Rev. P. A. Stevenson; *St.
Matthew's*, Rev. G. W. Matthews; *St. Stephen's*,
Rev. E. Pocknell; *St. Peter's*, Rev. J. G. Pearson;
St. John's, Rev. W. J. West; *Trinity*, Rev. W.
Farrar; *All Saints*, Archdeacon Heard; *St.
Michael's*, F. W. T. Elliott, *St. Patrick's*,
Rev. E. Sloman, M.A. (*Rural Dean*).

14 *Curates*, 300*l*. each, viz.:—

St. Paul, Rev. A. Jemmott, Rev. H. Gainer,
F. S. Pringle; *St. James'*, O. H. Wilson; *St.
Bart's*, R. Wyllie; *Trinity*, A. D. Price; *St.
Luke's*, W. H. Nash; *St. Michael's*, Rev. H. A.
Westropp, B.A.; *St. Patrick's*, R. H. Williams;
Demerara River, P. B. Austin; *Berbice River*,
F. Welch; *St. George's*, Rev. H. Packe, M.A.;
St. Saviour, F. L. Quick; *All Saints'*, J. H.
Williams.

Missionaries to Coolies, J. H. Williams and Benj.

Maseh Das (600*l*., allowance to Bishop).

Missionaries to Pomeroon Indians, A. A. Ost, 400*l*.*

" *Essequibo Indians*, 400*l*.*

" *Potaro Indians*,

" *North West Territory*, T. E. Quick.

Church of Scotland.

Minister of St. Andrew's Parish, Rev. W. B. Ritchie,
M.A., 700*l*.

Joint Minister of ditto, Rev. W. Millar, 416*l*.

8 *Ministers*, 500*l*. each, viz.:—

St. Mary's, Rev. R. L. Mackie; *St. Mark's*, Rev. J.

A. Campbell; *St. Luke's*, Rev. J. B. Wallace; *St.*

James's, Rev. J. Cruickshank; *All Saints'*, Rev.

J. Rannie; *St. Catherine's*, Rev. J. W. McGill; *St.*

Clement's, Rev. J. Spiers; *St. Saviour's*, Rev.

J. Rae.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop, The Right Rev. A. Butler, 2,500*l*. for
support of the Church.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Superintendent of British Guiana Branch, Rev. D. J.
Reynolds, 1,716*l*. for support of this Mission.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, A. J. Patterson.

Vice-Consul Jas. Spaight.

German Empire, G. H. Richter. Consular Agent
in Berbice, T. H. Cameron.

France, A. Gordon Clarke (*acting*).

Srielen and Norway, Jacob Henry de Jonge.

Spain, Edward M. Wight.

Portugal, M. Castanheira d'Almeida.

The Netherlands, J. H. de Jonge.

Republic of Venezuela, A. G. Pinaud.

Brazil, J. Mendonça.

Liberia, Henry Hartley.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

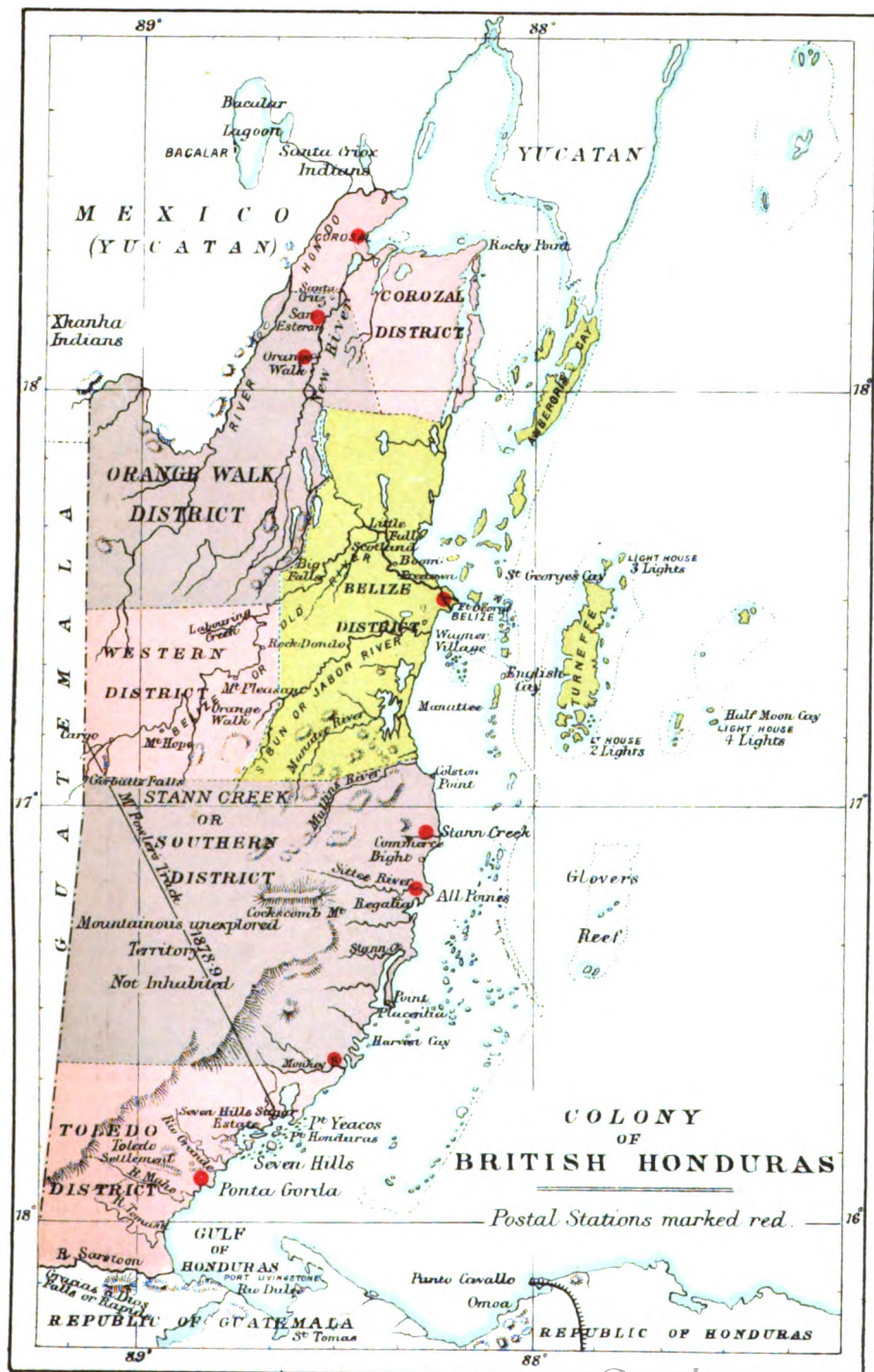
Situation and Area.

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast
of Central America, bounded on the north by
Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn
from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River
Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize,
and thence due north to the Mexican frontier, on
the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the
Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18°29' and 15°54'
N. latitude and 89°10' and 87°50' W. longitude.

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles,
about the size of Wales, including Albion Island in
the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and
Ambergris, St. George's, English, Turneffe, and
other Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of
the latter being mangrove swamps without any
soil. It is estimated that about 90 square miles are
under cultivation.

History.

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus,
and its early settlement is supposed to have been
effected from Jamaica about 1638, by adventurers,
who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood
and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the
Hondo and other rivers. Their headquarters were
for long at St. George's Cay. The name of the
present chief town and of the River Belize is said
to be a corruption of the leader of this settlement
named Wallis, a buccaneer, who was driven from
Hispaniola in that year.



An earlier settlement had been made by a chartered company, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman and John Pym treasurer, on two small islands off the Mosquito coast, in 1630. The Mosquito natives were very friendly to the English settlers, and their king, shortly after the conquest of Jamaica, placed himself under English protection, and the Governors of Jamaica exercised a sort of supervision over the affairs of the settlement. In 1739 the native king made a treaty resigning his country to Great Britain, and forts were built in 1742 at the Island of Ruatan, and at Black River on the mainland. Ruatan was abandoned in 1749, but at the same time an officer was formally appointed by the Government of Jamaica to superintend the settlements. By the treaty of Paris in 1763 it was agreed to abandon the settlements, and the forts were dismantled and the garrisons withdrawn. The settlers remained, however, and from that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants in the "Battle of St. George's Cay," the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was concluded, abandoning the territory to Spain, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

The Bay Islands were recognised as part of the Republic of Honduras in 1859.

The only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of the boundaries of the Colony (of which survey has been partially executed); the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt in 1819 of the Indian population of Yucatan against the Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo; and occasional incursions into the Colony (the last in 1872) by the Itché Indians on the N.W. frontier.

Constitution.

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1756 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790-1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1839 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on the 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four

unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. By Ordinance 14 of 1892, the Council now consists of three official and five unofficial members. On the 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica.

The English Common Law extends to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. The latter have by Order No. 7 of 1888 been collected into one volume of "Consolidated Laws" appeals lie to the Privy Council, and by 44 and 45 Vic., cap. 36, 16, the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The Executive Council consists of seven members, three of whom are unofficial.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts; Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corosal district; the Orange Walk district; the western or Cayo district; the Stann Creek district; and the Toledo district, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, comprising the extreme south of the Colony. The Corosal and Orange Walk districts were until recently combined under the name of the Northern district.

General Description.

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached. The characteristic soils of the Colony are known as Cahoon ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), the Pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and wiry grass), and Broken ridge (intermediate between these two). Besides these there are swamp, savannah, and mountain.

The chief rivers are in the north of the Colony, and run in a north-easterly direction, the Belize, the largest, reaching the sea on the east, and the Hondo and the New River on the north.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscomb Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

In 1888 Governor Sir R. Goldsworthy, with an exploring party, ascended the Cockscomb Mountains.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasturage for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitæ, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochineal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The coconut flourishes, as do the Cahoön palm and the ground-nut.

The cultivation of fruit (bananas and plantains), and its shipment to New Orleans, is extending, but at the present prices is not proving very remunerative to planters. Most of the growers occupy small holdings on lease from the Crown. Coffee, tobacco, citrus fruits, henequen, cocoa, and other plantations are being made, and promise a new field of development.

A public botanic garden established in Belize since 1893, has appreciably aided the development and extension of economic cultures.

Industry.

The chief industry is wood cutting, now 200 years old. 2,769,676 feet of mahogany and 34,539 tons of logwood were exported in 1896. Average of canefields, about 1,500 acres. There are twenty-six sugar mills, and large fruit plantations.

The chief exports are logwood, mahogany, fruit, sugar, indiarubber, coco-nuts, tortoiseshell, and rum. Belize is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1896, 219 vessels, of 5,973 aggregate tonnage.

The imports consist mainly of cotton goods and hardware, malt liquors, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, wines. The commercial intercourse is mainly with the United States and Great Britain.

Communications.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and the easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is regular communication every seven days by mail steamers with New Orleans and Puerto Cortez: every three weeks with New York and Costa Rica; about every six weeks with London and the West Indies; and at intervals with Liverpool, the West Indies, and Colon. The usual length of the journey between England and British Honduras is 16 days, *via* the United States. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Livingston, Guatemala, whence the steamer takes one day; but the best way to send telegrams is *via* New Orleans, U.S.

Surveys have been made with a view to the construction of a trans-colonial railway to develop the interior.

Rates of Postage.

Letters. Newspapers.

Within the Colony . . . per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 cents. 1 cent.
To the United Kingdom, &c. 5 " 2 cents.

There are post offices at Belize, Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, San Estevan, All Pines, Monkey River, and Mullins River.

Climate.

Though situated within the tropics, the climate is sub-tropical in character. The maximum shade temperature is 93°, the minimum 50°. The dew point in Belize, a seaport, is relatively high. Sea breezes prevail for the greater part of the year. The average rainfall is 77 inches per annum. From the middle of February to the middle of May is the dry season. For the rest of the year there is rain to some extent during every month;

the heaviest rainfall being in the months of October and November, during which months about one-third of the total rain occurs.

Currency and Banking.

Up to the 14th October, 1894, the coins in circulation were principally South and Central and American silver dollars; there was no paper currency. The standard of value was the Guatemalan dollar, and Chilian and Peruvian silver coins were also current and legal tender, as well as a colonial currency of one-cent pieces, at fixed ratings with the Guatemalan dollar. By Ordinance No. 31, of 1894, the currency has been established on a gold basis, the United States gold dollar being adopted as the standard coin. Gold coins of the United States Mint are legal tender for the amounts of their respective denominations in standard dollars; also the British sovereign and half sovereign for the amounts of \$1,867 and \$2,433 respectively. There is a local subsidiary currency of 50 cent, 25 cent, 10 cent, and 5 cent silver pieces, and a Government note issue of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dollars, a bronze cent piece is also current. The limit of the legal tender in silver is fixed at \$10, and in bronze at 50 cents. There are no private banks in the Colony. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, and the Cayo), had, on 31st December, 1895, \$24,119 deposited.

Education.

The schools are denominational, inspected and aided by the Colonial Government. Forty-six received aid in 1896 to the extent of \$13,368, with 3,567 scholars on the roll, and 2,592 average attendance.

Public Debt, \$169,015.

The population on 5th April, 1891, was reported as follows:—

	Census.
In Northern District	10,487
" Central District (Belize, &c.)	14,019
" Southern District	6,965
Total	31,471

About 500 being of European descent.

Population of towns: Belize, 6,972; Corosal, 1,514; Orange Walk, 1,967; Stann Creek, 1,645; Mullins River, 304; Punta Gorda, 519; Monkey River, 641. These have municipalities, having, in 1896, an aggregate revenue of \$41,232, and an expenditure of \$32,185.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1887	293,374	307,171	107,178	219,856
1888	311,719	297,935	135,662	252,995
1889	347,839	325,877	146,288	338,743
1890	332,136	344,452	187,872	364,067
1891	357,634	348,283	123,954	354,273
1892	338,659	373,719	92,513	285,324
1893	301,922	365,519	102,409	283,305
1894	185,718	218,089	104,583	309,329
1895	238,483	274,768	88,533	315,186
1896	302,686	269,877	114,635	339,066

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	477,606	2,869	617,246	1,097,721
1888	684,677	1,058	793,313	1,479,048
1889	897,201	1,191	964,935	1,863,327
1890	855,251	4,162	970,097	1,829,480
1891	763,249	1,178	1,088,938	1,853,365
1892	682,174	6,170	1,068,694	1,757,038
1893	559,686	3,932	897,323	1,460,941
1894	635,752	1,468	936,192	1,573,432
1895	416,788	2,903	921,715	1,341,406
1896	523,208	8,551	930,878	1,462,637

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	785,505	4,221	559,983	1,349,709
1888	726,225	7,528	792,362	1,526,115
1889	1,167,737	9,214	978,553	2,155,559
1890	1,108,246	3,627	754,226	1,866,099
1891	1,052,725	1,038	856,167	1,909,930
1892	795,811	—	945,424	1,741,235
1893	1,186,228	—	948,889	2,135,117
1894	1,192,319	—	1,357,264	2,549,583
1895	546,841	18	735,110	1,281,969
1896	760,522	—	811,008	1,571,530

Total Customs revenue for 1896, \$156,215.

Administrators.*

- 1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
 1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.
 1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
 1862 Lieut.-Governor Frederick Seymour.
 1864 Lieut.-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.
 1867 Lieut.-Governor J. R. Longden.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1871 Administrator Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1874 Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
 1877 Lieut.-Governor F. P. Barlee, C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-G. Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1884 Lieut.-Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1885 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1886 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1886 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1887 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1887 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1887 Administrator W. J. McKinney (acting).
 1888 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1888 Administrator H. E. H. Jerningham (acting).
 1889 Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
 1889 Administrator W. J. McKinney (acting).
 1890 Administrator G. Melville (acting).
 1890 Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
 1891 Administrator G. Melville, C.M.G. (acting).
 1891 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 1893 E. B. Sweet-Escott (administering).
 1893 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 1895 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (administering).
 1895 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 1897 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (administering).
 1897 Governor Colonel David Wilson, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.

* For Administrators previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

The Inspector Commandant of Constabulary.
 J. H. Phillips, C.M.G.
 Carlos Melhado.
 A. Williamson, C.M.G.

Clerk, A. J. K. Young.

Legislative Council.

President, The Governor.

Official Members—The Colonial Secretary; The Treasurer; The Attorney-General.

Unofficial Members—B. Fairweather; E. C. Connor; J. M. Rosado; R. H. Logan; S. Cuthbert.
 Clerk, A. J. K. Young, \$584.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, David Wilson, C.M.G., \$8,748.

Private Secretary, (acting) A. E. Clayton, \$584.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, F. J. Newton, C.M.G., \$3,500 and house.

Chief Clerk, A. G. Clayton, \$1,200 to \$1,500.

2nd (Audit) Clerk (vacant), \$1,200.

3rd Clerk, T. B. Phillips, \$684 to \$792.

4th Clerk, L. R. Hulse, \$60.

Head Printer, L. W. Laing, \$720.

Assistant Printer, P. Sebastian, \$480.

General Printer, S. Trench, \$360.

Messenger, J. A. Christie, \$264.

Treasury and Customs Department.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. J. McKinney, C.M.G., \$2,916, and house.

Chief Clerk, \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Second Clerk, C. A. Metzgen, \$684 to \$792.

Third Clerk, H. E. Phillips, A. B. Dillon, \$650.

Fourth Clerk, C. A. Pickwood, \$600.

Queen's Warehouse Keeper, C. H. Graham, \$756 to \$864.

Warehouse Keeper's Assistant, J. F. Blakely, \$360.

Customs Officers, J. Hunter, \$900; J. L. Hudson, \$600; R. A. Clarke, \$450.

Excise Officers, R. Bouley, \$720; G. K. Meggs, \$396; T. Tappin, \$360; N. W. McCord, \$360.

Keeper of Powder Magazine, I. S. Richardson, \$300.

Post Office Department.

Postmaster, W. B. Gutteron, \$1,500.

Clerk, H. W. Beaumont, \$400.

Postman, W. Clarke, \$300.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Sir W. J. Anderson, \$4,860.

Attorney General and Advocate in Admiralty, F. M. Maxwell, \$2,430, and private practice.

Registrar-General, S. G. Woods, \$2,250.

Clerk to ditto, H. D. Phillips, \$900.

Official Administrator, H. C. Usher.

Court Crier and Messenger, J. Smith, \$240.

District Commissioners.

Belize, H. C. Usher, \$2,261.40.

Clerk, A. C. Silas, \$600.

Corozal, R. W. Pickwood, \$2,155.68.

Clerk, F. Villamor, \$500.

Interpreter, F. Perez, \$400.

Orange Walk (vacant).

Clerk and Interpreter, T. Perdomo, \$450.

Stann Creek District, A. Porter, \$1,509.60.

Interpreter, G. Nunes, \$450.

Toledo District, P. T. Carpenter, \$750 (also medical officer).

Clerk, N. Braithwaite, \$540.

Western District, F. L. Davis, \$750 (also medical officer).

Clerk and Interpreter, F. Velasco, \$450.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, H. P. C. Strange, \$1,200.

Messenger, J. Smith, \$24.

Lands.

Surveyor-General, C. R. Usher, \$1,944.

Assistant Surveyor, R. H. Franklin, \$1,458.

2nd Assistant Surveyor, W. H. Carlin, \$1,200.

3rd Assistant Surveyor, W. T. O. B. Hewett, \$1,080.

Clerk, D. Rosado, \$500.

Superintendent, Botanic Garden, E. Campbell, \$632.

Public Works, &c.

Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber, \$1,944.

Clerk, J. A. McKimsey, \$720.

Keeper Half-Moon Cay Light, A. Martin, \$400.

Ditto Northern Two Cays, W. Miller, \$360.

Ditto Maugre Cay, G. Long-worth, \$300.

Ditto Cay Bokel, S. Miller, \$300.

Ditto English Cay, J. Young, \$240.

Keeper Bugle Cay, C. Miller, \$240.

Keeper Fort George, J. Calorie, \$120.

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Eyles, \$2,916.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, J. H. H. Harrison, F. Keyt, \$1,080.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Corosal, T. W. Gann, \$750, and private practice.

Sub-Colonial Surgeons (also district commissioners), P. J. Carpenter, P. L. Davis, \$750.

Sub-Intendants, \$240 to \$180, J. Eagan, G. Wright, N. Grant, N. Wagner.

Clerk and Storekeeper, D. J. Mitchell, \$360.

Govts.

Govt. Belize, A. W. Hood, \$1,400.

Chief Warder, J. Taylor, \$300.

Govt. Corosal, D. Murphy, \$100.

Ditto, Orange Walk, J. Clarke, \$360.

Constabulary.

Inspector Commandant, A. B. R. Kaye, \$1,944, and quarters.

Inspector, G. C. Bayly, \$1,296, and quarters.

Sub-Inspectors, J. H. Davidson Houston and P. A. Matthews, \$972 each, and quarters.

Police.

Superintendent, D. D. Barnes, \$1,500 and \$360 in lieu of quarters.

Check Sergeants, G. Darling and R. Wyatt, \$700 to \$850, with quarters.

Detective Sergeant, T. McAllister, \$600, with quarters.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, A. E. Morlan.

Germany, C. Melhado.

Austria and Hungary, H. Krug.

Norway and Sweden, Alex. Williamson.

Grater Republic of Central America, J. M. Currie.

France, E. C. Connor.

Spain, A. Williamson.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England, Right Rev. G. A. Ormsby, Bishop of Honduras.

Roman Catholic, Right Rev. S. D. Pietro, S.J., Bishop of Eurea, Vicar Apostolic.

Free Church of Scotland, The Rev. J. Muckersie.

Westlean Methodist, The Rev. P. Ellis, Superintendent.

Baptist, The Rev. C. Brown.

No church is established, nor are any grants made.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Situation and Area.

The Possession of British New Guinea is composed of a portion of the island of New Guinea, and of a number of islands most of which lie to the south-east of New Guinea. The boundaries of the Possession are as follows:—The S. and S.E. shores of New Guinea, from 141° E. long. eastward as far as East Cape, thence N.W. to 8° S. lat. in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8° S. parallel to 147° E. long., then in a straight line N.W. to the intersection of 6° S. lat. and 144° E. long., and continuing W.N.W. to the intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between 8° and 12° S. lat. and between 141° and 155° E. long., and not forming part of Queensland; and including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the north of 8° S. lat."

New Guinea, the largest island in the world if Australia is excluded, lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland between 0° 0' and 12° 0' S. lat., and between 130° 50' and 154° 30' E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, and its maximum breadth 430 miles; its area being about 234,768 square miles. The portion of the island which belongs to the Possession, is estimated to contain about 87,786 square miles. The islands which lie near New Guinea, and which form part of the Possession number, great and small, about two hundred. Of these the principal ones are: Kiriwina (in the Trobriand group of d'Entrecasteaux), Woodlark, Normanby, Goodenough, Fergusson, St. Aignan, Rossel and Sudest.

The area of the islands is about 2,754 square miles, giving a total area for the Possession of about 90,540 square miles. The coast line of the mainland portion is about 1,728 miles, that of the islands about 1,936 miles, making a total coast line for the Possession of about 3,664 miles.

Description.

Of the portion of New Guinea which belongs to the Possession, the eastern half is mostly mountainous and hilly, the western half mostly low and flat. The greater part of the country is densely wooded. Here and there open forest country well grassed is met with, but no treeless plains have been found. The land is well watered by rivers, streams, brooks, and springs. Several of the rivers are navigable by small craft for a considerable distance, and have all been navigated to the point at which navigation ceases to be practicable. The Fly River, the largest, has been ascended by a steam launch for a distance of some 550 miles. The highest known point of land in the Posses-

sion is the summit of Mount Victoria, the culminating point of the Owen-Stanley range, which is fully 13,000 feet; but Mount Albert Edward is very nearly the same height, while Mount Scratchley is very little lower. Of the numerous islands which belong to the Possession the majority are lofty in comparison with their size. Most of them are well wooded, but some, like Kiriwina and Nada, are coralline and flat.

The aboriginal native population of the Possession is numerous, probably from 300,000 to 350,000. They may be described as a barbaric race. In agriculture, house, and canoe building, wood carving, and pottery making, and in several of the minor arts of life they have attained a fair degree of proficiency. They recognise fully the rights of property, including the right to individual ownership of land. Although in their blood feuds they, "to obtain payment" in blood for a slain relative, never hesitated to kill even women and children, they are in natural disposition neither blood-thirsty nor cruel. They are cheerful and communicative, very affectionate in their domestic relations, and have a keen sense of humour and fun. In colour they range from deep to light brown. Taking them as a whole, their height and bulk are below the standard for Europeans. There are very few Papuans that will measure 40 inches round the chest. Their heads and features vary so much in size and shape, that they cannot be classed under any one type. The food of the natives chiefly consists of game, which they procure with missile weapons, dogs, nets, and snares; of fish, which they spear, net, or trap; of pigs which they breed; of bananas, yams, taro, and sweet potatoes which they carefully and skilfully cultivate; and of cocoa-nuts and sago. The sago palm is most abundant in the central and western parts of the Possession, but exists all over the colony, especially on the rivers of the north-east coast; and the cocoanut palm flourishes in a remarkable manner in all parts of the Possession.

History.

The island of New Guinea was discovered in 1511 by Antonio de Abrea, and it was touched by several of the early navigators. The Archipelagos lying to the south-east of New Guinea were discovered by French navigators towards the close of the eighteenth century. The waters that are adjacent to the Archipelagos, and to the south-eastern coasts of New Guinea, have at different periods been surveyed and mapped by British ships of war.

The whole island to the west of 141° E. long. is claimed by the Dutch as suzerains of the Sultan of Tidore. The Dutch have not, as yet taken any steps to settle their part of the island, and raids from it into the Possession have done much harm. That portion of the island which lies to the eastward of 141° E. long., and to the north of British New Guinea belongs to the German Empire. The Germans have established a government in their portion of the island, and several industries are being started there. The acquisition by the British Crown of the portion of the island not claimed by Holland was long advocated by Australian statesmen, and the growing influence of France and Germany in the Pacific Ocean, coupled with the establishment of a penal settlement in the French island of New Caledonia, created some alarm in Australia, lest a country lying so near to Australia, as New Guinea should pass into the hands of a foreign power. To prevent this from

taking place as regards the eastern part of New Guinea, the Government of Queensland annexed it to the empire, on the 4th of April, 1883, but this proceeding was not ratified by the Imperial Government. The Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney in Nov. and Dec., 1883, passed resolutions urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea, and undertook to recommend to their respective legislatures to provide for defraying a part of the cost of a protectorate if one were established by the Imperial Government. On the Australasian colonies agreeing to guarantee 15,000*l.* a-year, to meet the cost, a Protectorate was proclaimed on the 6th November, 1884, over the south-east coast of New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

General Sir Peter Scratchley was appointed Special Commissioner for the Protectorate, and arrived in 1883, but he succumbed shortly after his arrival in the Protectorate to malarial fever. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., formerly Premier of Queensland. At the Colonial Conference held in 1887, the Colonies of Queensland, N.S. Wales and Victoria undertook to guarantee 15,000*l.* a year for ten years, for defraying the cost of administering the territory now forming the Possession, on the understanding that Her Majesty's Sovereignty would be proclaimed over it. By the Queensland British New Guinea Act, 1887, that colony undertook to be responsible for the payment of the 15,000*l.* a-year. The territory was annexed to the Crown by the newly appointed Administrator, Dr. (now Sir W.) Macgregor, on 4th Sept., 1888.

The Imperial Government provided the Possession with a steamer and steam launch, and paid 5000*l.* a-year up to the 31st March, 1893, towards their maintenance.* The local revenue raised in the Possession is paid over to Queensland, for distribution amongst the guaranteeing colonies, in reduction of their contributions to the said 15,000*l.* a-year.

Constitution and Laws.

The constitution of the Possession is regulated by Royal Letters Patent of 8th June, 1888, under which the government is carried on by an administrator, with the advice and assistance of an executive and a legislative council. The correspondence of the administrator with the Secretary of State passes through the Governor of Queensland, and that colony, representing also New South Wales and Victoria, exercises with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a supervision over the affairs of the Possession.

The general law of the Possession is the same as that of Queensland. Special Acts have been passed for the protection of the native population, and for dealing with lands. A code consisting of a series of simple regulations, which are from time to time being added to, has been passed for the benefit of the native population. The courts of the Possession consist of the Central, Petty Sessions, and Native Magistrate's Courts. Appeals lie in both criminal and civil matters, from the Central Court to the Supreme Court of Queensland. There is a constabulary force of about sixty men.

Education.

Four missionary societies are established in the Possession. They are the London Missionary Society, which has for its field the south coast of New Guinea; the Society of the Sacred Heart,

* This has been reduced to 3,000*l.*

which is established at Yule Island, and along the banks of the Paimumu River; the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, which extends its influence over all the Archipelagos; and the Anglican Missionary Society, which has as its field the north-east coast of New Guinea. The two first-named societies were in New Guinea before annexation was proclaimed, the last two have come there since the proclamation of sovereignty.

Industry.

With the exception that land cannot be acquired directly from the natives, that firearms, explosives, and intoxicating liquors cannot be supplied to natives, and that the engagement of natives as labourers is subject to certain regulations, no restriction is imposed in the pursuit of any industry in the Possession. Land can be purchased or leased from the Crown. The prices charged for land vary, but land suitable for planting purposes can be obtained in freehold at 2s. 6d. an acre, with easy improvement conditions. The customs tariff is comparatively a light one, *ad valorem* duties not exceeding 10 per cent. There are three ports of entry, one at Port Moresby, one at Samarai, and the third at Daru. The principal exports of the Possession are pearl shell, copra, béche-de-mer, and sandal wood. Gold was first found in the islands of the Louisiade Archipelago in 1888, and since then has been mined in these islands. Gold has been found in payable quantities, combined with Osmiridium and Cinnabar, round a large part of the foot of Mount Scratchley in the interior of New Guinea. The natives are being induced to plant coconut trees, and are likely in the future to largely extend this industry. A few horses and cattle have been introduced into the Possession, and seem to thrive well.

Mail communication from Port Moresby, and from the portion of the Possession which lies to the eastward of Port Moresby, is with Cooktown, Queensland. Mail communication from the western portion of the possession is chiefly with Thursday Island. A regular mail service is established with Queensland, by sailing vessel, under contract, making the round voyage from Cooktown to Samarai and Port Moresby, calling also at intermediate ports and points, and on to Thursday Island, and thence back to Cooktown.

	Local Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping
	£	£	£	tons.
1888-89	2,679	11,108	5,943	—
1889-90	3,015	16,104	6,455	—
1890-91	2,673	15,530	8,134	—
1891-92	4,783	23,756	11,289	5,669
1892-93	4,604	25,197	14,966	4,405
1893-94	5,867	28,500	14,952	6,663
1894-95	5,109	28,367	16,215	12,687
1895-96	6,547	34,521	19,401	28,704

The export of gold has been for these years, respectively, 3,850, 3,470, 2,423, 1,235, 582, 1,128, and 728, 1,373 ozs.

Executive Council.

The Lieut. Governor. A. Musgrave.
F. P. Winter, C.M.G. B. A. Hely.
Clerk,

Legislative Council.

The same members and officers as the Executive Council, except that Mr. Gors has been appointed as an unofficial member in place of Mr. Hely.

Establishment.

Lieut. Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., 1,500*l.*, allowance 200*l.*
Private Secretary, 300*l.*
Chief Judicial Officer, F. P. Winter, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Government Secretary, A. Musgrave, 500*l.*, allowance 200*l.*
Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, D. Ballantine, 350*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Western Division, B. A. Hely, 500*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Central Division, and Government Medical Officer, Dr. J. A. Blayney, 350*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Eastern Division, Hon. M. H. Moreton, 400*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Louisiades, A. M. Campbell, 300*l.*
Commandant of Armed Constabulary, A. W. Butterworth, 300*l.*, and quarters.
Government Printer, J. G. Allen, 300*l.*
Overseer of Works and Principal Gaoler, J. Meredith, 250*l.* and quarters.
Government Agent, Rigo, A. C. English, 250*l.*
Government Agent, Mkeo, C. Kowald, 250*l.*
Government Agent, North-east Coast (vacant), 225*l.*
Sub-Collector of Customs, Samarai, A. H. Symons, 225*l.*
Sub-Collector of Customs, Daru, H. W. de Lange, 150*l.*
Storekeeper, H. N. Chester, 200*l.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE DOMINION.

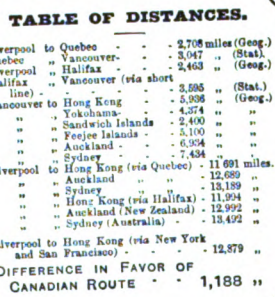
The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30-31 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force on July 1st, by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 22nd of May, 1867. Its essential provisions are given below.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vic., cap. 3, and made a Province of the Dominion 15th July, 1870.

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that colony was incorporated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was admitted by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By an Act passed in 1876, the portion of the N.W. Territories lying to the north of Manitoba was created into a separate dis-



tract, under the name of the District of Keewatin, but under the control of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49 (1875), the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of Sept., 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

By Minute of Council of May 17th, 1882, the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska, were created, and by Order in Council October 2nd, 1895, the remaining territory was subdivided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon.

History.

Particulars as to the history of each province will be found in the following pages, but it may here conveniently be stated that the north-east coast of the Dominion seems to have been first discovered by the Norse seamen of the middle ages. Cabot reached Labrador in 1497, and the fisheries off this coast were frequented early in the sixteenth century. In 1535 Cartier settled on the St. Lawrence on behalf of France, and others followed. The whole territory became British by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by the Queen, assisted by a Privy Council chosen and summoned by himself. The Cabinet, as in England, is a Committee of the Privy Council, formed of the principal members of the Government. The seat of government, until the Queen shall otherwise direct, is Ottawa, in Ontario.

The supreme legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 81 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, and the remainder to the other provinces of the Dominion. The qualification for senator is the possession of property worth £4,000, age of thirty years, and residence within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons consisted originally of 181 elected members, which number has been increased by additions on the accession of new provinces and by the increase in population, and is now 213; 92 representing Ontario, 65 Quebec, 20 Nova Scotia, 14 New Brunswick, 7 Manitoba, 6 British Columbia, 5 Prince Edward Island, and 4 The Territories. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regu-

lated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. There is no property qualification. Each member of the Senate receives \$1,000 per annum, and each member of the Commons \$10 a day during the session, with a maximum of \$1,000 per session. A parliament lasts five years if not sooner dissolved. Election is by ballot, with a franchise almost equal to manhood suffrage. The session usually extends from February to May.

For each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, and holding office during pleasure, but not removable within five years of appointment, except for cause assigned. He receives a salary fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament, and is assisted by an Executive Council usually composed of the chief provincial officials who possess the confidence of the Provincial Assembly.

Each province has a "Legislative Assembly," and in Quebec, and Nova Scotia, there is also a "Legislative Council," forming a second chamber. The provincial legislatures possess the power of altering their constitutions. There is a legislative assembly in the North-West Territories, consisting of 26 elected members. After 1st October, 1897, an executive council will be established as in the other provinces. The territory not comprised within any province (such as the North-East Territory, the Arctic Islands, and the Island of Anticosti) is very thinly inhabited, and is administered by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters except those specifically delegated by the constitution to the provincial legislatures, and the Canadian Constitution is in this respect the reverse of that of the United States. Among such general matters may be named public finance, trade regulation, postal service, currency, coinage, banking and navigation matters, defence, the law relating to crimes, bankruptcy, copyright, patents, marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and native (Indian) affairs.

The powers of the provincial legislatures are confined to certain specified subjects, of which the chief are the alteration of their own constitutions, direct taxation within the province, and provincial loans, the management of provincial public lands, and of provincial and municipal offices, hospitals, gaols, &c., licences, local works, and the general civil law and procedure. With regard to education, they have full powers, subject only to certain provisions to secure protection to religious minorities. In agricultural, quarantine, and immigration matters, they possess concurrent legislative powers with the Dominion Parliament.

The Judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior, district, and county courts throughout the Dominion, except in the Probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Dominion Government assumed the Provincial debts existing at the time of the Union, and agreed to pay to each Province an annual subsidy at the rate of 80 cents per head, according to each decennial census till the population in each province reached 400,000. Each Province also receives an annual allowance for Government, and for interest on the amount by which its debt at the Union fell short of the authorised amount.

Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures require the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be disallowed within a year by the Governor-General. Those passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-

General, and may be disallowed within two years by the Queen.

Provision was made in the Act constituting the Dominion for the admission into it of any of the other British possessions on the continent of North America, and they have all been since admitted except Newfoundland.

Provision was also made for the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to Halifax, and (in the Order in Council admitting British Columbia) for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Both these have been opened.

Local Government.

In all the provinces local self-government has been developed to the fullest extent. In Ontario the system is to be found in the most complete and symmetrical form, towards which the others closely approximate. The organization comprises (1) townships or rural districts of 8 or 10 square miles with a population of 3 to 6,000, administered by a reeve and 4 councillors; (2) villages with a population of 750, governed like the township; (3) towns with a population over 2,000, governed by the mayor and 3 councillors for each ward if there are less than five wards, and 2 councillors if more than five. The Reeves, deputy Reeves, mayors, and councillors are all elected annually by the rate-payers. Above these stands the county municipality consisting of the Reeves and deputy Reeves of the townships, villages, and towns within the county, one of these who presides being called "Warden" of the county. Alongside the county stands the "city" with a population of over 10,000, governed by a municipal body of mayor and 3 aldermen for every ward, with powers and functions akin to those of counties and towns combined. The Councils have powers to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade or manufactures, or railways, powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, &c.

Situation and Area.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the American continent (except Labrador, see page 166, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States), stretching from latitude 49° to beyond the polar circle, and comprises an area computed at 3,315,647 square miles (29 times the area of the United Kingdom, or 4 times that of British India), exclusive of the great lakes and rivers which cover about 141,000 square miles. The greater part of this is comprised in the North West Territories. The seven settled Provinces of the Dominion comprise about 955,356 square miles. The Dominion includes all the Arctic islands (but not Greenland, which is Danish), as well as Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton on the east, and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands on the west.

Population of Dominion.

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,923,228	2,114,321
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535
New Brunswick .	285,594	321,223	321,263
Nova Scotia . . .	387,800	440,572	450,396
Manitoba	18,995	65,954	152,506
British Columbia .	36,247	42,459	98,173
Prince Edward Island.	94,021	108,891	109,078
N.W. Territory .	60,500†	56,446	98,067
Total .	3,695,524	4,324,810	4,833,239

A census of the three provisional districts of The Territories, viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, was taken in 1885, showing a population of 48,362, of whom 20,170 were Indians. A census of Manitoba was taken in 1896, and the population found to be 193,425.

About 1,400,000 of the people are of French extraction, over one million two hundred thousand of these residing in Quebec, where French is the usual language spoken.

The total population includes about 110,000 Indians, living chiefly in Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories, and there are about 14,000 half breeds. They are under the supervision of government agents, and have large districts reserved for them, where they live mainly by hunting, fishing, and traffic in furs. There are over 9,000 Chinese in Canada, most of whom are in British Columbia, and a few thousand Esquimaux along the northern coasts.

FINANCES.*

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

(Seagoing, not including Coasting or Inland Lake Tonnage.)

Year.	Revenue. \$	Expenditure. \$	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	4,971,728	8,362,436
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495	5,188,712	9,197,806
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835	4,932,673	9,296,601
1890	38,879,925	35,994,031	5,325,952	10,318,285
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568	5,314,544	10,695,193
1892	36,921,872	36,765,894	5,671,522	10,752,964
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053	5,970,840	10,608,611
1894	36,374,693	37,585,025	6,480,726	11,280,536
1895	33,978,129	38,132,005	6,048,248	10,976,829
1896	36,618,591	36,919,142	6,526,327	11,458,824

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Public Debt gross . . .	\$318,048,755	\$325,717,537
" " net . . .	253,074,927	258,497,433
Assets of the Dominion .	64,973,828	67,220,104
{ Total	10,466,294	10,502,430
{ Net	9,130,247	9,132,430
Average rate of net interest	2.87 per cent.	2.80 per cent.
Capital Expenditure since the Union	\$200,143,171	\$203,924,482

The net Provincial debts in 1896 were as follows:—

Quebec	\$18,357,041
Nova Scotia	2,109,730
New Brunswick	2,374,070
British Columbia	4,088,291
Manitoba . . . . .	...
Prince Edward Island	185,000
Total	\$27,104,132

There was no debt in the North-West Territories, and Manitoba had a surplus of assets of 2½ million dollars. If the above amount is added to the net Federal debt on 30th June, 1895, the total net indebtedness of the Dominion is found to be \$285,606,565, or about \$56 per head of the population.

More than \$109,000,000 of the Public debt was incurred either by the assumption by the Dominion of the existing Provincial debts, or by the allowance of debts to Provinces in accordance with the terms of confederation and subsequent Acts.

* The financial year ends on 30th June.

	1894-5.	1895-6.	Average rate of duty on dutiable goods.	
			1894-5.	1895-6.
Class A.—Articles of food and animals	\$ 19,534,877	\$ 17,830,395	23-51 p.c.	23-87 p.c.
" B.—Articles in crude state for domestic industries	22,085,776	22,854,825	24-03 "	25-08 "
" C.—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing ...	16,830,887	19,319,806	25-55 "	24-57 "
" D.—Manufactured articles ready for consumption	33,640,215	36,805,411	28-73 "	28-62 "
" E.—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c. ...	8,584,136	9,050,725	52-88 "	52-60 "

Canadian produce:—	1894-5.	1895-6.
Produce of the mine . . .	\$6,981,550	\$6,056,047
Produce of the fisheries . .	10,692,247	11,077,765
Produce of the forest . . .	5,817,342	6,066,741
Animals and their produce . .	34,387,770	36,507,641
Agricultural products . . .	15,719,128	14,083,361
Manufactures	26,144,376	30,476,932
Miscellaneous	88,938	
Foreign produce	6,485,043	6,606,738
Coin and bullion	4,325,819	4,699,309
Estimated short returned . .	3,300,000	3,329,053
Exports, Grand Total	113,638,803	121,013,853

* Coin and bullion not included.

Ended 30th June.	Exports.				Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1887	44,571,846	3,446,810	41,497,155	89,515,811	
1888	40,084,984	3,704,899	46,413,117	90,203,000	
1889	38,105,126	3,926,984	47,157,057	89,189,167	
1890	48,353,694	4,077,501	44,987,954	96,749,149	
1891	49,280,858	3,707,007	45,059,431	98,417,296	
1892	64,906,549	4,269,204	44,787,622	113,963,375	
1893	64,080,493	5,095,646	49,388,218	118,564,352	
1894	68,538,856	5,633,520	43,352,573	117,524,949	
1895	61,856,990	4,569,365	47,212,448	113,638,803	
1896	66,990,288	4,420,025	49,903,539	121,013,852	

The amount of customs duties paid on British goods was \$7,858,514.

Manufacturing is carried on somewhat extensively. The total capital employed in 1891 was \$354,620,750; the number of employes 370,256; the wages paid \$100,663,650 a year, and the annual product \$476,258,886.

Class 1.	1881.	1881.
No. of establishments having an annual output of \$50,000 and over	1,107	1,675
No. of employes in these	55,555	83,525
Wages paid	\$23,964,796	\$46,842,640
Value of manufactured output	\$155,767,771	\$260,795,190
Class 2.		
No. of establishments having an annual output of from \$25,000 to \$50,000	966	1,208
No. of employes	22,386	28,339
Wages paid	\$5,942,881	\$8,966,833
Value of articles produced	\$33,482,170	\$42,238,542

No. of establishments having an annual output under \$25,000 . . .	47,657	73,085
No. of employes . . .	148,982	202,831
Wages paid . . .	\$29,494,025	\$44,854,177
Value of manufactured articles . . .	\$122,481,926	\$173,165,154

The manufactured articles produced in Canada in 1881 equalled \$98.52 per head of the population, and in 1891, \$71.61 per head.

The main industry of the Dominion is agriculture, an enormous quantity of cereals and dairy produce being raised and exported. The fisheries of the maritime provinces are very extensive, and large quantities of dried, pickled, and canned fish and lobsters are exported. The lumber and fur trades are also important. Coal and gold (in British Columbia and Nova Scotia), and copper (principally in Ontario) are extensively worked. Valuable nickel and phosphate mines exist. Shipbuilding is an important industry, and besides ships, the principal among manufactured articles exported are furniture and other manufactures of wood, leather, agricultural and musical instruments.

The principal imports are textile manufactures, coal, hardware, tea, sugar, raw cotton, hides, and tobacco.

The yield of Canadian fisheries since 1890 was as follows:—

1890	17,714,902
1891	18,978,078
1892	18,941,171
1893	20,686,661
1894	20,719,573
1895	20,185,298

The number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries is estimated at 71,334.

The arrivals and clearances were in 1896, a total tonnage of 21,870,473 engaged in outside trade, and 27,431,753 tons engaged in coasting trade.

Tonnage of vessels on Register Books of the Dominion, 31st December, 1896, was 789,399 tons register, of which 5,517 sailing ships were 338,123 tons, and 1,762 steamers 251,176. The number of seamen employed was about 140,000.

In 1896 the number of light stations was 629; of lighthouses 770; of fog whistles 22, and of automatic fog horns 40.

Railways.

The length of railways actually constructed in the Dominion on 30th June, 1896, was 16,387 miles. Canada ranks eighth in absolute mileage among the states and kingdoms of the world possessing railway systems. The total capital invested amounted to \$899,817,900 on 30th June, 1896. The total quantity of goods carried amounted to 24,266,825 tons. The number of passengers was 14,810,407, and the distance travelled by trains was 40,661,890 miles. The total receipts were \$50,545,569 and working expenses \$35,042,655.

The Dominion Government own and maintain 1,396 miles of railways, which have been constructed at a cost of \$60,022,119. The working expenses in 1896 were \$3,254,443, and the receipts \$3,140,678.

There are 30 Electric Railways in Canada. These ran 22,772,631 car miles, and carried 73,972,414 passengers, or 3½ passengers per mile run.

In November, 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, was completed, and the road was opened for general traffic from Montreal to Vancouver on 28th June, 1886. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by this road, *via* Quebec, is 925 miles, and *via* Halifax, is 600 miles shorter than by any route through the United States. Steamers owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are running regularly between Yokohama and Vancouver, and a monthly mail service between Vancouver and Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama which has been subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Government to the extent of \$300,000 has been established.

Telegraphs.

There are 28,949 miles of telegraph line, and 68,923 miles of wire in operation in Canada, of which 2,786 are owned and operated by the Dominion Government; 3,945,744 messages were sent in 1896 (not including weather and shipping reports), and the number of offices was 2,546, being one to every 2,000 of the population. Canada ranks eighth in actual telegraphic mileage among the various countries of the world, and first with respect to the number of offices in proportion to population. There is direct cable communication with Great Britain, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, and also a deep-sea cable between

Vancouver Island and the United States. The telephone is in operation in all parts of the country, and in connection with it there are in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba 44,000 miles of wire; 33,500 sets of instruments; and 72,500,000 connections.

Canals.

There are six important systems of Government canals, affording, with the St. Lawrence River connections, magnificent inland communications. The total length of canals proper open is 262½ miles, but the aggregate length of inland navigation rendered available by them is 3,000 miles, the St. Lawrence system alone having a length of 2,384 miles. The receipts in 1896 were \$339,890, and the working expenses, including repairs, \$501,443. Sixty-seven million dollars have been expended on the construction of these canals; including the amount expended on the Sault St. Marie Canal to connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which was opened in the season of 1895.

Currency and Banking.

There is a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, consisting of dollars, cents., and mills., \$4-8-6½ being equal to one pound sterling. In addition to this Canadian coinage, the gold coins of the United States are also legal tender.

There are Government savings banks in the maritime provinces, and in Manitoba and British Columbia, having 54,186 depositors, with \$17,866,389 on deposit. There are also Post Office savings banks in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and North-West Territories, and British Columbia, having 126,442 depositors, with \$28,932,930.

The total amount of savings bank deposits, including two operating under special charters, was \$61,259,152 on 30th June, 1896.

The following banks are established in Canada:—

Ontario.

Head-quarters.

Bank of Toronto.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Dominion Bank.	Bank of Hamilton
Standard Bank.	Western Bank.
Imperial Bank.	Traders' Bank.
Bank of Ottawa.	
Ontario Bank.	

Quebec.

Head-quarters.

Bank of Montreal.	Banque Jacques Cartier.
Banque Ville Marie.	Banque d'Hochelega.
Molson Bank.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Banque Nationale.	Quebec Bank.
Banque de St. Jean.	Union Bank of Canada.
Banque de Ste. Hyacinthe.	Eastern Townships Bank.
Bank of B. N. America.	

Nova Scotia.

Head-quarters.

Bank of Nova Scotia.	Bank of Yarmouth.
People's Bank.	Commercial Bank of
Halifax Banking Co.	Windsor.
Merchants' Bank.	Exchange Bank of
Union Bank.	Yarmouth.

Other Provinces.

Head-quarters.

Bank of New Brunswick; People's Bank, N.B.; St. Stephen's Bank, N.B.; Bank of British Columbia; Summerside Bank of Prince Edward Island; Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island.

These banks have, in all, 512 branches distributed as under: Ontario, 230; Quebec, 85; Nova Scotia, 65; New Brunswick, 30; British Columbia, 16; Prince Edward Island, 6; Manitoba, 21; N.W. Territories, 9.

The paid-up banking capital has nearly doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was \$32,050,597, and in June, 1896, it was \$62,043,173. The average bank note circulation for the year 1896, was \$31,456,297. In 1877 they held \$69,763,668 of deposits, and in 1896, they held \$193,616,049. In addition to the notes issued by the chartered banks, the Government issues notes of various denominations, and the average monthly circulation in 1890 amounted to \$15,501,360, and in 1896 to \$22,196,704. The maximum Government issue is fixed at twenty-five million dollars, and the minimum reserve in specie and British Government securities is fixed at 25 per cent., but for all amounts over twenty million, gold must be held dollar for dollar. No notes are issued below five dollars except by the Government.

Post Office.

The number of letters sent in Canada in the year ended 30th June, 1896, was 116,028,000, of postcards 24,794,000, and of newspapers (other than those sent from the office of publication, which are all carried free), periodicals, &c., 24,024,008. The number of newspapers sent from the office of publication was about 72,300,000. The number of letters per head of population was 22.64. The number of offices was 9,103. The revenue for 1896 was \$4,004,285, and the expenditure \$4,705,282.

There is weekly mail communication with Great Britain, *via* Quebec or Halifax, fortnightly with the West Indies and Demerara, and four a week *via* New York. There is a through daily service by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast, a monthly direct steam service with Australia, and a bi-monthly steam service with Japan and China.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per 4 oz. Cents.	Newspapers, Cents.
Canada, United States and Newfoundland	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ each
Europe, Egypt, the West Indies, British Guiana, South and West Africa, China, East Indies, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, South America, Australasia ..	5	1 per 2 oz.

There is a parcels post to Newfoundland, West Indies, Australia, Europe, and Japan.

Defence.

There is an Imperial naval station at Halifax, N.S., which is strongly fortified, and defended by a garrison of 1,500 men. The defence of the Dominion rests, however, with the local forces. The Canadian Militia since confederation has, in accordance with the Canadian Militia Act, been under the immediate command of a Major-General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into eleven districts, with a Deputy Adjutant-General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The permanent Militia numbers 802, and the active Militia 34,814. The reserve Militia consists of all adult males between 18 and 60 (with certain exceptions) who are not serving in the active Militia. There are included in this force 34 batteries of garrison artillery, and 17 of field artillery, and 44 troops of cavalry. There are three royal schools of

gunnery, two schools of cavalry, and four of infantry, and the Dominion Government in 1875 established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College."

Esquimaux, in British Columbia, has become an important coaling station, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned by Colonial Artillery and Royal Marines.

Chief Towns.

The cities and towns in the Dominion having more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1897 were as follows: Montreal (250,000); Toronto (195,987); Quebec (75,000); Ottawa (55,000); Hamilton (50,038); Halifax (45,000); St. John, N.B. (42,500); Winnipeg (38,733); London, Ont. (38,000); Victoria, B.C. (23,153); Kingston (20,640); St. Henri (17,770); Brantford (16,237); Windsor, Ont. (11,915); Hull (11,905); Charlottetown (11,373); St. Thomas, Ont. (11,000); Peterborough (10,951); Guelph (10,784); Chatham, Ont. (10,574); Stratford (10,500); Belleville (10,400); St. Catharines (10,150); Moncton (10,010); Sherbrooke (10,005); Vancouver, B.C. (20,000, estimated).

Governors-General since Confederation.

1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
 1872. The Marquis of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C.
 1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
 1883. The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.
 1888. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.
 1893. The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Ministries since Confederation.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assuming Office.	Date of Retirement.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald, G.C.B.	1 July, 1867	6 Nov. 1873
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	7 Nov. 1873	16 Oct. 1878
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald, G.C.B.	17 Oct. 1878	6 June, 1891
Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.	13 June, 1891	3 Dec. 1892
Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	5 Dec. 1892	Died, 12 Dec. 1894
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	20 Dec. 1894	27 Apr. 1896
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	28 Apr., 1896	10 July, 1896
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.	11 July, 1896	—

IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Governor-General's Secretary. David Erskine, A.D.C., Capt. H. W. Wilberforce, Queen's Bays, and Lieut. G. P. Tharp, Rifle Brigade.
Extra A.D.C., Hon. A. J. Marjoribanks, Royal Scottish Archers.
Chief Clerk in Governor-General's Secretary's Office, Chas. J. Jones, \$3,400.
1st Class Clerk. W. Campbell, \$1,800.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

THE CABINET

As constituted 13th July, 1896.

Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G., *President of the Privy Council* (First Minister).
Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., *Minister of Trade and Commerce*.
Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., LL.D., *Secretary of State*.
Minister of Justice.
Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., *Minister of Marine and Fisheries*.
Hon. F. W. Borden, B.A., M.D., *Minister of Militia and Defence*.
Hon. W. Mulock, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., *Postmaster-General*.
Hon. S. A. Fishor, B.A., *Minister of Agriculture*.
Hon. J. I. Tarte, *Minister of Public Works*.
Hon. R. R. Dobell (without Portfolio).
Hon. W. S. Fielding, *Minister of Finance*.
Hon. A. G. Blair, *Minister of Railways and Canals*.
Hon. Clifford Sifton, Q.C., *Minister of Interior*.
Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., D.C.L.
Hon. W. Paterson, *Minister of Customs*.
Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G., *Minister of Inland Revenue*.
The above form the Cabinet.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., *Solicitor-General*.

Members of the Privy Council who are not now members of the Cabinet:

Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., Q.C.
Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hon. P. Mitchell.
Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hon. J. C. Aikins.
Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Hon. H. McDonald.
Hon. E. Blake, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.
Hon. D. Laird.
Hon. W. Ross.
Hon. W. B. Vail.
Hon. D. Mills.
Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Hon. A. G. Jones.
Hon. J. McDonald, Q.C.
Hon. I. F. R. Masson.
Hon. Sir M. Bowell, K.C.M.G.
Hon. L. F. G. Baby.
Hon. Sir J. P. R. A. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Hon. Sir J. Carling, K.C.M.G.
Hon. J. Costigan.
Hon. Sir F. Smith, Kt.
Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau, K.C.M.G.
Hon. G. E. Foster, D.C.L.
Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Hon. J. G. Haggert.
Hon. E. Dewdney.
Hon. C. C. Colby.
Hon. Sir G. A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G.
Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C.
Hon. W. Miller, Q.C.
Hon. G. W. Allan, D.C.L.
Hon. J. C. Patterson.
Hon. Sir A. Lacoste, Q.C.
Hon. T. M. Daly, Q.C.
Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C.
Hon. W. B. Ives, Q.C.
Hon. A. R. Dickey, Q.C.
Hon. W. H. Montague M.D.
Hon. D. Ferguson.
Hon. J. F. Wood.

Hon. E. G. Prior.
Hon. A. Desjardins.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
Hon. J. J. Ross.
Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Hon. H. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Hon. D. Tisdale, Q.C.
Hon. Peter White.
Hon. James David Edgar.

John J. McGee (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Privy Council*.
Assistant Clerk, \$2,400 (H. G. La Mothe).
S. E. St. O. Chapleau, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery* (\$2,400).
James G. Foley, *Deputy Clerk of ditto*.

THE TREASURY BOARD

As constituted 13th July, 1896.

Hon. W. S. Fielding (*Chairman*).
Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.
Hon. R. W. Scott.
Hon. Sir L. H. Davies, K.C.M.G.
Hon. F. W. Borden.
Hon. J. I. Tarte.
Secretary, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., \$1,000.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, Sir H. Strong, \$8,000.
Justice Judges :—Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, Hon. J. W. Gwynne, Hon. Robert Sedgewick, LL.D., Hon. G. E. King, Hon. Désiré Girouard, \$7,000 each.

Registrar, Robert Cassels, Q.C., \$2,600.
Reporter, Charles Harding Masters.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

Judge, Hon. G. W. Burbridge, LL.D., \$6,000.
Registrar, L. A. Audette, LL.B., \$2,100.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., \$4,000.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Edouard J. Langevin, \$3,400.
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, \$2,500.
Chaplain, Very Reverend Dean Lauder, D.C.L., \$400.
Clerk Assistant, A. A. Boucher, \$2,500.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, René E. Kimber, \$1,350 (with residence).
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, \$1,600.

Senators.

Hon. David Reesor.	Hon. Sir Frank Smith,
" George W. Allan,	Kt.
" D.C.L.	" John Sutherland.
" Joseph F. Armand.	" W. J. Macdonald.
" Robert B. Dickey,	" M. H. Cochrane.
" Q.C.	" Alexander Vidal.
" William Miller.	" J. H. Bellerose.
" David Wark.	" R. W. Scott.
" James Dever,	" J. D. Lewin.
" A. MacFarlane.	" L. G. Power.

Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Hon. H. Montplaisir.	Constituencies.	Members.
C.M.G.	Glengarry	Roderick R. McLennan
" J. B. Thibaudeau.	Grenville, S.R.	John Dowsley Reid
" C. E. B. de Boucherville, C.M.G.	Grey, E.R.	Thomas S. Sproule
" William J. Almon.	Grey, N.R.	Hon. William Paterson
" Thomas McKay.	Grey, S.R.	George Landerkin
" A. W. Ogilvie.	Haldimand and Mouck	Hon. Walter H. Montague
" D. MacInnes.	Halton	David Henderson
" T. R. McInnes.	Hamilton	Thomas H. MacPherson
" John O'Donohoe.	Hastings, E.R.	Andrew Trew Wood.
" P. A. De Blois.	Hastings, N.R.	Jeremiah M. Hurley
" D. McMillan.	Hastings, W.R.	Alexander W. Carscallen
" G. C. McKindsey.	Huron, E.R.	Henry Corby
" W. McDonald.	Huron, S.R.	Peter Macdonald
" Joseph Bolduc.	Huron, W.R.	John McMillan
" J. B. Romuald Fiset.	Kent	Malcolm Collin Cameron
" J. R. Gowan, C.M.G.	Kingston	Archibald Campbell
" Michael Sullivan.	Lambton, E.R.	Byron Moffat Britton
" Francis Clemow.	Lambton, W.R.	John Fraser
" Pascal Poirier.	Lanark, N.R.	James Frederick Lister
" Samuel Merner.	Lanark, S.R.	Bennett Rosamond
" C. E. Casgrain.		Hon. John Graham Haggart
" L. E. McCallum.	Leeds and Gronville, N.R.	Francis Theodore Frost
" W. E. Sanford.	Leeds, S.R.	George Taylor
" J. J. Ross.	Lennox	Uriah Wilson
" W. D. Perley.	Lincoln and Niagara	William Gibson
" James Reid.	London	Thomas Beattie
" E. J. Price.	Middlesex, E.R.	James Gilmour
" G. A. Drummond.	Middlesex, N.R.	Valentine Ratz
" Samuel Prowse.	Middlesex, S.R.	Malcolm McGugan
" C. A. Boulton.	Middlesex, W.R.	William Samuel Calvert
" J. A. Loughheed.	Muskoka	George McCormick
" L. F. R. Masson.	Nipissing	James B. Klock
" Peter McLaren.	Norfolk, N.R.	John Charlton
	Norfolk, S.R.	Hon. David Tisdale
	Northumberland, E.R.	Edward Cochraue
	Northumberland, W.R.	George Guillet
	Ontario, N.R.	Duncan Graham
	Ontario, S.R.	Leonard Burnett
	Ontario, W.R.	Hon. James David Edgar
	Ottawa city	Napoléon A. Belcourt
	Oxford, N.R.	William Hutchison
	Oxford, S.R.	James Sutherland
		Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.
	Peel	John Featherston
	Perth, N.R.	Alexander Ferguson
		MacLaren
	Perth, S.R.	Dilman Kinsey Erb
	Peterborough, E.R.	John Lang
	Peterborough, W.R.	James Kenedy
	Prescott	Isidore Proulx
	Prince Edward	William Varney Pettet
	Renfrew, N.R.	Thomas Mackie
	Renfrew, S.R.	John Ferguson
	Russell	William Cameron Edwards
	Simcoe, E.R.	Wm. H. Bennett
	Simcoe, N.R.	Dalton McCarthy
	Simcoe, S.R.	Richard Tyrwhitt
	Sunbury and Queen's	Hon. Andrew George Blair
	Toronto, Centre	William Lount
	Toronto, East	John Boss Robertson
	Toronto, West	Edward Frederick Clarke
		Edmund Boyd Osler
	Victoria, N.R.	Samuel Hughes
	Victoria, S.R.	George McIlugh
	Waterloo, N.R.	Joseph E. Seagram
	Waterloo, S.R.	James Livingston
	Welland	William McCleary
	Wellington, C.R.	Andrew Semple
	Wellington, N.R.	James McMullen
	Wellington, S.R.	Christian Kloepfer

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Dissolved 24th April, 1896; new election
23rd June, 1896.)

Session begun 19th August, 1896.

Speaker—The Hon. James D. Edgar, \$4,000.
Deputy Speaker—L. P. Brodeur, \$2,000.
Clerk—J. Geo. Bourinot, LL.D., O.M.G., \$3,400.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, \$2,400.
Clerk Assistant—J. B. R. Laplante, \$2,000.
Joint Librarians of Parliament—A. D. De Celles
and M. J. Griffin, \$3,200 each.

Constituencies.	Members.
Addington	John W. Bell
Algoma	Albert Edward Dymont
Bothwell	James Clancy
Brant, S.R.	C. B. Heyd
Brockville	Hon. John Fisher Wood
Brome	Hon. Sidney Arthur Fisher
Bruce, E.R.	Henry Cargill
Bruce, N.R.	Alexander McNeill
Bruce, W.R.	John Tolmie
Cardwell	William Stubbs
Carleton	William T. Hodgins
Cornwall and Stormont	J. G. Snetsinger
Dundas	Andrew Broder
Durham, E.R.	Thomas Dixon Craig
Durham, W.R.	Robert Beith
Elgin, E.R.	Andrew B. Ingram
Elgin, W.R.	George Elliott Casey
Essex, N.R.	William McGregor
Essex, S.R.	Mahlon K. Cowan
Frontenac	David Dickson Rogers

Constituencies.	Members.
Wentworth and Brant, N.R.	James Somerville
Wentworth, S.R. . . .	Thomas Bain
York, E.R.	William Findlay Maclean
York, N.R.	Hon. William Mulock
York, W.R.	N. Clarke Wallace

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	Thomas Christie
Bagot	Flavien Dupont
Beauce	Joseph Godbout
Beauharnois	Joseph Gédéon Bergeron
Bellechasse	Onésiphore Ernest Talbot
Berthier	Cléophas Beausoleil
Bonaventure	Jean François Guité
Chambly and Verchères	Hon. C. A. Geoffrion
Champlain	François Arthur Marcotte
Charlevoix	Louis Charles A. Angers
Châteauguay	James Pollock Brown
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Paul V. Savard
Compton	Rufus Henry Pope
Dorchester	Jean Baptiste Morin
Drummond and Arthabaska	Vacant
Gaspé	Rodolphe Lemieux
Hochelaga	J. Alexander Camille Madore
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver
Jacques-Cartier	Frederick D. Monk
Joliette	Charles Bazinet
Kamouraska	Henry George Carroll
Labelle	J. Henri N. Bourassa
Laprairie and Naperville	Dominique Monet
L'Assomption	Joseph Gauthier
Laval	Thomas Fortin
Lévis	Pierre Malcolm Guay
L'Islet	Arthur Miville Dechene
Lotbinière	Côme Isate Rinfret
Maisonneuve	Raymond Préfontaine
Maskinongé	Joseph Hormidas Legris
Megantic	George Turcot
Missisquoi	Daniel Bishop Meigs
Montcalm	Louis E. Dugas
Montmagny	Philippe A. Choquette
Montmorency	Thomas Chase Casgrain
Montreal, St. Anne	Michael Joseph Francis Quinn

Montreal, St. Antoine	Thomas G. Roddick
Montreal, St. James	Oddion Desmarais
Montreal, St. Lawrence	Edward Goff Peunoy
Montreal, St. Mary	Hercule Dupré
Nicolet	Fabien Boisvert
Pontiac	William Joseph Poupore
Portneuf	Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, K.G.M.G.

Quebec, Centre	François Langelier
Quebec, East	Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.

Quebec, West	Hon. Richard Reid Dobell
Quebec, County	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick
Richelieu	Arthur Aimé Bruneau
Richmond and Wolfe	Michael Thomas Stenson
Rimouski	Vacant
Rouville	Louis Philippe Brodeur
St. Hyacinthe	Michel E. Bernier
St. John's and Iberville	Hon. J. I. Tarte
Shefford	Charles Henry Parmelee
Sherbrooke	Hon. William Bullock Ives

Soulanges	Augustin Bourbonnais
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Constituencies.	Members.
Stanstead	Alvin Head Moore
Témiscouata	Vacant
Terrebonne	Léon Adolphe Chauvin
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	Hon. Sir Adolph Caron, K.C.M.G.
Two Mountains	Joseph Arthur C. Ethier
Vaudreuil	Henry Stanislaus Harwood
Wright	Louis N. Champagne
Yamaska	Roch Moutse Samuel Mignault

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	John B. Mills
Antigonish	Colin F. McIsaac
Cape Breton	Hector F. McDougall Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Colchester	Firman McClure
Cumberland	Henry J. Logan
Digby	Albert J. S. Copp
Guysborough	Duncan C. Fraser
Halifax	Robert L. Borden Benjamin Russell
Hants	Allen Haley
Inverness	Angus McLennan
King's	Hon. Frederick W. Borden
Lunenburg	Charles Edwin Kaulbach
Pictou	Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G. Adam Carr Bell
Richmond	Joseph A. Gillies
Victoria	John L. Bethune
Yarmouth	Thomas Bernard Flint

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	William J. Lewis
Carleton	Frederic Harding Hale
Charlotte	Gilbert W. Ganong
Gloucester	Théotime Blanchard
Kent	George V. McInerney
King's	James Domville
Northumberland	James Robinson
Restigouche	John McAlister
St. John City	John Valentine Ellis
St. John City and County	Joseph John Tucker
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan
Westmoreland	Henry A. Powell
York	Hon. George Eulas Foster

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	Augustine Colin MacDonald
Prince, East	John Yeo
Prince, West	S. F. Perry
Queen's, East	Alexander Martin
Queen's, West	Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Burrard	George Ritchie Maxwell
New Westminster	Aulay Morrison
Vancouver	William Wallace Burns McInnes
Victoria	Thomas Earle Hon. Edward Gawler Prior
Yale and Cariboo	Hewitt Bostock

MANITOBA.

Constituencies.	Members.
Brandon	Hon. Clifford Sifton
Lisgar	Robert Lorne Richardson
Macdonald	J. G. Rutherford
Marquette	William James Roche
Provencher	Alphonse A. C. LaRivière
Selkirk	John Alexander Macdonell
Winnipeg	R. W. Jameson

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Alberta	Frank Oliver
Assiniboia, E.	John Moffat Douglas
Assiniboia, W.	Nicholas Flood Davin
Saskatchewan	Thos. Osborne Davis

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

<i>Secretary of State of Canada</i> , Hon. Richard W. Scott, Q.C., LL.D., \$7,000.
<i>Under Secretary of State, and Deputy Registrar-General</i> , Joseph Pope, \$3,200.
<i>Chief Clerks</i> , A. Audet, \$2,400, P. Pelletier, \$2,200
<i>Board for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada</i> , John Thorburn, LL.D. (<i>Chairman</i>), \$400; A. D. De Celles, \$400, J. C. Glashan, \$400—Wm. Foran, <i>Secretary</i> .

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

<i>Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery</i> , S. E. Dawson, Lit. D., F.R.S.C., \$3,200.
<i>Superintendent of Printing</i> , W. McMahon, \$2,000.
<i>Superintendent of Stationery</i> , Thomas Roxborough, \$1,600.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

<i>Minister of the Interior</i> , Hon. Clifford Sifton, Q.C., \$7,000.
<i>Deputy ditto</i> , James A. Smart, \$3,200.
<i>Secretary</i> , John R. Hall, \$2,800.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , L. C. Pereira, \$1,800.
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , Ed. Deville, \$2,600.
<i>Astronomer</i> , Wm. Frederick King, \$2,100.
<i>Chief Clerk of Land Patents</i> , Wm. M. Goodeve, \$2,300.
<i>Geographer of the Department</i> , John Johnston, \$2,100.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

<i>Director of Survey</i> , Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., \$3,200.
<i>Assistant Directors</i> , Dr. Robt. Bell, F.R.S., J. F. Whiteaves, \$2,400, G. C. Hoffmann, \$2,400; John Macoun, \$2,150.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Finance Minister</i> , Hon. Wm. S. Fielding, \$7,000.
<i>Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board</i> , J. Mortimer Courtney, C.M.G., \$4,200.
<i>Assistant Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Insurance</i> , Wm. Fitzgerald, M.A., \$3,200.
<i>Dominion Book-keeper</i> , M. G. Dickieson, \$2,400.
<i>Controller of Currency</i> , Fred. Toller, \$2,600.
<i>Chief Clerk of Savings Banks</i> , C. J. Anderson, \$2,400.

AUDIT OFFICE.

<i>Auditor General</i> , John Lorn McDougall, M.A., C.M.G., \$4,000.
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , E. D. Sutherland, \$2,100.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte, \$7,000.
<i>Deputy do.</i> , A. Gobeil, \$3,200.
<i>Secretary</i> , E. F. E. Roy, \$2,050.
<i>Chief Engineer</i> , Louis Coste, \$3,400.
<i>Chief Architect</i> , vacant.
<i>Accountant</i> , Octave Dionne, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , The Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, C.M.G., \$7,000.
<i>Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , W. G. Parmalee, \$4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

<i>Minister of Inland Revenue</i> , Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G., \$5,000.
<i>Commissioner of Inland Revenue</i> , E. Miall, \$3,200.
<i>Assistant Commissioner</i> , W. J. Gerald, \$3,000.
<i>Accountant</i> , F. R. E. Campeau, \$1,800.
<i>Secretary</i> , Wm. Himsworth, \$2,350.
<i>Chief Analyst</i> , Thos. Macfarlane, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

<i>Minister of Customs</i> , Hon. Wm. Paterson, M.P., \$5,000.
<i>Commissioner</i> , John McDougald, \$2,800.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

<i>Minister of Railways and Canals</i> , Hon. A. G. Blair, \$7,000.
<i>Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Government Railways</i> , C. Schreiber, C.M.G., \$6,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. W. Mulock, Q.C., \$7,000.
<i>Deputy ditto</i> , R. M. Coulter, M.D., \$3,200.
<i>Secretary</i> , W. D. Le Sueur, \$2,600.
<i>Chief Inspector of Post-Offices</i> , M. Sweetnam, \$2,800.
<i>Superintendent, Printing and Supply Branch</i> , Sidney Smith, \$2,400.
<i>Accountant</i> , Wm. J. Johnstone.
<i>Superintendent, Money Order Branch</i> , Geo. F. Everett, \$2,400.
<i>Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch</i> , D. Matheson, \$2,400.
<i>Superintendent, Dead Letter Branch</i> , John Walsh, \$2,100.
<i>Superintendent, Mail Contract Branch</i> , Arthur Lindsay, \$2,050.
<i>Superintendent, Postage Stamp Branch</i> , E. P. Stanton, \$1,850.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General</i> , the Hon. D. Mills, \$7,000.
<i>Deputy</i> , E. L. Newcombe, M.A., LL.B., Q.C., \$4,000.
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.P., \$5,000.
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , A. Power, Q.C., \$2,600.
<i>Inspector of Penitentiaries</i> , D. Stewart, \$2,600.
<i>Commissioner of Dominion Police</i> , A. P. Sherwood.

MOUNTED POLICE OFFICE.

<i>Comptroller</i> , Capt. Fredk. White, \$3,200.
<i>Commissioner</i> , L. W. Herchmer, \$2,600.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, B.A., \$7,000.
Deputy, W. B. Scarth, \$3,200.
Secretary, A. L. Jarvis, \$1,800.
Statistician, Geo. Johnson, F.R.S. (hon.), \$2,400.
Archivist, D. Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., \$2,100.
Director of Experimental Farm, Prof. Wm. Saunders, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.L.S., \$4,000.
Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Prof. J. W. Robertson, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister, Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, F. F. Gourdeau, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,400.
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of Lights, W. P. Anderson, \$2,600.
Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada, E. E. Prince, B.A., \$2,300.
Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec, J. U. Gregory, \$2,200.
 " *St. John, for Province of New Brunswick*, F. J. Harding, \$1,400.
 " *Halifax, for Province of Nova Scotia*, Jonathan Parsons, \$1,600.
 " *Victoria, for Province of British Columbia*, James Gaudin, \$1,500.
 " *Charlottetown, for Province of Prince Edward Island*, Artemas Lord, \$1,400.
Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, Lieut. Smith, R.N.R., \$1,800.
Examiners, Captains G. A. Mackenzie, E. D. Ashe, J. Prichard, D. Hunter, William Thomas, R. Cameron, H. Lewis, T. Killam, and E. Deville, each \$4 per day when on duty.
Clerk to Chairman of Board, John Taylor, \$700.
Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection, Ed. Adams, \$1,700.
Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory, R. F. Stupart, \$1,700.
Superintendents of Lights, C. A. Hutchins, \$1,600; Patrick Harty, \$1,400; and John Kelly, \$1,200.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia, Hon. Fred. W. Borden, B.A., M.D., \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, Col. E. Panet, \$3,200.
Secretary, A. Benoit, \$1,700.
Chief Clerk, Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., \$1,950.
Major-General in Command of Militia, Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Gascoigne, \$4,000.
A.D.C., Capt. Alex. Maclean, \$1,000.
Adjutant-General of Militia at Headquarters, Col. the Hon. M. Aylmer, \$3,200.
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, \$3,000.
Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. The Honourable Clifford Sifton, Q.C., Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent-General, James A. Smart, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Secretary, John Douglas McLean, \$2,000.
Chief Clerk, D. C. Scott, \$1,950.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, The Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., \$10,000.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G., \$3,000.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Primate. The Most Reverend R. Machray, D.D., Metropolitan, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop of Ontario. The Most Reverend J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Metropolitan.
Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. F. Courtney, D.D.
Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D.D.
Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, D.D.
Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Bond, D.D., LL.D.
Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D.D.
Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D.
Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. A. H. Dunn, D.D.
Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thornloe, D.D., D.C.L.
Bishop of Ottawa, Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D.

Province of Rupert's Land.

Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The Most Rev. R. Machray, D.D. (Primate), Metropolitan.
Bishop of Athabasca, Rt. Rev. R. Young, D.D.
Bishop of Mackenzie River, Rt. Rev. W. D. Reeves.
Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Very Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D., D.C.L.
Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, Rt. Rev. W. C. Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L.
Bishop of Selkirk, Rt. Rev. W. C. Bompas, D.D.
Bishop of Mooseme, Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnam, D.D.

Province of Columbia (Independent Dioceses).

Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, M.A.
Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. W. Ridley, D.D.
Bishop of New Westminster, Rt. Rev. John Dart, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop of Quebec, His Eminence Cardinal E. A. Taschereau, D.C.L.; Most Rev. Mgr. Begin, Coadjutor.
Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Lafleche.
Bishop of Rimouski, Rt. Rev. A. Blais, D.D.
Archbishop of Montreal, Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, D.D.
Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rt. Rev. Paul LaRocque, D.D.
Bishop of Valleyfield, Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard.
Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.
Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, D.D.
Archbishop of Ottawa, Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D.
Vic. Apost. of Pontiac (Bishop of Cythere), Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain.
Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.
Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. D. O'Connor, D.D.
Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling.
Archbishop of Kingston, Most Rev. J. V. Cleary, D.D.
Bishop of Alexandria, Rt. Rev. Alex. Macdonell, D.D.
Bishop of Peterborough, Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor.
Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D.D.
Bishop of Iltigimish, Rt. Rev. J. Cameron.
Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. J. G. McDonald, D.D.
Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.
Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.
Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. L. Ph. Langevin, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishop of St. Albert. Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.
Vic. Apost. of Aikabasca and McKenzie. Rt. Rev. Emil Girouard; Rt. Rev. Isidore Clut, *Coadjutor*; Rt. Rev. R. McDonald, D.D., Harbor Grace; Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, D.D., St. Johns; Rt. Rev. N. McNeil, D.D., St. George; all of Newfoundland.
Vic. Apost. of British Columbia. Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez; Rt. Rev. P. Durieu, *Coadjutor*.
Bishop of Vancouver. Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens, *Coadjutor*.
Vic. Apost. of Saskatchewan. Rt. Rev. A. Pascal, D.D.
Prefect Apost. of Gulf of St. Lawrence. Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, D.D., *Administrator*.

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Moderator. The Rev. William Moore, D.D., Ottawa, Ont. (1892).

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. Rev. A. Carman, D.D.

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Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Consuls:—Montreal, E. Schultze; Halifax, H. A. Chipman.

Belgium.

Consuls-General:—Ottawa, F. Jules de Bernard de Fauconval; Montreal, Nicolas Pinto de Silva Vallé.
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Consul-General:—Montreal, G. R. Hart.
Consul:—M. de Lina.
Vice-Consuls:—Victor Magor; St. John, N.B., C. E. L. Jarvis; Quebec, N. Levasseur.

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Consul-General:—Vancouver, B.C., P. Morgius.
Consuls:—Montreal, T. Day; Quebec, Q., L. G. Guilmartin.
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Consul:—Montreal, R. Lemieux.

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Consuls:—Halifax, J. H. Mather; Montreal, H. H. Wolff.
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Consul:—Vancouver, B.C., M. P. Morris.

Guatemala.

Consuls:—Toronto, G. W. Morang; St. John's, N.B., F. Hathaway; Quebec, Que., N. Levasseur; Winnipeg, Man., C. N. Bell; Montreal, Que., E. Crane.

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Japan.

Acting Consul:—Vancouver, B.C., Kito Teiyo.
Consul:—Tatsugoio Nose.

Liberia.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. E. Anderson, jun.
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Mexico.

Consul:—Montreal, Quebec, D. A. Ansel.
Vice-Consul:—Ottawa, J. Wurtilo.

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Portugal.

Consul:—Halifax, Thomas Abbott.

Vice-Consuls:—Halifax, John Henry Abbott; Bridgewater, N.S., Charles Henry Davison; Pasphebia, Quebec, W. Le B. Fauvel.

Spain.

Consul-General:—Quebec, Illustrissimo Senor Don Arturo Baldasano-y-Topete.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Q., Don Caudido Pedronera.

Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, Quebec, Don A. J. Cabrejo; Quebec, G. H. Burroughs.

Consuls:—Halifax, Don José Maria Llucho Diaz; Montreal, Don Eusebio de Bonilla Martel.

Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, G. H. Burrough; Gaspé, N. E. Roy; North Sydney, N.S., W. Purves; St. John, N.B., H. Jack; Prince Edward Island, William H. Aiken; Vancouver, B.C., P. G. H. A. Mellon; Ontario, F. E. Thompson.

Consular Agents:—Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Magdalen Islands, J. Fontana; Annapolis, N.S., J. M. Owen; Little Glace Bay, N.S., C. H. Rigby; Liverpool, N.S., R. S. Stearns; Lunenburg, N.S., Daniel Owen; Pictou, N.S., Howard Primrose; Yarmouth, N.S., John W. Moody; Chatham, N.B., G. B. Fraser; St. George, N.B., S. Johnson; St. Stephen, N.B., D. Brown; County of Digby, Charles Burrell.

Sweden and Norway.

Consuls:—Quebec, J. A. Schwartz; Vic. B.C., R. Ward.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, R. C. W. MacCuaig; Hamilton, A. H. Moore; Toronto, A. L. Hertzberg; Montreal, G. E. Gylling; Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Rivière Ouelle, Q., G. McNaughton, Chicoutimi, Q., J. G. Scott; Tadoussac, Q., J. Radford; Sault-au-Cochon, Q., G. W. Forrest; Bersimis, Q., T. Girouard; Trois Pistoles, Q., N. Tétu; Rimouski, Q., G. Sylvain; Matane, Q., A. Fraser; Métis, Q., William Seale; Ste. Anneles Monts, Q., T. J. Lamontagne; Gaspé, Q., F. G. Eden; Dalhousie, N.B., G. Hadow; Bathurst, N.B., George Gilbert; Caraquette, N.B., J. J. Vibert; Miramichi, N.B., J. Hutchinson; Richibucto, N.B., R. Hutchinson; Buctouche, N.B., J. C. Ross; Shediac, N.B., J. Inglis; St. John, N.B., T. Thomson; St. George; N.B., H. Ludgate; Cascumpec, P.E.I., C. Lyons; Pugwash, N.S., A. A. Stevens; Pictou, N.S., J. R. Davies; Yarmouth, N.S., E. W. B. Moody; Sydney, N.S., J. E. Burchell; Quebec, E. H. J. Schwartz; Escumain, J. Topping; Campbelltown, N.B., J. McAlister; Halifax, J. H. Mathers; Liscomb, N.S., S. Creighton; Parrsboro', N.S., A. S. Townshend; Winnipeg, Q., A. Green; St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., E. Young (Acting);

Sheet Harbour, N.S., F. MacMillan; Bridgewater, N.S., F. B. Wade; St. Stephen, N.B., J. Mitchell; Pugwash, N.S., H. C. Block; Montreal, P. Q., Julian Rensen (Acting); Winnipeg, Manitoba, Arthur J. Green; St. Etienne, Quebec; Victoria, B.C., William A. Ward; Rat Portage, A. C. H. Helander; Minedosa, Mon., R. H. Meyer; St. Etienne, E. Hillier (Acting); Newcastle, N.B., R. R. Call (Acting); Vancouver, B.C., J. C. Maclure; Baie Verte, Que., Joseph Read.

Switzerland.

Vice-Consul:—Montreal, Q., Ed. Sandreuter.

Consul:—Montreal, Q., D. L. Rey.

United States.

Consul-General:—Montreal, J. L. Bettingen.

Vice-Consul:—Bernard Courlaender, jun.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, Colonel Charles E. Turner.

Consul-General:—Halifax, D. H. Ingraham.

Vice-Consul General and Deputy Consul:—James F. Phelan.

Deputy Vice-Consul General:—Robie G. Frye.

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Consul:—Windsor, N.S., E. Young.

Vice and Deputy Consul:—John Nalder.

Consul:—Pictou, N.S., George N. West.

Consular Agent:—Pictou, N.S., J. R. Davies.

Vice-Consul:—Pictou, N.S., J. R. Davies.

Consul:—St. John, N.B., J. B. Myers.

Vice and Deputy Consul, St. John, N.B., L. M. Jewett.

Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., C. A. McCullough.

Vice and Deputy Consuls:—St. Stephen, N.B., Willard B. King; Coaticook, P.Q., Francis Crane; Victoria, B.C., S. W. Smith.

Consuls:—Charlottetown, P.E.I., D. T. Vail; Three Rivers, P. Que., U. J. Ledoux.

Vice-Consuls:—Charlottetown, P.E.I., D. C. Hickey; Chatham, Ontario, Wm. Gordon; St. John, N.B., L. M. Jewett; Sydney, N.S., John E. Burchell.

Consuls:—Amherstburg, Ontario, John Patton; F. A. Hough (Vice and Deputy); Windsor, Ontario, Julius G. Lay; Three Rivers, Q., F. X. Belleau; Woodstock, N.B., Grenville James.

Consular Agents:—Barrington, N.S., Gabriel Robertson; Bridgewater, N.S., William H. Owen; Liverpool, N.S., J. M. Mack; Moncton, N.B.; R. Simonds; Stanstead, Que., B. F. Butterfield; Peterborough, Ontario, F. J. Bell; Shelburne, N.S., W. W. White; Annapolis, N.S., Jacob M. Owen; Cornwallis, N.S., Ebenezer Rand; Digby, N.S., William B. Stewart; Kempt, N.S., Frederick A. Hobart; Parrsboro', N.S., Jonathan Hickney; Port Joggins, N.S., William Moffat; Walton, N.S., Alexander McW. Parker; Wolf-

ville, N.S., John W. Hamilton; Yarmouth, N.S., Joseph R. Kinny; Cape Canso, N.S., Thomas C. Cook; Cow Bay, N.S., Charles Archibald; Glace Bay, N.S., David McKeen; Guysborough, N.S., E. H. Franchville; Lingan, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Louisburg, N.S., W. H. McAlpine; North Sydney, N.S., F. G. Redmayne; Port Hastings, N.S., James G. McKeen; Port Sydney, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Fredericton, N.B., Spafford Barker; Grand Manan, N.B., Joseph Lakeman; McAdam Junction, N.B., Charles F. Hohen; Newcastle, N.B., Robert R. Call; St. Andrew's, N.B., George F. Stickney; St. George, N.B., B. Randall; Cascumpec, P.E.I., Hon. George W. Howlan; Georgetown, P.E.I., A. A. McDonald; Summerside, P.E.I., Fairley McNeill; Souris, P.E.I., Caleb C. Carleton; Lacolle, 2, Thomas Brownley; Lineborough, 2, H. S. Beebe; Arichat, N.S., Peter Campbell; Wingham, Ontario, John Nicoll; Sorel, Quebec, Isale Sylvestre; Sutton, P.Q., J. E. Ireland; Hochelaga and Longueuil, Quebec, J. H. Turcotte; Oshawa, Ontario, W. P. Stericker; Coteau, Quebec, Thos. Stapleton; Liverpool, N.S., J. M. Mack; Edmundton, N.B., J. A. Guy; Rossland, B.C., F. A. Blockberger; Collingwood, Ontario, William Small; Campbellton, N.B., James S. Benedict.

Vice-Commercial Agent:—Chatham, Ontario, Edwin Bell; Campbellton, N.B., Charles Murray.

Commercial Agents:—St. Hyacinthe, 2, Charles Laberge; Orillia, Ontario, J. M. Rosse; Port Hope, Ontario, H. P. Dill; Stanbridge, Que., H. A. Burt; Morrisburg, Ontario, J. E. Hamilton.

Uruguay.

Consuls:—Montreal, F. W. Henshaw; Quebec J. Maguire.

Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw, Sydney, N.S., H. H. Archibald; Pictou, N.S., Charles W. Ives; Bristol, N.S., S. C. Tupper; St. Mary's Bay, N.S., C. E. Everett; Annapolis, N.S., T. A. Gavaza; Quebec, C. P. Champion; Three Rivers, Q., J. McDougall; St. John, N.B., A. D. Goodwin; Ottawa, C. E. Anderson; Peterborough, Ontario, Arthur White; Halifax, H. W. C. Boak.

U.S. of Venezuela, Toronto.

Consul:—Barnett Laurance.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

History.

Canada was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days and for a considerable time after, the French settlers were few in number, suffered great hardships, and were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants. The principal incentives to their colonization were the profits of the fur trade and missionary zeal.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the

Treaty of Paris. It may be mentioned that for three years, from 1629 to 1632, Quebec had been in English possession, having been captured by David Kirk, but was retro-ceded to France by the peace of *St. Germain-en-laye*.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were given the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 31), dividing Canada into two Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act in question the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791 for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton) of 37 rectories in Upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it used in fact to exceed double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal number from each Province. In the same year (1840) also, Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

Constitution.

The constitution of Canada in operation under this union was defined in its main features under title I. of the Local Consolidated Stat., 1859. Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 130 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 elected members, and 22 members nominated under the old constitution.

In 1854 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to

municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seigniorial tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years passed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having come almost to a "dead lock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867."

Each Province now enjoys responsible government, under a Lieut.-Governor in council, advised by five or more cabinet ministers. There is an elected Legislative Assembly in each (Ontario, 92 members; Quebec 65 members), elected for four years by manhood suffrage, with no property qualification. Members in Ontario are paid mileage and \$6 per day for 30 days or a maximum of \$800. Quebec also possesses a Legislative Council or Upper House of 24 members, who hold their seats for life, nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in council. The members are paid \$6 per day while the session lasts, and their travelling expenses.

Industry.

The land in both Ontario and Quebec is very fertile, and produces all cereals and wheat crops in abundance; fruit grows luxuriantly; and grapes, melons, peaches and tomatoes come to maturity in the open air. In 1896 Canada ranked first in the shipment of cheese to Great Britain, supplying over one-half of the total imports of the article.

The lumber trade is extensive; and manufactures of hardware and textile fabrics are largely carried on.

Education.

In Ontario the central control is vested in the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. General regulations are framed by him with the approval of the Government for both the elementary (public) and high schools, of which there are 6,123, with 509,213 scholars in 1895. Both kinds of schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, and are required to have only certificated teachers, and are efficiently inspected. There is a provincial (non-denominational), university (Toronto) with an affiliated university college, and three theological colleges are also affiliated, and one university is confederated. There are also five denominational colleges with university powers in the province, and numerous high schools or colleges for girls. Ample provision is made for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind. There is also a well equipped agricultural college, now affiliated with the provincial university. Schools are attached to the reformatories for juvenile criminals of both sexes. Primary education is free and compulsory. Mechanics' institutions, as well as collegiate institutions, receive Government grants. All the public institutions are non-sectarian.

In Quebec the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council of 35 members, is invested with the central control of education. The council is divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively. The local control is vested in local boards or in the curé and churchwardens of the parish. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and fees, and partly by grants from the Provincial Government. There were in 1896, 5,903 schools,

with 303,619 scholars, including the high and superior schools, and three normal schools supported by the State. There are also schools of agriculture, commercial and classical schools, and three universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and one, the Laval University, Roman Catholic.

Chief Towns, Area, and Population.

Besides those mentioned at p. 54, the chief towns are, in Ontario, Owen Sound, Galt, Brockville, Berlin and Woodstock; and in Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, St. Cuneonde, Three Rivers and Lévis, with from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants each. The area of the Provinces is 447,000 square miles—Ontario 219,650, and Quebec 227,503. The population according to the last census was—Ontario 2,114,321, and Quebec 1,488,535.

Climate.

The climate is dry, bracing, and very healthy, although the range of temperature is great. The mean temperature at Toronto is 45°, at Montreal 42°; the extreme range being from 12° below zero to 91°. The average annual rainfall at Toronto is 27 inches, at Montreal, 27 inches, principally from May to September. The snowfall between Dec. and March is considerable.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.**

ONTARIO.

1867	Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B.
1868	Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1873	" John W. Crawford.
1875	" D. A. Macdonald.
1880	" John Beverley Robinson.
1887	" Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G.
1892	" Sir G. A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G.
1897	" Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 92 Members in the House of Commons of Canada, comprising the Dominion Parliament, sitting at Ottawa.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expenditure.
1886	\$3,148,660	\$1,196,872	\$3,181,449
1887	\$3,527,577	\$1,196,872	\$3,454,372
1888	\$3,603,262	\$1,196,872	\$3,545,234
1889	\$3,538,405	\$1,196,872	\$3,653,356
1890	\$3,423,154	\$1,196,872	\$3,896,324
1891	\$4,138,589	\$1,196,872	\$4,158,459
1892	\$4,662,921	\$1,196,872	\$4,068,257
1893	\$4,091,914	\$1,196,872	\$3,907,145
1894	\$3,453,162	\$1,196,872	\$3,839,338
1895	\$3,585,300	\$1,196,872	\$3,758,595
1896	\$3,400,671	\$1,196,872	\$3,703,379

There was on 31st December, 1896, a surplus of assets of \$4,782,580 after deducting liabilities, presently payable.

Lieutenant - Governor, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., LL.D., P.C., &c., &c., \$10,000.
Secretary, Com. F. C. Law, R.N. (retired), \$1,200.
Private ditto, \$800.

* For previous Governors, see edition for 1888.

† Included in revenue.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, LL.D., Q.C., \$7,000.
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., \$4,000.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. W. Harty, \$4,000.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Lieut.-Col., Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.A., LL.B., Q.C., A.D.C., \$4,000.
Secretary, Hon. E. J. Davis, \$4,000.
Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.A., Q.C., \$4,000.
Minister of Agriculture & Registrar, Hon. John Dryden, \$4,000.
 Hon. E. H. Bronson (without portfolio).
Clerk, Executive Council, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (90 MEMBERS).

Speaker, Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel, \$2,000.
Clerk, Chas. Clarke, \$1,800.
Librarian, W. T. R. Preston, \$1,600.
Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Glackmeyer, \$600.
Queen's Printer, Lud K. Cameron, \$1,300.
Law Clerk, A. M. Dymond, \$1,000.

Constituencies.

Members.

Addington	James Reid.
Algoma, E.	C. F. Farwell.
Algoma, W.	James M. Savage.
Brant, N.R.	Daniel Burt.
Brant, S.R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy, LL.D., Q.C.
Brockville	G. A. Dana.
Bruce, N.R.	D. McNaughton.
Bruce, S.R.	R. E. Truax.
Bruce, C.R.	J. S. McDonald.
Cardwell	E. A. Little.
Carleton	Geo. N. Kidd.
Dufferin	Wm. Dynces.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney, Q.C.
Durham, E.R.	Wm. A. Fallis.
Durham, W.R.	Wm. H. Reid.
Elgin, E.R.	C. A. Brower.
Elgin, W.R.	D. McNish.
Essex, N.R.	Wm. J. McKee.
Essex, S.R.	John A. Auld.
Frontenac	J. L. Haycock.
Glengarry	D. M. McPherson.
Grenville	O. Bush.
Grey, N.R.	J. Cleland.
Grey, C.R.	T. Gamey.
Grey, S.R.	D. McNichol.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter, M.D.
Halton	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Kerns.
Hamilton, W.	Lieut.-Col., Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q.C.
Hamilton, E.	J. T. Middleton.
Hastings, W.R.	W. H. Biggar.
Hastings, E.R.	A. McLaren.
Hastings, N.R.	J. Haggerty.
Huron, E.R.	Thomas Gibson.
Huron, S.R.	Murdo Y. McLean.
Huron, W.R.	J. T. Garrow, Q.C.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.
Kent, W.R.	T. L. Pardo.
Kingston	Hon. Wm. Harty.
Lambton, E.R.	P. D. McCallum.
Lambton, W.R.	A. T. Gurd.
Lanark, N.R.	R. F. Preston, M.D.
Lanark, S.R.	Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson.
Leeds	Walter Beatty.
Lennox	W. W. Meacham.
Lincoln	Major Jas. Hiscott.

Constituencies.

Members.

London	T. R. Hobbs.
Middlesex, E.R.	W. Shore.
Middlesex, N.R.	W. H. Taylor.
Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.D.
Monck	Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C.
Muskoka	G. E. Langford.
Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Norfolk, S.R.	W. A. Charlton.
Norfolk, N.R.	E. C. Carpenter.
Northumbria, E.R.	W. A. Willoughby, M.D.
Northumbria, W.R.	C. C. Field.
Ontario, N.R.	T. W. Chapple.
Ontario, S.R.	Hon. John Dryden.
Ottawa	{ Hon. E. H. Bronson.
	{ G. O'Keefe.
Oxford, N.R.	Andrew Pattullo.
Oxford, S.R.	A. McKay, M.D.
Parry Sound	W. R. Beatty.
Peel	J. Smith.
Perth, N.R.	T. Magwood.
Perth, S.R.	J. McNeil.
Peterboro, E.R.	T. Blezard.
Peterboro, W.R.	J. R. Stratton.
Prescott	Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel
Prince Edward	J. Caven.
Renfrew, S.R.	R. A. Campbell.
Renfrew, N.R.	H. Barr.
Russell	Alexander Robillard.
Simcoe, E.R.	A. Miscampbell.
Simcoe, W.R.	A. Curry.
Simcoe, C.R.	R. Paton.
Stormont	J. Bennett.
Toronto, W.	T. Crawford.
Toronto, E.	G. S. Ryerson, M.D.
Toronto, N.	G. F. Marter.
Toronto, S.	O. A. Howland.
Victoria, E.R.	J. H. Carnegie.
Victoria, W.R.	John McKay.
Waterloo, N.R.	A. B. Robertson.
Waterloo, S.R.	J. D. Moore.
Welland	W. M. German.
Wellington, S.R.	J. Mutrie.
Wellington, E.R.	J. Craig.
Wellington, W.R.	G. Tucker.
Wentworth, N.R.	J. I. Flatt.
Wentworth, S.R.	John R. Dickenson.
York, E.R.	J. Richardson.
York, W.R.	W. St. John.
York, N.R.	Hon. E. J. Davis.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, LL.D., Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy Attorney-General, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., Q.C., \$3,000.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capr  l, \$1,600.
Inspector of Legal Offices, J. Fleming, \$2,400.
Master of Titles, J. G. Scott, Q.C., \$3,600.
Inspector of Registry Offices, D. Guthrie, Q.C., \$1,750.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Elihu James Davis, \$4,000.
Assistant Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor's Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses, G. E. Lumsden, \$2,300.
Deputy Registrar, J. F. C. Ussher, \$1,400.
Inspectors of Public Institutions, J. Noxon, and T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., \$2,600.
Chief Officer, License Branch, H. Totten, \$2,000.
Inspector of Insurance, J. H. Hunter, M.A., \$3,000.

Deputy Registrar-General, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.
Inspector of Vital Statistics, R. B. Hamilton, \$1,200.
Provincial Board of Health, Chairman, J. J. MacDonald, M.D., \$400; *Secretary*, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., \$2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Registrar General, and Commissioner of Immigration, Hon. John Dryden, \$4,000.

Deputy Minister, C. C. James, M.A., \$2,300.
Agent in Great Britain, P. Byrne, Liverpool.
Secretary of Immigration, D. Spence, \$1,500.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer, Hon. R. Harcourt, M.A., Q.C., \$4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, W. N. Anderson, \$2,300.
Provincial Auditor, C. H. Sproule, \$2,400.
Inspector of Division Courts, J. Dickey, \$1,600.
Inspector of Asylums, R. Christie, \$2,690.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. Wm. Harty, \$4,000.
Architect and Superintendent of Public Works, Kivas Tully, C.E., \$2,500.
Secretary of Public Works, Wm. Edwards, \$2,200.
Engineer, R. McCallum, \$2,100.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.A., Q.C., LL.B., A.D.C., \$4,000.
Assistant ditto, Aubrey White, \$2,800.
Director of Mines, A. Blue, \$2,500.
Land Clerk, Geo. Kennedy, LL.D., \$2,000.
Chief Game Warden, E. Tinsley.
Clerk of Forestry, Thos. Southworth, \$1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Geo. Wm. Ross, LL.D., \$4,000.
Deputy, John Millar, B.A., \$2,300.
Librarian and Historiographer, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., \$2,000.
Chief Clerk, F. J. Taylor, \$1,600.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR ONTARIO.

I.—COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice of Ontario, and Chief Justice of Appeal, Hon. G. W. Burton, \$7,000.
Justices of Appeal, Hon. F. Osler, Hon. James MacLennan, and Hon. Charles Moss, \$6,000 each.
Registrar, Alexander Grant.

II.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE; 1. QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

President of the High Court of Justice, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Hon. John Douglas Armour, \$7,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., and Hon. W. P. R. Street, \$5,000 each.
Registrar, James S. Cartwright, M.A.

2. COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith, Knight-Bach., \$7,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. John E. Rose and Hon. Hugh MacMahon, \$5,000 each.
Registrar, M. B. Jackson.

3. CHANCERY DIVISION.

Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd, \$7,000.
Vice-Chancellors, Hon. Thos. Ferguson, Hon. Thos. Robertson, and Hon. R. M. Meredith, \$5,000 each.
Registrar, G. S. Holmsted.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Judge, Hon. J. E. McDougall, \$600.
Registrar, John Bruce.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.
 1873 Hon. R. E. Caron, LL.D.
 1876 " Luc Letellier de St. Just.
 1879 " Theodore Robitaille, M.D.
 1884 " L. R. Masson, LL.D.
 1887 " A. R. Angers, Q.C., LL.D.
 1892 Sir J. A. Chapleau, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 1898 Hon. L. A. Jetté.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC.

The Province is represented in the Senate by 24 Senators, and in the House of Commons by 65 Members.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Special Expenditure.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1886-7	1,995,437	1,086,713	3,288,797	1,259,817
1887-8	2,774,030	1,086,713	3,365,032	1,291,710
1888-9	2,633,370	1,086,713	3,543,618	1,482,107
1889-90	2,443,894	1,086,713	3,881,673	1,162,001
1890-91	2,370,431	1,086,713	4,095,520	1,775,875
1891-92	2,371,690	1,086,713	4,446,639	1,302,010
1892-3	3,305,057	1,086,713	3,952,259	1,088,719
1893-4	3,173,820	1,086,713	3,876,991	1,366,470
1894-5	3,235,315	1,086,713	4,043,228	1,006,920
1895-6	3,241,198	1,086,713	4,041,222	205,672

Not debt at 30th June, 1896, \$22,213,057.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. L. A. Jetté, \$10,000.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. C. Sheppard, \$1,200.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Panet.
Private Secretary, A. Belpit, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. F. G. Marchand.
Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. J. E. Robidoux.
Attorney-General, Hon. Horace Archambault.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. F. G. Miville Déchéne.
Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Hon. S. N. Parent.
Commissioner of Colonization and Mines, Hon. Adélard Turgeon.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. H. Thomas Duffy.
Members without portfolios—
 Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Hon. G. W. Stephens and Hon. J. J. E. Guerin.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (24 Members).

Speaker, Hon. H. Archambeault, \$2,000.
Clerk, Louis Fréchette, \$2,000.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, S. S. Hatt.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alma	Hon. I. Berthiaume.
Bedford	" T. Wood.
Shaouinigan	" J. J. Ross, M.D.
Golfe	" R. Turner.
Grandville	" T. P. Pelletier.
Inkermann	" G. Bryson, junior.
Kennebec	" Nap. Chs. Cormier.
Lanaudière	" Ls. Sylvestre.
La Durantaye	" P. Garneau.
Laurentides	" Thos. Chapais.
Lauzon	" N. Audet.
Lasalle	" V. W. Larue.
La Vallière	" F. X. Méthot.
Lorimier	" Dr. Girouard.
Montarville	" C. E. B. de Boucherville.
Mille Isles	" Dr. Marsil.
Repentigny	" Horace Archambeault.
Rigaud	" W. Prévost.
Rougemont	" Gedeon Ouimet.
Sorel	" J. A. Dorion.
Salaberry	" D. Rolland.
Stadacona	" John Sharples.
Victoria	" J. K. Ward.
Wellington	" F. E. Gilman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (74 Members).

Speaker, Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, \$2,000.*Clerk*, L. G. Desjardins, \$2,000.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, G. Laroque, \$1,600.*Librarian*, N. E. Dionne, \$1,600.

Constituencies.	Members.
Argenteuil	Weir, William Alexander.
Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph Ena.
Bagot	McDonald, Milton.
Beauce	Béland, Henri Séverin.
Beauharnois	Bisson, Elie Hercule.
Bellechasse	Turgeon, Hon. Adélar.
Berthier	Chenevert, C. Alphonse.
Bonaventure	Lemieux, F. X.
Brôme	Duffy, Hon. Henry Thomas.
Chambly	Rochelcau, Antoine.
Champlain	Grenier, Pierre.
Charlevoix	D'Auteuil, Pierre.
Châteauguay	Robidoux, Hon. J. E.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Petit, Honoré.
Compton	Hunt, James.
Deux-Montagnes	Champagne, Hector.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.
Drummond	Watts, William John.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.
Hochelaga	Décarie, D. J.
Huntingdon	Stephens, Hon. G. W.
Iberville	Gosselin, François (fils).
Iles de la Madeleine	Delaney, Dr. P.
Jacques Cartier	Chaufret, Joseph Adolphe.
Joliette	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.
Kamouraska	Roy, L. Rodolphe.
Lac St. Jean	Girard, Joseph.
Laprairie	Cherrier, Séréphim.
L'Assomption	Marion, Joseph.
Laval	LeBlanc, Hon. Pierre
	Evaresta.
Lévis	Lemieux, F. X.
L'Islet	Déchène, Hon. F. G. M.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, Edouard H.
Maskinongé	Carou, Hector.
Matane	Pinault, Louis Felix.
Mégantic	Smith, George R.
Missisquoi	McCorkill, J. L. C. James C.
Montcalm	Bissonnette, P. J. Léonidas.
Montmorency	Bouffard, Edouard.

Constituencies.	Members.
Montmagny	Lislois, Joseph C.
Montreal No. 1	Lacombe, Georges A.
Montreal No. 2	Gouin, Lomer.
Montreal No. 3	Rainville, H. Benjamin.
Montreal No. 4	Atwater, Hon. A. W.
Montreal No. 5	Bickerlike, Robert.
Montreal No. 6	Guerin, Hon. J. J. E.
Napierreville	Doris, Cyprien.
Nicolet	Ball, Georges.
Ottawa	Major, Charles B.
Pontiac	Gillies, David
Portneuf	Tessier, Jules.
Quebec (Centre)	Robitaille, Amédée.
Quebec (County)	Garneau, Néméze.
Quebec East	Shelby, Hon. Jos.
Quebec West	Carbray, Felix.
Richelieu	Cardin, L. P. P.
Richmond	Bédard, Joseph.
Rimouski	Tessier, Auguste.
Rouville	Dufresne, A. N.
St. Hyacinthe	Dessaules, Georges B.
St. Jean	Marchand, Hon. Félix
	Gabriel.
St. Maurice	Duplessis, Louis Tho. N. L.
St. Sauveur	Parent, Hon. S. Napoléon.
Shefford	Degroisbois, Tancrede
	Boucher.
Sherbrooke	Panneton, L. Edmond.
Soulanges	Bourbonnais, Avila Gon-
	zálve.
Stanstead	Hackett, Hon. M. F.
Témiscouata	Talbot, Félix A.
Terrebonne	Nantel, Hon. Guillaume A.
Three Rivers	Télesphore, Normand Eus.
Vaudreuil	Lalonde, Emery.
Verchères	Blanchard, Etienne.
Wolfe	Chicoyne, Jérôme Adolphe.
Yamaska	Mondou, J. Albéric.

OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Clerk of the Executive Council, Gustave Grenier, \$2,400.*Assistant Attorney-General and Law Clerk*, L. J. Cannon, Q.C., \$3,000.*Assistant Provincial Secretary and Deputy Provincial Registrar*, Jos. Boivin, \$2,400.*Assistant Provincial Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury Board*, H. T. Machin, \$2,800.*Provincial Auditor*, A. H. Verret, \$3,000.*Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Forests, and Fisheries*, E. E. Taché, \$2,400.*Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture*, G. A. Gigault, \$2,400.*Assistant Commissioner of Public Works*, S. Lesage, \$2,400.*Assistant Commissioner of Colonization and Mines*, S. Dufault, \$2,000.*Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Hon. P. B. de la Brûère, \$3,000.*Secretaries to the Department of Public Instruction*, Paul de Cazes, \$2,400; G. W. Parmelee, \$2,400.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, \$6,000. *Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench:—*

Hon. J. G. Bossé, Hon. Jean* Blanchet, Hon. R. N. Hall, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtelle, D.C.L., Hon. J. A. Ouimet, \$5,000 each.

Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. Sir L. E. N. Caslaut, Quebec, \$6,000.

Puisse Judges, Superior Court:—

A. B. Routhier, L. Belanger, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, J. B. Bourgeois, L. A. Jetté, J.L.D., H. T. Taschereau, Charles Gill, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, L. O. Loranger, Fred. Andrews, J. Larue, J. Alp. Ouimet, H. C. Pelletier, M. M. Tait, C. P. Davidson, D.C.L., J. Tellier, A. N. Charland, L. A. de Billy, C. C. de Lorimier, LL.D., W. W. Lynch, S. Pagnuelo, C. J. Doherty, D.C.L., J. A. Gagné, J. J. Curran, Louis Lavergne and W. White, \$4,000 each.

*Recorder of Montreal, B. Testard de Montigny.**Ditto, Quebec, Elzéar Déry.**Ditto, Hull, A. Champagne.**Ditto, St. Hyacinthe, V. B. Sicotte.**Judges of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, M. C. Desnoyers.**Calixte Dugas.**Ditto, Quebec, Hon. A. Chauveau.**Attorney-General, Hon. H. Archambeault.**Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. A. R. Routhier, \$2,000.**Sheriff, Quebec, Hon. Chs. A. Ern. Gagnon, \$2,400.**Ditto, Montreal, Hon. J. R. Thibaut, \$2,400.**Clerks of Appeal, I. O. Joseph and W. E. Duggan, Q.C., \$2,000.**Assistant ditto, L. Marchand.**Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, L. W. Sicotte.**Clerk of the Crown, Quebec, W. E. Duggan.**Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, L. Brunet.***NOVA SCOTIA.***Situation, Area, and Population.*

Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 miles wide; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. The island of Cape Breton, separated by the Gut of Canso, forms part of the province. It contains an area of 20,907 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. The population at the last census was 450,523.

History.

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1632 it was restored to France, with Quebec, by the Treaty of *St. Germain-en-laye*, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears his name is the capital of the province. Cape Breton was not finally taken from the French until 1758. From 1784 to 1819 it formed a separate colony.

Description.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has an extensive dockyard at Halifax, which is its principal naval station in North America. Some of the other chief towns are Annapolis, Antigonish, Digby, Kentville, Truro, Yarmouth, Pictou, Windsor, Sydney (in Cape Breton), Amherst, Lunenburg and Liverpool. The climate is remarkably healthy, and more temperate than that of any other part of the Dominion, but fogs prevail on the coast at certain seasons. The mean temperature at Halifax is

65°, the extreme range being from 11° below zero to 88°. The average annual rainfall is 34 inches, evenly distributed.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful, and gold also has been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit. The superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trades, give occupation to many.

Constitution.

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21 Members in the House of Commons.

The local government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, advised by an Executive Council of nine members (three of whom are departmental heads), responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Council of 21 members appointed by the Governor for life, and a House of Assembly of 38 representatives elected every four years. The Members are paid \$500 sessional indemnity.

Education.

The present system of elementary education was established by law in 1865. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction—a body identical in membership with the Executive Council of the Province. The local management of schools is vested, so far as the ordinary school sections or districts are concerned, in a Board of Trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section or district. But in incorporated towns, the powers of trustees are exercised by the Town Council, or a committee thereof.

In 1892 there were 2,281 schools in operation, with a gross attendance of 87,189 pupils. Education is compulsory, i.e., non-attendance exposes to pecuniary penalties between the ages of 7 and 12.

There is an examining university at Halifax, and five sectarian colleges.

Provincial Finances.

Year.	Total Revenue.	Subsidy.	Expenditure.	Net Debt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	656,639	432,877	664,103	—
1888	712,951	432,869	668,400	287,831
1889	668,775	432,870	713,942	1,148,547
1890	664,938	432,870	710,497	
1891	661,541	432,870	692,539	
1892	769,976	432,870	822,462	
1893	682,568†	432,816	682,568*	
1896				

Net debt, 1893, \$1,673,511.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.†

1867 Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
1870 Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).
1873 Hon. Joseph Howe.
1873 Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
1883 Matthew H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
1888 Hon. A. W. McLellan.
1890 M. B. Daly, Esq.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

Lieutenant-Governor, Malachy Bowes Daly, Esq. \$9,000.

Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, \$1,250.

Provincial Aid-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clerke, Major Menger, 66th Fusiliers, and Captain J. A. Ritchie, 66th Fusiliers.

* For nine months ended 30th Sep., 1893.

† For those before Confederation, see edition for 1889.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Hon. George H. Murray,
Premier and Provincial Secretary.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon.
 C. E. Church.

Without Office.

Hon. Thos. Johnson.
 " A. Comeau. Hon. T. R. Black.
 " A. McGillivray.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (21 members).

President, Hon. Robert Bolk.
Clerk, A. G. Troop.

Hon. Daniel McN. Parker, M.D.	Dartmouth,
	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker	Yarmouth.
" Charles M. Francheville	Guysborough.
" David McCurdy	Baddeck, C. B.
" Hiram Black	Amherst.
" William H. Owen	Bridgewater.
" George Whitman	Round Hill.
	Annapolis.
" Monson H. Goudge	Windsor.
" W. H. Ray	Clementsport.
" John McNeil	Mabon.
" Jason Mack	Liverpool.
" H. H. Fuller	Halifax.
" Isidore LeBlanc	Arlivat.
" H. M. Robichaud	Mitighan.
" R. Drummond	Stellarton.
" C. N. Cummings	Londonderry.
" A. P. Welton	Kingston, N.S.
	Resigned.
" W. B. Smith	Cape Island, N.S.
" J. E. Corbett	Antigonish, N.S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (38 members).—New House of Assembly, elected, 1897.

Speaker, Hon. F. Laurence.
Clerk, John W. Ouseley.
Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Haliburton.

Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis County	{ Hon. J. W. Longley. Joseph Bancroft.
Antigonish "	{ C. P. Chisholm. Hon. A. McGillivray.
Cape Breton "	{ A. S. Kendall, M.D. Alec. Johnson.
Colechester "	{ Hon. F. A. Laurence. J. G. McMullen.
Cumberland "	{ Thos. Black. A. C. Fraser.
Digby "	{ Hon. A. M. Comeau. A. M. Gidney.
Guysborough "	{ W. A. Ferguson. J. H. Sinclair.
Halifax "	{ W. B. Wallace. Geo. Mitchell. D. McPherson.
Hants "	{ Arthur Drysdale. Clas. Wilcox.
Inverness "	{ James McDonald. M. J. Doucett.
King's "	{ B. H. Dodge. H. H. Wickvine.
Lunenburg "	{ Hon. C. E. Church. J. D. Sperry.
Pictou "	{ J. D. McGregor. E. M. McDonald. M. H. Fitzpatrick.

Constituencies

Members.

Queen's County.	{ E. M. Farrel. Simon Joyce.
Richmond "	{ D. Finlayson. Hon. Thos. Johnson.
Shelburne "	{ Thos. Morrison. Hon. G. H. Murray.
Victoria "	{ John G. Morrison. Wm. Law.
Yarmouth "	{ H. S. LeBlanc.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald, \$5,000.
Equity Judge, Hon. Wallace Graham, \$4,000.
Assistant Judge, Hon. R. L. Weatherbe
 " " J. N. Ritchie } \$4,000.
 " " Chas. J. Townshend }
 " " N. H. Meagher }
 " " H. McD. Henry }
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, The Chief Justice,
 \$600.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnston, J. P. Chipman, Forbes, W. A. D.
 Morse, A. W. Savery, Angus McIsaac, Murray
 Dodd, \$2,400 each.

IMPERIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT (Halifax).

General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Lieut.-
 Gen. A. G. Montgomery-Moore.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. J. G. R. U.
 Colborne, S. St. Off. Regt.
Assist. Adjutant-General, Col. Biscoe.
Commanding R.A., Col. Kingscote, R.A.
 " R.E., Col. E. P. Leach, R.E., C.B.

DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. W. Murray, \$3,200,
 with \$800 as Premier.
Deputy ditto, H. Crosskill, \$1,800.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley, \$3,200.
Cashier and Chief Clerk, J. Macaloney.
Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, Hon.
 C. E. Church, \$3,200.
Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, E.
 Gilpin.
Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals, W. H. Browne.
Provincial Railway Engineer, Martin Murphy, C.E.
Superintendent Government Lunatic Asylum, George
 L. Sinclair, M.D.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. J. W. Longley.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Austen, \$1,400.
Queen's Printer, R. T. Murray.
Superintendent of Education, A. H. McKay.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

*Assistant Receiver General and Manager, Govern-
 ment Savings Bank*, J. R. Wallace, \$2,200.
Agent of Marine and Fisheries Departments, J. J.
 Parsons, \$1,800.
Collector of Customs at Halifax, W. D. Harrington,
 \$2,600.
Controller of Shipping, C. Almon, \$1,800.
Inspector of Customs, W. H. Hill, \$2,000.
Postmaster at Halifax, H. W. Blackader, \$2,400.
Inspector of Post Offices, C. J. Macdonald, \$2,400.
Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, J. D. Story, \$1,600.
Superintendent, Money Order Office, H. W. Blackader.
Chief Suptl. of Railways, David Pottinger, \$2,400.
Resident Engineer, P. S. Archibald, \$2,400.
Chief Accountant and Secretary, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Situation, Area, and Population.

New Brunswick is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.; its area is about 27,105 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus. The population on 5th April, 1891, was 321,294.

History.

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, and was annexed to Nova Scotia until 1785, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England.

Climate.

The mean temperature of St. John is 40°, the extreme range being from 11° below zero to 82°. The average annual rainfall is 35 inches, and the snowfall 158 inches, the latter extending from November to April inclusive.

Industries.

Coal is abundant; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in very large quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which—or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat and oats, are the principal cereals raised. Apples and plums of excellent quality are largely grown, also strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits. The fisheries are extensive, both sea and river. Some of the finest salmon fishing in the world is to be had in this province. Fredericton, 80 miles inland, is the capital (pop. 7,000), but St. John, on the mouth of the river of the same name, is the leading commercial centre (pop. 46,000). Other towns are Moncton (9,000), Chatham (5,000), Woodstock (3,000), and St. Stephen (3,000).

Constitution.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 10 Members, and sends 14 Members to the House of Commons.

There is a Legislative Assembly of 46 members, elected under a liberal franchise. An Act was passed in 1891 abolishing the Legislative Council from the end of the then present Parliament, and the Council came to an end with the dissolution of 1892.

Members receive \$300 per session, and their travelling expenses.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by Act, 1871. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, and the local management is in the hands of Boards of School Trustees. Education is free between the ages of 5 and 20. There were 1,720 schools, with 68,297 scholars in attendance, in 1896.

There is a university at Fredericton, and several colleges.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Local Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1887	176,912	488,908	667,647
1888	157,473	487,307	669,017
1889	199,713	485,104	687,505
1890	162,270	483,809	631,735
1891	129,216	483,516	680,813
1892	169,087	483,582	676,483
1893	247,308	483,570	711,673
1894	135,728	483,570	661,521
to 31 Oct. 10 mths.			
1895	203,877	483,560	684,635
1896	214,882	483,556	701,452

Debt, 31st December, 1893, \$2,183,564.

Debt, 31st Oct., 1894, \$2,252,829.83.

" 1895, \$2,321,412.66.

" 1896, \$2,374,069.92.

*Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.**

1867 Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.

1868 Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmet, D.C.L.

1873 Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

1878 Hon. E. B. Chandler, Q.C.

1880 Hon. R. D. Wilmet.

1885 Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

1893 Hon. John Boyd,†

1893 J. J. Fraser, Esq.

1896 Hon. Abner Reid McClelan.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FREDERICTON.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Abner Reid McClelan, \$9,000.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon.

Extra Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Robert R. Call, and Lieut. A. George Blair, junior.

Executive Council.

Attorney-General, James Mitchell (*Premier*), \$2,100.

Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, \$2,100.

Surveyor-General, Hon. Albert T. Dunn, \$1,700.

Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, \$1,700.

Solicitor-General, Hon. Albert S. White, \$1,200.

Commissioner for Agriculture, Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.

President of Council, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, M.E.C.

Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris, without office.

Clerk of Council, F. A. H. Straton.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (41 Members).

Speaker, Hon. John P. Burchill.

Clerk, H. B. Rainsford.

Clerk, Assistant, George Y. Dibblee.

Chaplain, Rev. Willard McDonald.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry C. Rutter.

* For previous Lieutenant-Governors, see C.O. List, 1886.

† Appointed September, 1893, died December, 1893.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	{ Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. Chas. J. Osman.
Carleton	{ J. T. Allan Dibblee. Hugh Henry McCain. Charles L. Smith.
Charlotte	{ Hon. James Mitchell. James Russell. Hon. Geo. F. Hill.
Gloucester	{ James O'Brien. John Sievwright. Peter J. Venoit.
Kent	{ Prosper E. Paulin. Urbain Johnson. James Barnes.
King's	{ Peter H. Legere. Hon. Albert S. White. George C. Scovil.
Madawaska	{ George W. Fowler. Cyprien Martin. Alphonse Bertrand.
Northumberland	{ Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie. Hon. John P. Burchill. John O'Brien.
Queen's	{ Allan A. Davidson. Isaac W. Carpenter. Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris.
Restigouche	{ W. Albert Mott. Hon. Charles H. La Billois. William Shaw.
St. John City	{ Dr. A. A. Stockton. C. Berton Lockhart. Dr. Silas Alward.
St. John County	{ Hon. Albert T. Dunn. John McLeod. Charles H. Harrison.
Sunbury	{ David Morrow. James E. Porter. Adam J. Beveridge.
Victoria	{ Frederick W. Sumner. Ambrose D. Richard. Clifford W. Robinson.
Westmoreland	{ W. Woodbury Wells. John Black. William T. Howe.
York	{ James K. Pinder. Herman H. Pitts.

Provincial Establishment.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, \$2,100.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Deputy Registrar-General and Queen's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbitts, \$1,600.
Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbitt, \$1,600.
Surveyor-General, Hon. Albert T. Dunn, \$1,700.
Deputy, Andrew Inches, \$1,400.
Lumber Agent, William P. Flewelling, \$1,400.
Chief Draughtsman, T. G. Loggie, \$1,400.
Draughtsman, Robert S. Barker, \$900.
Chief Commissioner of Works, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, \$1,700.
Chief Clerk, T. B. Winslow, \$1,500.
Chief Engineer, A. Ramsford Wetmore, C.E., \$1,800.
Auditor-General, J. S. Beek, \$1,600.
Assistant Auditor, T. Olly Crookshank, \$600.
Secretary for Agriculture, Julius L. Inches, \$1,000.
Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Tuck, \$5,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. L. Hanington, Hon. Peter A. Landry, Hon. Fred. E. Barker, Hon. James A. Vauwart, and Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, \$4,000 each.
Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, \$1,000.

Attorney-General, Hon. James Mitchell, \$2,100.
Solicitor-General, Hon. Albert S. White, \$1,200.
County Court Judges, Hon. J. Steadman, J. G. Stevens, W. Wilkinson, Hon. W. Wedderburn, \$2,400 each. Hon. William W. Wells, Hon. James G. Forbes, \$2,000 each.
Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, T. C. Allen, \$2,000.
Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, T. C. Allen.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, James R. Ruel, \$3,000.
Inspector for N. B. and P. E. I., J. S. M'Laren, \$2,000.
Inspector of Post Offices, N. R. Colter, \$2,200.
Postmaster at St. John, Thomas F. Hanington, \$2,000.
Secretary, W. Whittaker, \$1,350.
Assistant Receiver General, Howard D. McLeod, \$2,200.
Accountant, Jas. Robinson, \$1,100.
Savings Bank Accountant, S. B. Patterson, \$1,300.
Inspector of Fisheries,
Emigration Agent, St. John, S. Gardner, \$1,000.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Situation and Area.

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 3, taking effect on 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined as 49°-50° 30' N. latitude, and 96°-99° W. longitude, its area being 13,500 square miles.

By the Canadian Act 44 Vict., c. 14, these boundaries were extended, and fixed at 49°-53° N. lat., and 90°-101° W. long., comprising an area of 73,956 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 62,260, which had grown to 154,442 in 1891, and is now nearly 200,000.

The territory between the 49th parallel, the meridian of the N.W. angle of the Lake of the Woods, English River, Lone Lake, Lake St. Joseph, and 90° W. longitude, which had been supposed to belong to Manitoba, was in 1884 declared to form part of Ontario.

The district of Keewatin, the eastern boundaries of which were recently defined by the settlement of western boundaries of Ontario, comprises all the country east of the Great Mackenzie River Basin, north of Manitoba, and west of Ontario, and has a population of about 5,000 Indians and whites, was in 1876 placed under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who is empowered by the Keewatin Act, chap. 53, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to appoint justices of the peace and otherwise arrange for the administration of justice. Intoxicants are by this Act absolutely prohibited.

History.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, incited by disaffected persons, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by Louis Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection, having previously

imprisoned 39 Canadians, shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid, but it was arrested by the United States Commander at Fort Pembina on the International Boundary.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and was, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted his sentence for two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights.

Description.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are very highly spoken of. The soil is a rich black loam, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. A variety of "hard wheat" known as Red Fyfe, is grown throughout the province generally, which is very much in demand amongst millers, for the purpose of mixing with softer varieties. Coal of the lignite description and good building clay have been discovered in the Souris Valley.

In the eastern part of the province exist large bodies of gold-bearing quartz, that are being gradually opened up. Many veins are now being successfully worked. Iron ore exists in large quantities on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and salt springs on the shores of Lake Winnipegosis. The northern part of the province is heavily timbered.

The growth of Winnipeg, the chief city, is remarkable. In 1870 it contained about 200 inhabitants. In 1881 it had a population of about 10,000; in 1896, 35,000; and now over 40,000. The other chief towns are Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa, Morden, and Emerson.

The free-grant lands are almost all taken up, but good farms can be purchased from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

During the six years since 1890 wheat has produced on an average 20 bushels per acre, oats 36-4, barley 29.

At the present time (1897) there are 27,000 farmers in the province, and they have in crop 1,892,588 acres, as follows:—

Wheat	1,290,882
Oats	408,141
Barley	153,206
Flax	20,653
Potatoes	13,576
Roots	6,130

Total 1,892,588

Railway Facilities.

In the year 1879 there was no railway at all in the whole of the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

In the year 1895 there were in the province of Manitoba alone 1,680 miles of railway, which afford easy access to market from all parts of the province.

Climate.

The mean temperature at Winnipeg is only 33°, the extreme range being from 40° below zero to 95°, but the climate is bracing and healthy. The average annual rainfall is over 17 inches, and snowfall (November to April), 53 inches.

Constitution.

Manitoba is represented by 4 members in the Dominion Senate and 7 members in the House of Commons.

The province has a Legislative Assembly of 40 members elected by manhood suffrage for 4 years. The Legislative Council or Upper Chamber, was abolished by a local Act passed in 1876.

The members of the Legislative Assembly are paid \$600 per session, and their travelling expenses.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by law in 1871. The central control was in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, Protestant and Catholic respectively. The local management was entrusted to school trustees elected by the people.

By the "Public Schools Act," of 1890, all the previous school Acts were repealed, and a system of national non-sectarian schools was established throughout the province. This Act provides "that all public schools shall be free schools, and that every person in rural municipalities between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and in cities, towns and villages between the ages of 6 and 21 years shall have the right to attend some school."

In 1896 there were 1,032 schools in operation, employing 1,143 school teachers, of whom 585 were men, and 558 women, with 37,987 pupils.

Normal schools are provided for the training of teachers.

There is one university, styled "The University of Manitoba," with examining and degree-conferring powers only. The affiliated Colleges are St. John's (Episcopal), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), Manitoba (Presbyterian), Wesley (Wesleyan), and the Manitoba Medical College.

Finances.

	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expendi- ture.
1887-8	\$1,740,448	\$426,671	\$991,222
Last half of 1888	866,207	215,704	1,024,787
1889	1,784,098	431,092	1,464,290
1890	924,431	429,520	1,021,642
1891	739,095	435,596	828,647
1892	871,660	438,603	1,285,416
1893	1,565,010	437,601	1,145,969
1894	1,009,985	418,267	975,514
1895	860,501	497,591	893,620
1896	665,353	460,308	763,158

Lieutenant-Governors.

1870 Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
1873 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., Q.C.
1877 Hon. J. E. Cauchon.
1882 Hon. J. C. Aikins.
1888 Sir John C. Schultz, K.C.M.G., M.D., LL.D.
1895 Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson.

\$10,000.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, WINNIPEG.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. C. Patterson, \$10,000.
Secretary, Charles Patterson, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Railway Commissioner (Premier), Hon. Thomas Greenway, \$4,000.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, H. McKellar, \$1,500.
Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Lands, Hon. D. H. McMillan, \$3,000.

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, W. J. Ptolemy, \$1,800.
Attorney-General and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. D. Cameron, \$3,000.
Deputy Attorney-General, H. A. Maclean, \$2,000.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Watson, \$3,000.
Deputy Minister of Public Works, J. W. Sifton, \$1,900.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. C. J. Mickle, \$3,000.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Queen's Printer, David Philip, \$1,600.

Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, \$5,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Dubuc, Hon. A. C. Killam, and Hon. J. Bain, \$4,000 each.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (40 Members)

Speaker, Hon. Findlay M. Young, \$1,000.
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, E. G. Conklin, \$600.
Librarian, J. P. Robertson, \$1,200.

MEMBERS.

Constituencies.	Members.
Avondale	Thomas Dickie.
Beautiful Plains	W. F. Sirett.
Birtle	Hon. C. J. Mickle.
Brandon City	Charles Adams.
Carillon	Roger Marion.
Cypress	A. Doig.
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows.
Dennis	W. J. Kennedy.
Deloraine	Chas. A. Young.
Emerson	Dr. McFadden.
Kildonan	Hector Sutherland.
Killarney	Hon. F. M. Young.
Lakeside	Jas. McKenzie.
Lansdowne	T. C. Norris.
La Vérandrye	T. Pare.
Lorne	James Riddell.
Manitow	J. D. McIntosh.
Minnedosa	R. H. Myers.
Morden	T. Duncan.
Morris	Stewart Mulvey.
Mountain	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Norfolk	George Rogers.
North Brandon	A. C. Fraser.
Portage la Prairie	Hon. R. Watson.
Rhineland	V. Winkler.
Rockwood	S. J. Jackson.
Rosenfeldt	E. Winkler.
Russell	J. Fisher.
Saskatchewan	D. McNaught.
St. Andrews	Sig. Jonasson.
St. Boniface	J. B. Lauzon.
Souris	A. M. Campbell.
South Brandon	H. C. Graham.
Springfield	T. H. Smith.
Turtle Mountain	John Hettle.
Westbourne	T. L. Morton.
Winnipeg, Centre	Hon. D. H. McMillan.
Winnipeg, North	P. C. McIntyre.
Winnipeg, South	Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Woodlands	R. P. Roblin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Situation and Area.

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America, and comprises the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, bounded on the north by the 60th parallel, and on the south by the United States—the average breadth being about 450 miles, and the length of

coast line 550 miles. The area (including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands) is about 383,000 square miles, and the population at the recent census was 98,173.

History.

British Columbia was constituted a Crown colony in 1858, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in that year. Vancouver Island, discovered in 1762, was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and made a Crown colony in 1849. In 1866 the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate, and six in the House of Commons, of Canada.

Constitution.

The Provincial Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly of 33 members on the system of executive administration known as a "Responsible Government." The assembly is elected for four years, every male adult having resided 12 months in the Province; duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Members receive \$600 for the session, and their travelling expenses.

Description.

The population is about 150,000, of whom 25,000 are Indians, and 7,000 Chinese.

The vast tract comprised within the limits of the province—extending as it does through nearly 12 degrees of latitude with a varying breadth and elevation—naturally affords a great diversity of climate.

The coast region has been described as "having a climate wonderfully like that of the South of England, only the summers are much drier." The warm, tropical waters of the Pacific Gulf Stream striking the coast give to Vancouver Island and the coast generally a mild and agreeable climate; there is little frost or snow, and there is a difference of at least 10 degrees of latitude in favour of places on the coast as compared with corresponding positions on the Atlantic coast. The interior is subject to greater extremes both of heat and cold, but nowhere are the extremes so great as on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains: the climate is for the most part drier, and the snow fall consequently less.

The trade of the province is developing rapidly; the exports amount to over ten and a half million dollars annually (a remarkable fact considering the number of the population); they consist of minerals (chiefly gold and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon and oil), timber, furs, skins, &c. The imports amount to nearly five and a half million dollars, principally from Eastern Canada, England, the United States, China, Australia, &c.

The mineral production of the province (other than coal) amounts to \$100,931,604, while the coal production totals the sum of \$3,926,602.

A great advance has been made in metalliferous mining; the oldest districts have increased their production while new fields have been opened up; this advance is clearly shown by the increase in the production of the year 1896 over 1895, which is as follows, 1895, \$5,655,302, 1896, \$7,146,425. There has been a corresponding increase in the population; some of these new mining districts, which a year or two ago were only inhabited by a few hardy prospectors are now dotted with active and prosperous mining towns.

The chief towns are Victoria (24,000) and Nanaimo, city and neighbourhood (8,000), the seat of the coal-mining industry on Vancouver Island. On the mainland, New Westminster (9,000), and Vancouver (19,000), Rossland and Trail (8,000), Nelson (1,800), Kaslo (1,600), Sandon (1,500). These towns are in West Kootenay. On the Canadian Pacific Railway, Kamloops (1,700), Ashcroft, Revelstoke, and Donalda are thriving places. Esquimalt, V.I., is a coaling station, and is the site of a large dry dock and naval dockyard.

Education.

A complete system of free common school education was established by Act No. 16 of 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education. In each rural school district, three trustees are elected to attend to the local affairs of the school, and in city school districts, seven trustees are elected for this purpose.

There are at present four high schools in the province, employing twelve teachers.

The number of schools in operation in 1895-96 was 220 under 350 teachers, with an enrolment of 14,460 pupils.

The schools are free and non-sectarian. The highest morality must be inculcated but no religious dogma nor creed is permitted to be taught.

School districts are formed wherever there are twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen years available for school purposes.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1871 Hon. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K.C.M.G.
1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.
1881 Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall.
1887 Hon. Hugh Nelson.
1892 Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

Provincial Finances.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Debt. (Net.)
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1886	302,568	212,151	514,719	772,211	
1887	328,247	212,151	540,398	731,307	
1888	396,627	212,151	608,778	788,955	1,065,000
1889	494,658	212,151	706,770	857,545	1,202,000
1890	633,371	212,151	845,522	954,020	1,260,000
1891	752,799	212,151	964,950	993,856	1,315,000
1892	779,873	238,237	1,038,237	1,199,098	1,554,815
1893	773,088	246,118	1,019,206	1,431,438	1,694,722
1894	678,775	243,585	921,660	1,445,449	2,397,767
1895	653,336	242,689	896,025	1,732,924	3,424,677
1896	747,076	242,689	989,765	1,614,723	4,088,291

Trade.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Dolls.	Dolls.
1887-8	3,509,951	3,928,077
1888-9	3,763,000	4,334,000
1890-1	5,336,000	6,257,000
1891-2	6,226,000	6,575,000
1892-3	4,918,000	5,643,000
1893-4	5,337,000	7,844,000
1894-5	4,403,976	9,114,058
1895-6	5,526,490	10,576,524

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, \$9,000.
Private Secretary, Captain M. S. Richardson, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.
Premier, Hon. J. H. Turner.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner.

Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Education and Immigration, Hon. James Baker.

Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (33 Members).

Speaker, Hon. D. W. Higgins.

Clerk, Thornton Fell.

Constituencies.	Members.
Cariboo	{ S. A. Rogers. William Adams.
Cassiar	{ John Irving.
Comox	{ Joseph Hunter.
Cowichan-Alberni	{ James Mitchell Mutter. George Albert Huff.
Esquimalt.	{ Hon. D. W. Higgins. Hon. Charles E. Pooley, Q.C.
Kootenay, East	{ Hon. James Baker.
Kootenay, West	{ James M. Kellie.
Kootenay, South	{ Frederic John Hume.
Lillooet, East	{ David A. Stoddart.
Lillooet, West	{ Alfred Wellington Smith.
Nanaimo City	{ James McGregor.
Nanaimo, North	{ John Bryden.
Nanaimo, South	{ Wm. Wymond Walkem.
New Westminster City	{ James Bukhan Kennedy.
New Westminster, Delta	{ Thomas Forster.
Riding	{ Thomas Kidd.
New Westminster, Richmond	{ Adam S. Pedder.
New Westminster, Chilliwack	{ Colin B. Sword.
New Westminster, Dewdney	{ Adolphus Williams. Francis Carter Cotton. Robert Macpherson.
Vancouver City	{ Hon. J. Herbert Turner. Robert Paterson Kithet.
Victoria City	{ Harry Dallas Helmcken, Q.C.
Victoria, South	{ John Braden. Hon. David MacEwen Eberts, Q.C.
Victoria, North	{ John Paton Booth.
Yale, North	{ Hon. George Bohun Martin.
Yale, West	{ Chas. Augustus Semlin.
Yale, East	{ Donald Graham.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Education
Hon. James Baker, \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, A. C. Reddie, \$2,040.
Queen's Printer, R. Wolfenden, \$2,160.
Superintendent of Education, S. D. Pope, LL.D., \$2,400.
Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, A. G. Smith, \$2,400.
Registrar-General of Titles, S. Y. Wootton, \$1,890.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin, \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, W. S. Gore, \$2,400.
Surveyor-General, T. Kains, \$1,728.
Minister of Finance, Hon. J. H. Turner, \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, Alfred Flett, \$2,280.
Auditor-General, James McE. Smith, \$2,280.

BUREAU OF MINES.

Minister of Mines, Hon. James Baker.

Provincial Mineralogist, Wm. A. Carlyle, \$1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner.

Deputy ditto, James R. Anderson, \$1,392.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Situation and Area.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1873, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long. Its area is about 1,380,000 acres; it is about 140 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

The population at the last census was 109,088.

Description.

The climate is milder than in the neighbouring provinces, and is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded and watered and the soil is fertile.

Besides the usual domestic industries of an agricultural people, there are numerous factories, tanneries, foundries, saw and woollen mills, and establishments for canning and preserving lobsters, fish, &c. Many cheese and butter factories have lately been established.

The waters adjoining comprise by far the most valuable section of the fishing grounds of America, and are very largely resorted to.

The chief towns are Charlottetown (11,374), and Summerside (3,000). A line of railway traverses the island, belonging to, and worked by, the Dominion Government. It is 208 miles in length, including branches.

Constitution.

Responsible Government was established in Prince Edward Island in 1851. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) of 9 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 elected members.

Each member receives a payment of \$160 per annum, and \$12 for postage, besides travelling expenses.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince's, each of which elects ten representatives to the Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament by four members in the Senate and five in the House of Commons.

Education.

A system of general education is established by law. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, appointed by the Executive Government, and the local management is in the hands of a Chief Superintendent. Education is free, non-secretarian, and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 13 years. There are 437 schools, with 22,169 scholars. There is one higher college amalgamated with the normal school. In addition to the above there is also a Roman Catholic College not under the control of the Government.

Finance.

The Province has a large sum to its credit, from which it draws interest. There is no direct

taxation, with the exception of statute labour on the roads, or commutation money therefor in the country, and municipal rates in the towns.

Total Rev.	Exp.
1894.	1894.
\$282,468	\$302,634

Net debt none.

*Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.**

- 1873 Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
- 1874 Sir R. Hodgson, *Lieutenant-Governor*.
- 1879 Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C.
- 1884 Hon. A. A. Macdonald.
- 1889 J. S. Carvell, Esq.
- 1894 George W. Howlan, Esq.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Howlan, Esq. \$7,000.

Private Secretary, Vivian Doran.

Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. F. L. Moore,

Capt. W. A. Weeks.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General, Hon. Frederick Peters (*Premier*), \$1,300.

Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Lands, Hon. Angus McMillan, \$1,300.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James R. McLean, \$1,300.

Without Portfolio :—

Hon. Peter Sinclair. Hon. A. McLaughlin.

Vacant. " J. W. Richards.

Hon. D. Farquharson. " George Forbes.

Clerk, Arthur Newbery.

Provincial Legislature reconstituted in 1893 into one Legislative body, called the "Legislative Assembly." General Election, 21 July, 1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon.

Clerk, A. B. McKenzie.

Benjamin Rogers, C.† } Charlottetown Common
L. E. Prowse, A. . . . } and Royalty.

Hon. Peter Sinclair, C. } 1st District,

A. B. Warburton, A. . . } Queen's County.

Hon. Donald Farquharson, C. 2nd " "

Joseph Wise, A. . . . " "

James H. Cumiskey, C. 3rd " "

Hon. F. Peters, A. . . . " "

Hon. George Forbes, C. 4th " "

Hector C. McDonald, A. . . " "

John Kickham, C. } 1st District,

Hon. James R. McLean, A. } King's County.

A. McLaughlin, A. C. 2nd " "

Arthur Peters, A. . . . " "

James E. McDonald, C. 3rd " "

Cyrus Shaw, A. . . . " "

In dispute 4th " "

D. A. Mackinnon, A. . . . " "

Hon. D. Gordon, C. . . 5th " "

A. J. Macdonald, A. . . . " "

James E. Birch, C. . . } 1st District,

Edward Hackett, A. . . } Prince County.

A. McWilliams, C. . . 2nd " "

Hon. J. Richards, A. . . . " "

John McDonald, C. . . 3rd " "

* For previous Lieutenant-Governors, see C.O. List, 1899.

† C—Councillor. A—Assemblyman.

Peter McNutt, C. . . . 4th District.
 J. H. Bell, A. } Prince County.
 Hon. A. McMillan, C. . . } 5th District.
 Alfred Lefurgey, A. . . } Summerside.

Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Newbery.

Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston.

Registrar of Deeds, William C. White.

Secretary of Public Works, Richard Smith.

Queen's Printer, John Coombs.

Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, James Currie, \$1,800.

Surveyor of Shipping, Horace Hazard.

Mayor of Charlottetown, W. E. Dawson.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C., *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, \$6,000.*

Hon. Edward J. Hodgson, *Master of the Rolls and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, \$4,300.*

Hon. Rowan Robt. FitzGerald, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, \$4,300.*

William A. Weeks, *Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Prothonotary.*

John A. Longworth, *Prothonotary.*

County Judges, Geo. Alley, D. O'M. Reddin, and Neil McLeod, \$2,400 each.

Walter B. Robertson, *Sheriff of Queen's County.*

John Gaffney, *Sheriff of Prince County.*

Daniel F. McDonald, *Sheriff of King's County.*

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory, are, with the exception of such portions thereof as form the Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, called and known as the North West Territories, were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. This Act was amended and consolidated by 43 Vic., cap. 25. The territories are governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to instructions given by Order in Council at Ottawa, or by the Secretary of State of Canada.

In 1888, election by popular vote was applied to the Assembly 21 members being returned. In September, 1894, the Territories included in Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan were reorganized under a local ordinance and divided into electoral districts, returning 29 members to the Legislative Assembly, from among whom an executive committee, consisting of 4 members is chosen to aid and advise the Lieut.-Governor in the government of the territories. By an amendment to the Act in 1897 an Executive Council has been authorised to assume office on 1st October, 1897, the members thereof being obliged to receive the approval of their constituents. This body will hereafter advise the Lieutenant Governor upon all matters appertaining to local administration in the Territories. The Assembly elects its own speaker. The Territories have rapidly grown in wealth and importance in recent years, and immigration has been largely on the increase.

Elementary education is provided for by a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Territories, and four persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, empowered by the School Ordinance, 1892. School districts can be organised in areas not exceeding 25 sq. miles, where there are at least four heads of families, and a population

of at least 12 children of school age. School districts are administered by three trustees elected by the residents, except in town municipalities, in which seven Trustees are elected. Liberal aids are given to school districts by Government. The number of public schools in operation is 366, with 12,796 pupils. During the past twelve months 45 new school districts were established.

The Territories were divided in 1882 into four provisional districts: viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. Regina (the capital) is in the district of Assiniboia, and has a population of about 2,000. The boundaries of these districts are as follows:—

Assiniboia, bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the north by latitude 52, on the west by longitude 110, and on the south by latitude 49 (8,953.5 sq. miles).

Saskatchewan, bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by longitude 110 (10,709.2 sq. miles).

Alberta, bounded on the south by latitude 49, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by British Columbia (10,610.0 sq. miles).

Athabasca, bounded on the south by Alberta, on the east by longitude 110 and the Athabasca River, on the north by latitude 60, and on the west by British Columbia (10,450.6 sq. miles).

By Proclamation 2nd Oct., 1895, the unorganized and unnamed Territories were divided into provisional districts for postal and other purposes, and four such districts were established, viz.:—

1. The district of Ungava, bounded on the north by Hudson Strait, on the west by the east coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay, on the south by the Province of Quebec, and on the east by the boundary between Canada and the dependency of Newfoundland, and on the Labrador coast, all islands within a distance of three miles from the shores of Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, and James Bay to be included.

2. The district of Franklin, beginning at Cape Best at the entrance to Hudson Strait from the Atlantic; thence westerly through said strait, Fox Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Franklin Strait, Ross Strait, Simpson Strait, Victoria Strait, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Dolphin, and Union Strait to a point in the Arctic Seas in longitude 125° 30' west, latitude 71 degrees north; and thence northerly including Baring Land, Prince Patric Island, and the Polynia Island; thence north-easterly to the "farthest of Commander Markham's and Lieut. Parr's sledge journey" in 1876, in longitude about 63½ degrees west, and latitude about 83½ degrees north; thence southerly through Robeson's Channel, Kennedy Channel, Smith Sound, Baffin Bay, and Davis Strait to the beginning.

3. The district of Yukon (now famed for its gold fields), to include the region marked off by the northern boundary of British Columbia, the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Arctic Ocean, and a line drawn from the westerly mouth of the Mackenzie River, due south to the parallel to the Mackenzie River to the range of mountains, striking them at their intersection with their 136th meridian; thence south along the range to the Laird River at the British Columbia boundary.

4. The district of Mackenzie, including the territory south of the Arctic Ocean and North of British Columbia and Athabasca, as extended to the 110th meridian, a line along which to the southern line of Franklin constitutes the eastern boundary.

The same report recommends that there be added to the district of Athabasca the region north of Saskatchewan to the 100th meridian thence north along the 100th meridian to the southern boundary of Mackenzie.

The district of Mackenzie has an area approximately of 538,000 square miles, the district of Yukon an approximate area of 200,000 square miles, and the extended district of Athabasca an area of 265,000.

The population of the territories was (1897) estimated at 120,000.

The remarks as to the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba apply to the Territories also. The extreme range of temperature is somewhat less, and the mean temperature slightly higher, at Alberta than at Winnipeg. Free grants of land of 160 acres can be obtained. It is estimated that the Territories have over 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation and awaiting settlements.

Territorial Finances.

Local Revenue. Don. Subsidy. Expenditure.

	\$	\$	\$
1888	16,530	142,000	150,269
1889	20,919	161,241	149,463
1890-91	21,293	171,750	187,713
1891-92	46,227	217,000	248,372
1892-93	30,611	193,000	220,000
1893-94	34,446	232,790	262,983
1894-95	30,040	233,159	296,580
1895-96	29,804	242,879	227,237
1896-97	—	242,879	—
1897-98	—	282,979	—

Territorial debt, nil.

Lieutenant-Governors.

(Term 5 years.)

Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 10, 1870
„ Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
„ Alexander Morris, P.C.	Dec. 2, 1872
„ David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
„ Edgar Dewdney, P.C.	Dec. 3, 1881
„ Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
„ Charles Herbert Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

Lieut.-Governor, Charles Herbert Mackintosh, Esq. \$7,000.

Executive Committee, F. W. G. Haultain, H. Mitchell, J. R. Neff, and J. H. Ross.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly and Secretary to Lieut.-Governor, R. B. Gordon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (29 Members).

Moosemën, J. R. Neff.
Salicoots, W. Eakin.
Yorkton, F. R. Insinger.
Whitewood, A. B. Gillis.
Souris, G. H. Knowling.
Wolseley, J. P. Dill.
South Qu'Appelle, G. H. V. Bulyca.
North Qu'Appelle, D. H. McDonald.
North Regina, G. W. Brown.
South Regina, D. Mowat.
Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross.
Cannington, S. S. Page.
Medicine Hat, E. Fearon.
Lethbridge, C. A. Magrath.
Macleod, F. W. G. Haultain.
East Calgary, J. Bannerman.
West Calgary, O. A. Critchley.
High River, J. Lineham.
Banff, R. G. Brett.

Red Deer, J. A. Simpson.

Edmonton, M. McCauley.

Victoria, F. F. Tims.

St. Albert, D. Maloney.

Battleford, J. Chinkskill.

Mitchell, H. Mitchell.

Batoche, C. E. Boucher.

Kinistino, W. F. Meyers.

Prince Albert, West, T. J. Agnew.

Prince Albert, East, J. F. Betts.

Superintendent of Education, D. J. Goggin.

Secretary of Council of Public Instruction, E. J. Wright.

Commissioner, North West Mounted Police, L. W. Herchmer, \$2,600.

Assistant ditto, J. H. McIlree, \$1,600.

Indian Commissioner, A. E. Forget.

Land Registrars—H. W. Newlands, Regina, \$1,600; Wm. J. Scott, Battleford, \$2,000; Horace Harvey, Calgary, \$1,600; George Roy, Edmonton, \$1,600; Stephen A. Brewster, Prince Albert, \$1,600.

The Territories are divided into five judicial districts:—

Western Assiniboia—Judge, Hon. H. Richardson, \$1,000; Sheriff, J. H. Benson; Clerk of Court, Dixie Watson.

Eastern Assiniboia—Judge, Hon. E. L. Wetmore, \$4,000; Sheriff, George B. Murphy; Clerk, O. Neff.

Southern Alberta—Judge, Hon. D. L. Scott, \$4,000; Sheriff, D. J. Campbell; Clerk, C. N. Campbell.

Northern Alberta—Judge, Hon. C. B. Rouleau, \$4,000; Sheriff, P. W. King; Clerk, E. R. Rogers.

Saskatchewan—Judge, Hon. T. H. McGuire, \$4,000; Sheriff, O. E. Hughes; Clerk, C. D. Lagorgondière.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is bounded by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north to the west of longitude 22° by the Orange River, on the north-east by the Orange Free State and Natal, and on the east by Pondoland. The Cape Colony with the Transkei contains an area of 276,902 square miles, being over five times that of England. It extends from 26 to 35 deg. S. lat., and from 17 to 30 deg. E. long.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, but in 1836 it was constituted a separate Colony.

Twelve islands off Angra Pequena, on the coast of Damaraland (Plum-pudding, Roast-beef, Holland's Bird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, and Mona), with the adjacent rocks, were annexed in 1867, and added to the Cape Colony in 1874.

In 1876 three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament

passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 38 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walfish Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn, was proclaimed British territory. It was annexed to the colony by proclamation dated 7th Aug., 1884.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony.

Under Proclamation No. 13 of the 26th January, 1882, were issued certain laws and regulations for the government of the territories known respectively as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Gealekaland, of which by royal warrant dated the 14th November, 1881, the officer administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed governor. By Proclamation No. 140 of 26th August, 1885, issued under Act 3 of 1885, these territories were annexed to the Cape Colony. A similar warrant was passed on the 27th July, 1881, in respect to the St. John's River Territory, which was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation No. 215 of the 15th September, 1884.

The Xesibe country ("Mount Ayliff") was annexed to the Colony by Letters Patent of the 23rd August and Proclamation of 25th October, 1886, and the Rode Valley, Pondoland, by Letters Patent of 29th July, 1887, and Proclamation of —October, 1887 (Act No. 45 of 1887). Basutoland, now an independent colony, forced part of the Cape from 1871 to 1884.

On the 16th of November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was incorporated with the Cape under Law No. 41 of 1895.

History.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1648 a Dutch East Indianman, the "Haarlem," was wrecked in Table Bay, the crew remaining there some time. In 1652 J. A. Van Riebeeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place in the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the Burghers, who were continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonization. Following these migratory colonists a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good

Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince, and the British Force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. An Act of Parliament (37 Geo. III, c. 11) was passed to regulate the trade with the new possession. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, and evacuated in 1803, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the General Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid progress owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1809 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonization as a barrier against the Kaffir power and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 50,000*l* to promote emigration to the Cape, and 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory, but Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, refused to ratify the annexation. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out, but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850, began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat River Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonization of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to several causes, of which the chief were:— 1. General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. 2. Particular resentment against the policy of Lord Glenelg in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in relation to the first Kaffir war. 3. Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,300, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffraria of a cattle-killing delusion preached by a young prophetess, which resulted in wide-spread starvation. The political changes which have occurred in the last 20 years are briefly described under the title *Constitution*. One of the most important events in the

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recent economical and social history of the Cape has been the discovery of diamonds beyond the Orange River, which is described under the title of *Diamonds*.

Climate.

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to Europeans. The air is dry and bracing, the heat seldom oppressive, and the winter weather mild and delightful; snow or ice are unknown except in the more elevated localities. The mean temperature at Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, is—maximum 71·3, minimum 53·2, and average rainfall for last 10 years 28·41 inches. Aliwal N. (4,330 ft. above sea), shows 73·7 and 43·8 max. and min. resp., rainfall average for 10 years 26·24 inches.

In the Eastern and Midland divisions the chief rainfall is during the summer months (Nov. to Apr.). in the Western districts during the winter months.

Diseases of the lungs are rare, and there is a remarkable exemption from cholera, fevers, &c.

The Cape offers many localities presenting the requisites of altitude and extreme dryness for the modern treatment of consumptive patients.

Railways.

The railways of the Colony consisted originally of three separate systems, the Western, Midland, and Eastern, having their starting points on the sea-board at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London respectively. The Western and Midland systems are connected by a junction at De Aar (500 miles from Capetown and 340 from Port Elizabeth) and carried forward thence as one trunk line to Kimberley, the centre of the Diamond Fields (647 miles from Capetown and 485 from Port Elizabeth). This line was opened in 1885. From Kimberley the line is now carried Northward to Bulawayo, in Rhodesia; a further northward extension, towards Zambesi, is in contemplation. The extension from Colesberg to Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State (140 miles), was opened for traffic to Bloemfontein in December, 1890. Since that date the line has been carried through the Free State, over the Vaal River into the Transvaal territory. The line, 361 miles long, through the Free State to the Vaal River, has been acquired in terms of the Convention whereunder the construction was arranged by the Free State. The Eastern system extends from East London, through Queen's Town, to Aliwal North, adjacent to the Basutoland and Orange Free State frontiers, was opened in 1885, and in February, 1892, it was extended to join the railway within the Free State at Springfontein, so forming a direct line to Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. Besides these main lines there are branch lines to Simon's Town (20 miles), Malmesbury (37 miles), and Sir Lowry's Pass (14 miles) on the Western System; to Graaff Reinet (178 miles) and Grahamstown (35 miles) on the Midland; and to King William's Town (10 miles) on the Eastern.

The lengths from Cape Town to Wellington, 58 miles, and from Cape Town to Wynberg, 8 miles, became the property of the Government by purchase; the rest have been constructed, equipped, and maintained at the expense of the general revenue.

The Government mileage open for traffic in December, 1890, was 2,253 miles; the capital expended on purchase, construction, and equipment to that date being 21,193,417*l*. The gross receipts for 1896 were 4,078,561*l*., compared with 3,390,093*l*. in 1895; the working expenses were

1,921,809*l*., compared with 1,596,013*l*. in 1895, resulting in a return of 8*l*. 19*s*. 7*d*. per cent. on capital expended.

The line known as the Kowie Line, between Grahamestown and Port Alfred (about 43 miles), which was constructed by a company subsidised by Government, was opened for traffic in 1882. During the session of 1883 powers were given to a company, to be also aided by a subsidy, to construct a branch from Worcester, on the Western Main Line, down the Breede River Valley as far as Montagu. This line is now open past Robertson to Ashton, about 42 miles.

During the session of 1895 the Colonial Legislature authorized the construction of the following lines by private enterprise, the Government subsidizing the Companies, Concessionaires, or Contractors building the lines, viz.:—

(1.) A line of railway (155 miles) from Mossel Bay, via George, Oudtshoorn, and Willowmore, to a point on the Graaff Reinet Railway, at or near Klipplaat;

(2.) A line of railway from a point at or near Somerset East, via Cookhouse and Bedford, to Port Beaufort (83½ miles); a contract for the construction of these three lines was signed in March, 1896, the Government paying one-third of the cost of construction.

(3.) A line of railway from Port Beaufort, via Alice, to King William's Town (53 miles);

(4.) A line of railway from Graaff Reinet, via Middelburg, to Middelburg Road.

It was further decided that the Government should construct, equip, and work the lines from Oudtshoorn, via Willowmore, to a point on the Cape Government Railways at or near Klipplaat, and from Graaff Reinet, via Middelburg, to Middelburg Road, in the event of the same not being undertaken by private enterprise, on the terms offered by Government.

The Cape Copper Mining Company own and work a mineral line from Port Nolloth to Ookiep (92 miles) in the north-western part of the Colony, built at a cost of £158,000. In September, 1892, a line of railway 3½ miles long was opened for passenger traffic between Cape Town and Sea Point; it belongs to a private company. In the same year a private line of 7 miles in length was opened, connecting the Zwartkop Salt Pan with the Midland (Government) Railway System. In March, 1896, the Indwe Line (66 miles long) connecting the Eastern System with the Indwe coal mine, was opened. It was built by a private company, aided by a Government subsidy, at a cost of £158,000.

Total railways open 30th June, 1897: (a) belonging to and worked by Government, 1,892 miles; (b) owned by private companies, but worked by Government, 422 miles; (c) lines owned and worked by private companies, 181 miles; total, 2,425 miles.

Harbours.

Harbour works on an extensive scale are being constructed at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members.

The expenditure upon construction of works at Table Bay to the 30th June, 1897, has been 2,369,288*l*., and the annual charges for interest and maintenance, including working, are respectively about 54,000*l*. and 75,000*l*.

Extensive additions to the shipping accommodation have been authorised, and are in course of construction, comprising an outer harbour,

arm running parallel with it, which will enclose an area of 64 acres, in addition to the inner docks, or a total area, when the works are completed, of about 75 acres, with a depth ranging from 24 to 36 feet at low water.

The breakwater is completed to a length of 3,640 feet, and is being extended by 1,050 feet.

The graving dock is 500 feet on the keel blocks, with a depth of 24½ feet over the sill at entrance at H.W.O.S.T.

The patent slip is capable of taking up vessels of 1,000 tons.

The works constructed at Port Elizabeth were two iron pile jetties, 1,152 and 840 feet long respectively, which have much facilitated the landing and shipping of passengers and goods; an iron bridge over the Baakens River, and two retaining banks, and the removal of the old wooden jetties, and the old breakwater and shield. The net expenditure from 1st Jan., 1878 to the 30th June, 1893 was 320,625*l*. The work of extending the north jetty, at a cost of 100,000*l*., is completed. Provision was made in 1896 for lengthening and widening the south jetty, and for the construction of a third jetty, and for other increased facilities.

The administration of the harbour is in the hands of a board of seven members, two elected by residents paying 10*l*. a year wharfage, one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Government, and the Mayor being a member *ex officio*.

At East London, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, successful harbour works have been carried out, overcoming the obstructions of sand-bars, which previously to a great extent closed the mouth of the river. The entrance to the river is now protected and sheltered by a solid south breakwater and improved by means of two training walls. The depth of water about the entrance is maintained by two steam pump hopper dredgers of the latest type. In September, 1897, the lowest depth of water over the bar was 18 feet at low water ordinary spring tides. The width between ends at entrance to river is 600 feet. Steamers of over 6,000 tons gross register now enter the river and discharge cargo alongside wharves. The harbour is equipped with a patent slip capable of accommodating vessels up to 1,000 tons dead weight. To the 30th June, 1897, there had been expended at East London for harbour works and interest on loans, 1,013,911 19*s*. 2*d*.

Diamonds.

The diamond fields of South Africa are situated in the territory known as Griqualand West, which became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October, 1880, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony.

The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin, nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of the 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and another of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time con-

finied to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery was made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the Mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon almost deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion.

The River Diggings extend along the Vaal River, principally on the right bank from above Hebron to its junction with the Hart at Delpoorts Hope. The Dry Mines at present worked are at Kimberley, De Beers, Du Toits Pan, and Bultfontein. St. Augustine's Mine also figures to a small extent in the production returns.

The following tables give the total quantity and value of the production and export of Diamonds during the past five years:—

Production.

1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Carats. 2,968,375	Carats. 2,899,474	Carats. 2,809,078	Carats. 3,105,131	Carats. 3,212,392
£ 3,799,026	£ 4,041,255	£ 3,510,152	£ 3,993,010	£ 4,034,025

Exports.

Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.
3,039,062	2,758,827	2,607,409	3,355,963	3,284,439
£ 3,906,992	£ 3,821,443	£ 3,013,578	£ 4,323,308	£ 4,195,651

Minerals, &c.

Cape coal from various mines situated in the Stormbergen is now extensively used upon the Eastern system of railways, with good results both as regards the working of the line, and the development of an industry likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the Colony. The use of the coal is at present confined to the Eastern system, but a junction line joining the Midland system at Middelburg Road has been constructed from a point a few miles south of Burgheers-drop, with the object of providing ready access to the coal for the other systems when circumstances render possible its more extended employment. A good class of coal is procured from the Indwe mine situated in the district of Wodehouse, and small supplies have been drawn from this source at various times. The cost of transport, however, by wagon in the absence of railway connection has rendered its adoption on a large scale impossible up to the present time. By Act of Parliament certain persons who have devoted considerable attention to the development of this mine, have under specified conditions constructed the required line, receiving in exchange grants of land and money. The coal from both the Stormberg and the Indwe mines is used locally for domestic purposes and for mill furnaces, &c. The output from the mines during 1896 is returned at 105,365 tons.

In the neighbourhood of the Indwe, trending in a north-east direction, are considerable tracts of Crown land as yet untested, but reported by mining and geological experts to be in all probability the formed in part by the breakwater, and a south

seat of valuable deposits of coal. It has been suggested that these beds may be connected with those found on the north-west border of Natal.

The Geological Commission is now initiating a geological survey of the Colony.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive copper deposits exist.

The output from the mines during 1896 was 37,375 tons of ore, the quantity exported being 20,843 tons, valued at 218,422*l*.

Guano is found in large quantities on the various islets along the coast; the industry is under government control.

Industries.

The chief industries are the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of the Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked. Those reserved to the Crown cover an estimated area of about 250,000 acres. They are controlled by the Department of Agriculture, at an annual charge of some 22,000*l*. The attention of the Government has been given to the economical and systematic working of the Crown Forests with anticipated satisfactory results. The chief exports are diamonds, wool, copper ore, ostrich feathers, gold, mohair, hides and skins. The chief imports are textiles, leather, sugar, coffee, hardware, explosives, and machinery.

The wine exported in 1896 amounted to 96,908 gallons, valued at 23,544*l*.

Ostrich breeding is not now carried on so largely as heretofore. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1896 it amounted to 322,453 lbs.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,153 lbs., and 10,001,028 lbs. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 48,822,562 lbs. in 1871, and stood at 73,442,598 lbs. in 1896.

The Agricultural Department, which was established in 1887, has, by the consent of Parliament, been placed under a separate Minister. Amongst the more important works of the past few years have been the reconstitution of the phylloxerised vineyards by means of the French American resistant stocks, the improvement in the Hackney breed of horses, the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory for investigating diseases of animals, and for ensuring the supply of calf lymph for purposes of vaccination, and dealing with all matters connected with diseases of plants, viticulture, rain making, horticulture and pisciculture. A general Scab Act, passed during the session 1894, came into force in November, 1895, and repealed the existing permissive Acts. The invasion of rinderpest into South Africa has involved special measures, first for its check on the Colonial border, and subsequently for the inoculation of animals upon lines laid down by scientists who specially studied the subject in the Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony, and special legislation was promulgated and is being administered to that end. The Fishery and Game Laws are also administered by the department, and in connection with the former a properly equipped steam trawler, the "Pieter Faure," has been imported with a view to opening up the Fishing Industry of the Colony. The

preliminary work done so far has been confined to False Bay, and has been of a most satisfactory nature, the trials made having proved that large quantities of fish are easily procurable by trawling. The trout acclimatization work is still being carried on with a most gratifying measure of success, and an attempt is also being made to introduce salmon into Colonial waters.

Capetown, East London, and Port Elizabeth are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1896, 32 vessels registered, of together 3,572 tons.

The following return supplied by establishments producing manufactures of the value of 190*l*, or upwards per annum, showed the value and importance of the various industries of the colony in 1890:—

Class of Industry.	Value of Articles produced.	Number of Workers.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, Land, &c.
Food, drinks, and stimulants	2,148,961	3,931	1,588,001	914,248
Animal matter	948,249	1,342	728,421	210,379
Vehicles and harness...	635,023	3,006	836,276	253,079
Dress	464,304	2,925	271,054	294,624
Buildings	306,505	1,134	154,761	68,398
Mines (not diamond)	279,923	1,723	71,080	241,894
Printing, books and stationery...	265,155	1,109	71,998	246,549
Vegetable matter	225,241	568	162,464	111,090
Machines, tools, &c.	86,570	486	36,289	83,309
Stone, clay, &c.	82,264	943	27,493	58,934
Chemicals	71,134	988	30,222	105,801
Lighting	41,533	126	25,080	153,469
Furniture	39,080	238	15,217	40,583
Fibrous materials	15,210	35	10,693	12,622
Ships and boats	11,945	94	5,932	68,067
Jewellery	8,230	61	3,725	33,015
Arms and Ammunition	6,700	33	4,050	9,400
Textile fabrics	4,900	33	2,300	11,465
Total	5,639,027	18,785	3,535,076	2,912,846
Diamonds	3,599,843	13,950	576,836	10,089,014
Grand total	9,238,870	32,735	4,111,912	13,001,860

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and this is also the money of account.

Since the beginning of 1892, the banks having their head offices outside the colony are only allowed to issue notes supplied to them by the government, which holds securities deposited by the institutions for the total supply of such notes given to the banks. The notes are legal tender and guaranteed by the government, the banks having to redeem the notes in gold on demand at their chief places of business.

Banks having their head office in the colony, and having been registered on the 1st January, 1891, can continue to issue their own notes, which are neither guaranteed nor legal tender.

There are 5 banks with 94 branches.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (63 branches), the Bank of Africa, Limited (11 branches), the African Banking Corporation, Limited (17 branches), the Stellenbosch District Bank, Limited, and the National Bank, S.A. Rep. (2 branches).

The total amount of notes in circulation on the 30th of June, 1897, was 821,954*l*.

Education.

Under the Education Act, No. 13 of 1865, and the Higher Education Act, No. 24 of 1874, the department administers, parliamentary grants to colleges, and to the following classes of schools, viz.:—undenominational public, district boarding, evening, private farm, poor, mission, aborigines', aborigines' institutions, and special institutions, such as art schools and a normal college, and training institutions for poor whites, for the following purposes, viz.: Part payment of salaries, purchase of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and books; training of teachers; support of indigent boarders.

Schools are managed and teachers appointed, subject to the control of the department, by local committees or managers nominated by the voluntary promoters and supporters of the schools, or by divisional or municipal councils acting as such managers.

The Government grants are, generally speaking, given to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. There is no school tax, the necessary grants being provided from the general revenue. The department further undertakes the periodical inspection of schools, collects and publishes educational statistics, and issues certificates of professional competency to teachers.

The Government expenditure on schools in 1896-97 was 204,947*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* incurred in British Bechuanaaland. On the 30th of June, 1896, there were in operation six colleges with 505 students and 2,352 schools of various classes, with an enrolment of 119,307, and an average attendance of 88,295.

The University.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873 was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D. has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

Under Act No. 6 of 1896 the University is empowered to confer the following additional degrees:—Lit.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., Bachelor of Music, Master of Music, Doctor of Music.

The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowment, &c. The Council consists of 33 members.

In 1891 the number of students who matriculated was 142, 35 passed the intermediate examination, and 16 took direct degrees. In 1892 the numbers were 207, 40, and 19; in 1893, 214, 40, and 24; in 1894, 214, 37, and 28; in 1895, 242, 43, and 25; in 1896, 259, 59, and 25; in 1897, 872, 77, and 26 respectively.

In connection with the University, school examinations are held annually. 15,228 candidates have passed the elementary, and 5,081 the higher examinations during the years 1875-1897.

Sea and Land Communications.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Capetown, by the Western cable, and *via* Natal, by the Zanzibar and Aden cable. The telegraph system is well developed, there being now 16,267 miles of telegraph wire, and 632 miles of telephone wire open, erected by the Government at a cost of 509,450*l.*; the gross earnings in 1896 being 256,375*l.*, and the expenditure 103,649*l.*

The packets of the Union Steam Ship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company, under contracts with the Colonial Government, leave England weekly on Saturdays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Wednesdays, the passage to be effected

in 19 days, and in 19½ days when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena. The average passage is under 18 days. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. Up to the 20th June, 1891, the mail packets called at Lisbon on outward voyages to take up the supplementary English and the Continental mails; but after that date it was arranged that they should call at Madeira only on the direct outward voyage, the Lisbon service as well as the St. Helena-Ascension service being performed by the intermediate steamers of the two companies. The mail packets call at Madeira on the homeward voyages.

Steamers leave Table Bay weekly for Natal calling at Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, and East London, to land and embark passengers; and usually leave about 48 hours after the arrival of the English mail.

There are two mail trains daily from Cape Town to the South African Republic, Natal, and the Orange Free State, and the European mails for those countries, as well as for Delagoa Bay and the province of Mozambique, are forwarded by the first train available after the arrival of the mail steamers in Table Bay. These trains depart from Cape Town at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. respectively.

For the conveyance of the Cape Colony mails from Europe a special mail train is also run at 1 p.m. if required.

The European mails for the Protectorate and Rhodesia are conveyed by the 9 p.m. train only.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A "Castle" Company's steamer leaves Natal once a fortnight for Delagoa Bay, and every four weeks for Mauritius and Madagascar. The "Union" Company extend their Natal service to Delagoa Bay once every fortnight. Monthly communication is maintained with East Coast ports north of Delagoa Bay by means of the German East Africa Company's steamers sailing from Natal, and there is in addition regular communication with Chinde by means of the steamer "Induna," which sails from Durban, Natal, every three weeks. A fortnightly service between Cape Town and the Australasian Colonies is performed by the steamers of the Shaw, Saville and Albion, and the New Zealand Shipping Company, and this service is supplemented by monthly sailings of steamers belonging to the Aberdeen White Star Line.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns daily; with Natal daily, *via* the South African Republic; with the Orange Free State daily, with Rhodesia (Mashonaland, &c.) five times a week *via* Mafeking, and with the Transvaal daily by rail through the Orange Free State. The latter is the *direct route* to the Transvaal, and the journey from Cape Town is performed in little more than two days.

Transit between England and Johannesburg and Pretoria by this route is, therefore, about 20 days.

Overland communication is effected by rail between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay daily, through the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. The journey is performed in four days.

The number of Colonial post offices is 880, and of money order offices 272. The expenditure on the postal service amounted to 263,692*l.* in 1896; the revenue was 279,622*l.*, and the commission on money orders 17,487*l.*

Post Office savings banks were established in 1884; on 30th June, 1897, there was a sum of

2,807,000*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* deposited, to the credit of 53,006 depositors. The interest allowed is 3 per cent. on certificates and 8 per cent. on deposits.

Number of branches 274.

The weights and measures in use are British; besides which there are the Morgen=2½ acres, the Cape Foot=1·03 feet, and the Cape ton =2,000 lbs.

Population and Chief Towns.

At the census of 1891 the total population of the Colony was found to be 1,527,224, comprising 767,327 males, and 759,897 females. The population according to race was: Europeans, 376,987; Malays, 13,907; Hottentots, 50,388; Fingoes, 229,680; Kaffirs, 608,456; and other coloured persons, 247,806.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 33,239, had at the census a population of 51,251, and with its suburbs, connected by rail and tramway, 83,898, as compared with 50,259 in 1875. The Cape division, which includes Cape Town, had in 1865, a population of 50,064; in 1875, 57,319; and in 1891, 97,283, of which 48,544 were European and white.

The population of the other principal towns was: Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Beaufort, 10,498; Grahamstown, 10,498; Paarl, 7,668; King Williams Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaff Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389; Oudtshoorn, 4,386; Queenstown, 4,094; Stellenbosch, 3,462; and Somerset East, 2,894.

The following is a brief abstract of the 1891 census returns:—

The number of persons of European descent has been estimated as follows:—Dutch and French origin, 230,000; English, Scotch, Irish, &c., 130,000; other Europeans, 16,000.

The European, or white, then, represents one-quarter, and the coloured races three quarters of the total population of the whole colony, whereof one-fifth is urban. The proportion of females is now 99·03 to every 100 males of the total population, and the average number of persons to the square mile was 6·90. The number of inhabited dwellings was 276,607, of which 522 were not intended for dwelling houses, though used as such.

Birthplaces.—1,472,996 persons had Africa for a birthplace, 49,849 Europe, 2,344 Asia, 988 America, 390 Australasia, 155 were born at sea, and the birthplaces of 502 were unknown or unspecified. About 98·12 per cent. of the population are British subjects.

Religions.—Protestants numbered 732,047; Catholics, 17,275; Jews, 3,009; Mohammedans, 15,099; other sects, 1,394; no denomination, 638; no religion, 753,824; unspecified, 3,277; and 661 persons objected to state their religion. Protestants may be divided as follows:—Dutch Reformed Church, 297,983; Gereformeerde Kerk, 8,337; English Church, 139,058; Presbyterians, 57,102; Independents, 69,692; Methodists, 111,522; other Protestants include, *inter alia*, 51,557 German Lutherans.

Ages.

659,067 persons were between	0 to 14 years.
595,675 " " "	15 to 39 "
163,581 " " "	40 to 54 "
78,872 " " "	55 to 69 "
28,995 " " "	70 years and over.
1,014 " " "	unspecified.

Education.—The degrees of education possessed were as follows:—

(c)

Read and Write.

Total . 310,033—170,702 males; 169,331 females.
European 256,213—132,390 " 123,823 "

Read only.

Total . 46,376—22,248 males; 23,528 females
European 13,072— 6,773 " 6,299 "

Neither Read nor Write.

Total 1,139,149—572,715 males; 566,434 females.
European 107,206— 53,486 " 50,720 "

Unspecified.

Total . 1,666— 1,032 males; 604 females.
European 496— 307 " 189 "

The percentage of Europeans of 5 years of age and over, according to the different degrees of education, were as under:—

Read and Write—80·78. Read only—3·94.

Neither Read or Write—15·12. Unspecified—0·16.

For Europeans, the proportion per 100 living at the age of 5—14 (inclusive) was:—

Read and Write 48·67 boys; 53·38 girls.
Neither Read nor Write . 41·98 " 37·67 "
Read only 9·06 " 8·78 "
Unspecified 0·29 " 0·17 "

Conjugal Condition.—A brief abstract of the return follows:—

	Total		European	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married . .	218,148	245,678	59,726	57,629
Widowed . .	13,184	51,577	3,601	8,748
Single . .	534,110	461,273	132,410	114,601
Unspecified.	1,885	1,369	216	53

Occupations.

Class.	Total all Races.		European or White.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Professional	12,769	5,018	10,085	4,168
Domestic .	15,942	187,196	2,248	74,870
Commercial	24,512	1,604	16,519	1,403
Agricultural	383,612	288,846	59,509	14,586
Industrial .	70,779	7,127	26,747	4,430
Indefinite .	3,481	7,901	1,786	3,111
Dependant .	252,535	258,214	77,895	77,438
Unspecified.	3,697	3,991	1,167	1,025

Sickness and Infirmities.—11,294 persons (6,113 males and 5,101 females) were returned as disabled by sickness or accident, and 10,555 (6,332 males and 4,223 females) as afflicted by infirmities, 2,331 being blind, 802 deaf and dumb, 813 idiotic, 1,118 lunatic, 531 epileptic, 849 paralytic, 625 leprous, 3,496 maimed, lamed, and deformed.

The population of *Bechuanaland* as ascertained at the census of 1891 was: Europeans, 5,211; Malays, 11; Hottentots, 1,462; Fingoes, 91; Kaffirs and Bethuanes, 3,011; mixed and others 2,950. Besides these there were some 60,000 natives living in reserves.

The population of Pondoland is *estimated* as follows viz.:—Europeans, 800; others 165,300.

Constitution.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872.

There is a Legislative Council of 23 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 79 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony, including the Transkeian territories. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer (who is Premier), the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Secretary for Agriculture, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President. The session lasts usually from May to August.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province, and one has been since added to Bechuanaaland (Act No. 41 of 1895). The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified (see Ballot and Franchise Act of 1892) by possession of property worth 75*l.* or receipt of salary or wages of not less than 50*l.* per annum; but no one can be newly registered as a voter unless he can sign his name and write his address and occupation. The number of registered electors in 1893-4 was 91,875. The Registration Act No. 41 of 1887 makes a better provision for the machinery of registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons, especially those whose only qualification is a share in tribal occupancy.

Elections are now conducted under the Ballot Act.

Members of either house are paid one guinea per day, with 15*s.* per day extra for not more than 90 days if residing over 15 miles from Capetown. Speeches may be made either in English or in Dutch (Law No. 1 of 1882).

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The supreme court, as consolidated by Act 35, of 1896, consists of one Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges; three of whom are assigned to

the Court of the Eastern Districts, and three to the High Court of Griqualand. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Eastern Districts fall the territories known as Transkei, Griqualand, Pondoland and Tembuland.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts, and Transkei, and the Judges of the High Court holds session at Kimberley.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation. A "Native Territories Penal Code" came into operation for the Transkei, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Port St. John's on 1st January, 1887.

By Act No. 3 of 1890, the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889, and under Act 35 of 1896 and under Matabeleland Order in Council of 1894.

Local Government.

Divisional Councils were first established in the year 1855; they then exercised authority over branch roads only, and performed certain functions in connection with district schools, pounds and crown lands. They have now been relieved of all duties in regard to schools and lands, but with these exceptions their powers and functions have been gradually increased and amplified. The councils are elected triennially, and consist of eight elective members exclusive of the Civil Commissioner who is usually also Resident Magistrate as chairman, excepting in the Cape Division, which returns ten members. The electors are the registered parliamentary voters, and the qualifications of members are registration as voters and registered ownership of immovable property in the division valued at not less than 500*l.* The maintenance of all roads now rests with the councils, and they also have important duties to discharge in regard to disputed land boundaries and beacons; can nominate Field Cornets; may borrow money on the security of rates for the prosecution of local public works; may promote the establishment of a Divisional Police Force, on payment to Government of one-third of the cost of such force; and return three members annually to the District Licensing Court. The revenue of these councils is derived from toll fees, pound sales, and road rates. They were 73 in number in 1896, and their receipts during the year 1896 amounted to 163,533*l.*, of which 1,791*l.* was money borrowed for public works. Payments for the same period amounted to 174,722*l.* The accounts are subject to audit by two auditors elected triennially by the registered voters of the division, and also to a final audit by the Controller and Auditor-General of the Colony.

Municipalities were first established by an ordinance in 1836. In 1882 an Act was passed consolidating and amending all laws then existing in regard to these boards. Every municipality is governed by a council, composed of a mayor or chairman, and councillors, numbering not less than 6 nor more than 24, a certain number of which are elected annually by the ratepayers. Town councils or municipalities have power to levy annually a landlord's or owner's rate, assessed upon the value of rateable property, and a tenant's rate assessed upon the annual value of such property; no rate to exceed 2*d.* in the *£.* on the value, or 8*d.* in the *£.* on the annual value, excepting in Capetown, where a landlord's rate of 3*d.* may be levied.

All mayors or chairmen are members of District Licensing Courts. There were 91 municipalities in the Colony, whose receipts from all sources during the year 1896 amounted to 311,255*l.*, which includes 102,458*l.* loans raised. Payments during the same period amounted to 580,833*l.* The Controller and Auditor-General has no control over municipal accounts.

Village management boards, of which there are 71 in the Colony, exist chiefly in hamlets which are not entrusted with full municipal privileges. The Act of 1881, under which these boards were established, may be proclaimed to be in force upon petition of the inhabitants. There are 3 members elected annually by the voters registered for Parliamentary purposes, resident within the area defined by proclamation. These boards have no power to levy rates; this is done for them by the divisional council at their request, to an amount not exceeding 3*d.* in the £ within the limits of the village boards' jurisdiction. The powers and duties of these boards are of the same nature as, although in most respects more restricted than, those of municipalities. Their revenues amounted in 1895-96 to 9,278*l.*, including balances.

Defence.

There is an extensive Admiralty establishment and several forts at Simon's Bay, and to defend this Naval station an Imperial garrison is stationed at Cape Town and Wynberg. The defence of the Colony from native attacks, however, devolves since 1871 upon the Colonial forces. These now consist of the Cape Mounted Rifles (820 strong) and the Cape Police (1,262 strong), liable in an emergency, which are permanently embodied and paid. There are also 40 Volunteer Corps and Mounted Rifle Clubs, of all arms, numbering 5,414 men (with 11 guns), maintained by a capitation grant. Table Bay has been strongly fortified at the joint expense of the War Office and the Colonial Government.

Dependent Territories.

BASUTOLAND, which formed a portion of the Cape Colony from August, 1871, down to 1884, is now an independent territory, administered by a Resident Commissioner under the instructions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, who also holds the office of Governor of the Cape Colony. Accounts of Basutoland, as well as of British Bechuanaland, which is in nearly the same political position, will be found under those headings.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.—Early in 1878, while the war with the Amaxosa was being carried on, a number of Koranas, Griquas, Kaffirs, and others living along the Orange River, took up arms against the Colony, their object being simply plunder. It was difficult to move a military force to such a remote quarter, and it was more than a year before the insurrection could be suppressed. A magistrate, with a body of police, was then stationed at Upington, on the northern bank of the Orange. Since this date there have been no further disturbances. The northern border establishment was broken up, and the special Commissioner recalled, on 30th June, 1888. The territory now forms the "Gordonia" district of British Bechuanaland.

FINGOLAND, IDUTYWA RESERVE, AND NOMAN'S LAND, as explained in Par. 1 of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 the GCALEKAS, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krelli, one of the leaders of the great Kaffir war of 1850-53, defied the authority

of the British Government, and invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krelli deposed, and his country taken as British in October, 1877.

In 1875-76 THE TEMBUS, OF TEMBULAND proper gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the Bomvnanas did the same.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also arranged to include in the same scheme of incorporation Gcalekaland and a settlement of native British subjects called the Emigrant Tembus.

They are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

The above-named territories, viz., Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Bomvnanaland, and Gcalekaland, were formally proclaimed British territory in November, 1881, and in 1885 they were annexed to the Cape Colony.

In 1885 the Chief KRELI requested to be placed on the same footing as the others, and was located in Bomvnanaland, on a tract of land purchased from the Chief of the Bomvnanas. Pali, chief of the Amatshezi, who had previously been living in practical independence in Lower Tembuland, formally tendered his submission to Colonial rule in 1886, and he and his people were registered in the same manner as the Tembus.

THE PONDOMISI tribe, under the chiefs Um-ditshwa and Umhlonhlo, and some of the most powerful clans, allied with the Tembu tribe, took up arms against the Colony at the outbreak of the Basuto rebellion. The Tembus proper aided the Colony. The insurrection was suppressed, and a re-settlement of the lands previously occupied by the insurgents effected, by which greater security in the future is promised.

The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at St. John's River mouth, under a Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1881. The port was annexed to the Colony in 1884.

Under a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 4th September, 1878, UMQIKELA, for breach of treaty arrangements, ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the Pondos, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of St. John's River was vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident was appointed to represent the Government with Umqikela, who remained Chief of East Pondoland. Umqikela died in October, 1887, and in February, 1888, his son Sigcau was elected to succeed him. A Resident Commissioner in Pondoland was appointed on 6th July, 1888.

In March, 1894, in consequence of the failure of Sigcau and Nquliso to put a stop to the cruelties and misrule prevailing in Pondoland, they were required to submit to Colonial rule, and Magistrates were placed in the country. By Act of the Cape Parliament, No. 5, of 1894, the whole country was annexed to the Colony.

WEST PONDOLAND was, until the date of annexation, under the Chief Nquliso. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the St. John's River was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l.*

The district of Mount Ayilifi, or the Xesile country, after having long been administered as a dependency of Griqualand East, was formally annexed to the Colony in October, 1886, and the Ro'e Valley in October, 1887.

The whole of these territories are now subject to Colonial rule, and had a revenue of 81,830*l.* in

1892-93, and an expenditure of 98,646*l.*; all of this is included in the ordinary Colonial revenue.

They are now re-grouped, under two Chief Magistrates, with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz.:—

Griqualand East, under one Chief Magistrate, Mr. J. H. Scott, and nine subordinate magistrates. It had a population of 4,150 Europeans and 148,468 natives in 1891, a census date.

Tembuland, comprising Tembuland proper, Boma-vanaland, Emigrant Tembuland, and East and West Pondoland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Major Elliot, C.M.G., and thirteen subordinate magistrates. It had a population of 6,229 Europeans and 360,000 natives.

Transkei, comprising Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve, Gcalekaland, all under the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland, and six subordinate magistrates. It had a population of 1,019 Europeans and 152,544 natives in 1891.

Statistics and Trade.

Year (ended 30th June).	FINANCES.		SHIPPING Entered and Cleared Year ended 31st Dec.	
	Revenue, Actual.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	3,159,614	3,332,907	5,204,046	5,431,702
1888	3,426,362	3,260,759	5,829,836	6,083,423
1889	3,836,114	3,621,019	7,218,066	7,568,200
1890	4,430,050	3,878,925	7,645,149	8,019,915
1891	4,143,876	4,163,749	7,631,017	7,952,954
1892	4,495,344	4,284,464	8,040,279	8,383,729
1893	4,971,214	4,667,676	8,475,072	8,792,439
1894	5,321,352	4,977,484	8,838,985	9,227,938
1895	5,390,170	5,151,734	9,730,264	10,175,903
1896	6,803,802	5,651,325	11,433,875	12,041,714

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total. £
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1887	4,277,309	315,966	412,860	5,036,135
1888	4,730,798	410,948	536,591	5,678,337
1889	7,098,463	442,639	904,943	8,446,065
1890	7,825,266	636,430	904,750	9,366,446
1891	7,020,493	641,599	910,674	8,572,766
1892	7,691,195	683,277	1,112,769	9,487,241
1893	9,203,317	667,475	1,494,044	11,364,836
1894	8,877,632	605,674	1,815,339	11,298,645
1895	10,427,201	736,584	2,448,620	13,612,405
1896	12,807,332	811,171	4,316,536	17,935,039

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total. £
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	
1887	7,460,106	81,811	317,057	7,858,974
1888	8,409,006	109,443	358,208	8,876,657
1889	9,165,589	86,891	334,369	9,891,319
1890	9,707,416	82,667	362,896	10,152,979
1891	10,676,017	113,620	326,594	11,116,231
1892	11,474,561	89,510	413,996	11,978,067
1893	12,401,227	62,865	492,462	12,956,554
1894	13,352,658	56,110	287,770	13,696,538
1895	16,316,001	68,011	414,125	16,798,137
1896	16,404,464	86,636	460,738	16,951,838

Public Debt, 31st December, 1896.

Debt of General Government. £24,728,188

Debt of Corporate Bodies (under guarantee). 2,668,617

The revenue (audited) from customs duties in 1896-7 was 2,436,451.

Audited Revenue.

1896-97 £7,389,966.

List of Governors.*

- 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
 1861 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1870 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1880 Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1880 Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
 1881 Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1883 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1886 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1887 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1889 Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Smyth (Administrator).
 1889 Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1891 Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
 1891 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1892 Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
 1892 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1894 General, Sir W. G. Cameron, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1894 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1895 Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, C.B. (Administrator).
 1895 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G., now Baron Rosmead.
 1897 Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Ministries since 1872.

Name of Premier.	Date.
Sir J. C. Molteno, K.C.M.G. ...	1st December, 1872
J. Gordon Sprigg	6th February, 1878
Sir Thomas Scanlen, K.C.M.G. ...	9th May, 1881
Thomas Upington	10th May, 1884
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G....	25th November, 1886
C. J. Rhodes... ..	17th July, 1890
C. J. Rhodes... ..	4th May, 1893.
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G....	January, 1896.

Executive Council.

- Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., D.C.I., 1878, *Treasurer and Premier.*
 Sir T. Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G., M.A., 1878, *Attorney-General.*
 Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1890, *Commissioner of Public Works.*
 P. H. Faure, 1890, *Secretary for Agriculture.*
 T. N. G. TeWater, 1896, *Colonial Secretary.*

Members who are not in the Cabinet.

- Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G., 1852.
 Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1854.
 William Downes Griffith, 1866.
 Right Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, Kt., K.C.M.G., 1872, *Chief Justice.*

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1850.

Charles Abercrombie Smith, 1872, *Controller and Auditor-General*.
 John Xavier Merriman, 1875.
 Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., 1878.
 H. W. Pearson, 1878.
 John Laing, 1878.
 James Weston Leonard, Q.C., 1881.
 Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G., 1881.
 Charles William Hutton, 1881.
 John Hendrik Hofmeyr, 1881.
 Jacobus Wilhelmus Sauer.
 The Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1884.
 F. Schernbrucker, 1884.
 Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, K.C.M.G., 1884.
 John Tudhope, 1885.
 James Rose Innes, Q.C., 1890.
 Sir Henry Juta, Q.C., 1893, *Speaker of House of Assembly*.
 John Frost, C.M.G.
 W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., Q.C.
Clerk to the Executive Council, Charles H. Pennell.

Legislative Council.

President, Chief Justice The Right Honourable Sir J. H. de Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G., 500l.
Clerk to Council and Officer in charge of Books, S. J. M. le Sueur, 700l.
Taring Officer, J. A. Fairbairn, 50l.
Usher of the Black Rod, Hon. R. P. Botha, 400l.
Assistant Clerk, Clerk of the Papers, and Shorthand Writer, H. P. Barnett-Clarke, 350l.
Messenger, J. McIntyre, 160l.

Members.

Western Province:—
 The Hon. David Pieter de Villiers Graaff.
 The Hon. Martinus Laurentius Neethling.
 The Hon. Johannes Albertus Faure.
North-Western Province:—
 The Hon. J. A. van A. Lochner.
 The Hon. Petrus Benjamin van Rhyn.
 The Hon. Johannes Daniel Hugo.
South-Western Province:—
 The Hon. Hendrik Johannes Mulder.
 The Hon. Bernardus Johannes Keyter.
 The Hon. Frederick Jacobus van Eeden.
Midland Province:—
 The Hon. Rudolph Philippus Botha.
 The Hon. Albertus Johannes Herholdt.
 The Hon. Willem Petrus de Villiers.
South-Eastern Province:—
 The Hon. Philipus Salomon Bellingan.
 The Hon. Alexander Wilmot.
 The Hon. John Frederick Dolley.
North-Eastern Province:—
 The Hon. Sir Gysbert Henry Stockenström, Baronet.
 The Hon. Daniel Petrus van den Heever.
 The Hon. Frederick Fuldner Wienand.
Eastern Province:—
 The Hon. Thomas Bailey.
 The Hon. John Linden Bradfield.
 The Hon. John Michael Peacock.
Griqualand West:—
 The Hon. William Ross.
British Bechuanaland:—
 The Hon. G. C. A. Hassforthier.

House of Assembly.

Hon. Sir Henry Juta, Q.C., *Speaker*, 1,500l.
 T. P. Theron, *Chairman of Committees*, 200l.
 E. F. Kilpin, *Clerk to the House*, 750l.
 C. R. Hofmeyr, *Assistant Clerk*, 350l.
 J. D. Ensor, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, 400l.

(Vacant), *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 360l.
 (Vacant), *Assistant Shorthand Writer and Clerk*.
 H. J. Zoer, *Translator and Clerk*, 400l.
 M. J. Green, *Clerk of Papers*, 150l.

Constituency.

Members.

Albany	J. Ogilvie Norton. R. Crosbie.
Albert	Johann Joubert. Andries S. du Plessis.
Aliwal North	Hon. Jacobus W. Sauer. D. N. de Wet.
Barkly West	Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., Q.C.
Beaufort West	Peter J. Weeber. J. R. G. Luttig.
Caledon	Herman Johan Dempers. W. H. F. Kleyn.
Cape Division	Hon. J. Rose Innes, Q.C. Dr. Cornelis Pieter Snaats.
Cape Town	Thomas Ekus Fuller. Ludwig Wiener. J. L. M. Brown H. Beard.
Clanwilliam	P. G. Wege. D. J. A. Van Zyl.
Colesberg	Ignatius J. van der Walt. M. M. Venter.
Cradock	I. P. van Heerden. Johannes Petrus du Plessis.
East London	Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. Capt. Edward Yewd Brabant, C.M.G.
Fort Beaufort	Hon. John Laing. Hon. Chas. Wm. Hutton.
George	Alfred G. Robertson. Francis Robert Thompson.
Graaff-Reinet	Hon. Dr. T. G. TeWater. J. H. Smith.
Graham's Town . . .	Arthur Douglass. John E. Wood.
Griqualand East . . .	Hon. Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G.
Kimberley	(Vacant now, 23 Aug.) J. Lawrence. R. Solomon. J. D. Haarhoff.
King William's Town	William Joseph Warren. Hon. F. Schernbrucker.
Malmesbury	Pierce Ryan. Thomas Arnoldus J. Louw.
Namaqualand	Hon. John Xavier Merriman. James Tennant Molteno.
Oudtshoorn	Hon. Sir Henry Juta, Q.C. G. C. Olivier.
Paarl	Johannes Stephanus Marais Hon. P. H. Faure.
Piquetberg	D. J. Marais. David de Waal.
Port Elizabeth	Hon. Henry William Pearson. Charles Tennant Jones.
Queen's Town	Hon. John Frost, C.M.G. Dr. W. B. Berry.
Richmond	Thomas Philippus Theron. P. J. du Toit.
Riversdale	Daniel J. van Wyk. I. W. J. van der Vyver.
Somerset East	George Morrison Palmer. L. Abrahamson.
Stellenbosch	G. J. Krige. P. de Waal.

Constituencies	Members.
Swellendam . . .	G. S. Wolfaardt. Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G., Q.C. Jan Gysbert Steyn.
Tembuland . . .	J. C. Molteno.
Uitenhago . . .	George F. Rautenbach. Dr. A. B. Vanes.
Victoria East . . .	Herbert Travers Tamplin. William Hay.
Victoria West . . .	Abraham Stephanus LeRoux. D. W. Innumeham.
Wodehouse . . .	P. J. de Wet. Dr. T. W. Smartt.
Worcester . . .	Jacob Isaac de Villiers. J. D. Logan.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 5,000*l.*, and, 3000*l.* as *High Commissioner*, and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from Imperial Funds.
Private Secretary, 360*l.*, and quarters. Osmond Walrond.
Military Secretary, 460*l.*, Major Hanbury Williams.
Aide-de-Camp, 220*l.*, Lieut. C.M. Wood.
Clerk to Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, C. H. Pennell, 600*l.*
Secretary and Accountant to High Commissioner, G. V. Fiddes, 1,200*l.*
Assistant Secretary and Accountant to High Commissioner, A. Browne, 470*l.* (and 50*l.* as *Auditor of Basutoland Accounts*).
Clerks, G. H. Hepburn, 180*l.*, J. Ferris Smuts, 200*l.*, C. le Camp, 270*l.*, and G. Tragle, 14*l.*.
Miss L. Hanbury, 130*l.*, **Miss M. Klerk**, 100*l.*

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Premier, The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Secretary, Sydney Cowper, 706*l.*
Clerks, J. D. Cornack, 300*l.*, T. B. Stenhouse, 300*l.*
Messenger, G. Osborne, 200*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

Minister, The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Superintendent of Native Affairs, W. E. M. Stanford, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Moffat, 550*l.*
First Clerk, B. K. Turner, 500*l.*
Second Class ditto, H. Hyde Hewett, 285*l.*
Ditto ditto, E. Dower, 200*l.*
Third ditto ditto, P. S. Lauey, 180*l.*
Accountant, C. E. Stephens, 550*l.*
Assistant Accountant, L. Dillon, 425*l.*
Clerk, S. J. Hofmeyr, 280*l.*
Bookkeeper and Assistant Clerk, W.G. Morris, 165*l.*

Division of Albany.

Superintendent of Natives, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, forage allowance, 31*l.*
Inspector of Native Locations, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, house allowance, 31*l.*

Division of Alexandria.

Collector of Hut Tax, J. C. Mackay, 26*l.*

Division of Barkly West.

Inspector of Native Locations, W. H. Hall, 325*l.*, allowance 125*l.*

Division of Bathurst.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cock, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Bedford.

Inspector of Native Locations, F. P. Gladwin 275*l.*

Division of East-London.

Inspector of Locations, C. B. Bousfield, 250*l.*, and allowance 6*l.*
Ditto, W. R. Ellis, 250*l.*, and allowance 6*l.*

Division of Fort Beaufort.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Hald Town, R. D. Henry, 245*l.*; forage allowance 25*l.*
Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250*l.*

Division of Hay.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. A. Louw, 50*l.*, allowance 6*l.*

Division of Herbert.

Inspector of Native Locations, C. E. H. Orpen, 250*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Division of Herschel.

Inspector of Locations, C. J. Dovey, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Division of Kimberley.

Registrar of Servants, C. M. Bult, 500*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Assistant ditto, F. G. Cheetham, 225*l.*
Clerk, E. W. H. Morris, 275*l.*, and allowance 75*l.*
Protector of Natives, G.W. Barnes, 300*l.*, allowances 150*l.*

Division of King William's Town.

Tamacha.—**Special Magistrate and Superintendent of Natives**, R. J. Dick, 600*l.*, allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, W. N. Seti, 155*l.*
Ditto, T. E. C. Moriarty, 145*l.*
Inspector of Native Locations, R. A. Ballantyne, 250*l.*, and A. G. Austen, 250*l.*

Division of Komgha.

Inspector of Native Locations, W. W. Cowie, 250*l.*

Division of Peddie.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 275*l.*, Jesse Hill, 275*l.*; and W. T. Dell, 275*l.*

Division of Glen Grey.

Superintendent of Natives, and Labour Agent, Glen Grey, B. d'U. Musgrave, 250*l.*, allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Superintendent of Natives and Collector of Revenue, **Botolwa**, Lieut. W. C. P. Jones, 250*l.*, allowance 50*l.*, and house.

Division of Queenstown.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., and **Inspector of Native Locations**, Whittlesea, F. J. Evens, 300*l.*
Assistant Superintendent, H. R. Boothroyd, 150*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Chief Inspector of Native Locations, S. H. Roberts, 550*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*

Division of Somerset East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. F. Bowker, 125*l.*

Division of Stutterheim.

Inspector of Native Locations, W. H. Read, 175*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Division of Uitenhage.

Inspector of Native Locations, L. Chabaud, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and H. Fynn, 225*l.*

Division of Victoria East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. B. Liefeldt, 305*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Warehouse.

Inspector of Native Locations, E. C. Allman, 250l

Bechuanaland.

Senior Inspector of Native Locations, Friburg, C. St. Quintin, 420l, and 40l. allowance.

Inspector of Native Locations, Kuruman, J. P. McCarthy, 210l, and 40l. allowance.

Inspector of Native Locations, Taung, T. Dent, 260l, and 50l. allowance.

Inspectors of Native Locations, Mafeking, G. Chantler, 200l, and 50l. allowance; J. T. Hill, 200l, and 50l. allowance.

Transkei.

Chief Magistrate, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 200l, allowance 100l.

Clerk, D. S. Campbell, 150l, and allowance 25l.

R.M., Ngamakee, W. C. Scully, 600l, and house.

Clerk, T. W. C. Norton, 190l, and 25l. allowance.

R.M., Tsomo, W. J. G. Thomson, ag., 400l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, J. M. Young, 180l, and allowance 20l.

R.M., Kentani, N. O. Thompson, 600l, and house.

Clerk, E. J. Hargreaves, 165l, and allowance 25l.

R.M., Willowvale, M. W. Liefeldt, 600l, and house.

Clerk, E. Russell, 150l, and allowance 25l.

R.M., Butterworth, W. T. Brownlee, 600l, and house.

Clerks, C. C. Gillfillan, 185l, allowance 25l.; and D. F. du Toit, 100l.

Labour Agent, L. G. H. Tainton, 400l, allowance 50l.

Assistant ditto and Interpreter, A. K. Soga, 175l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Idutyane, F. E. C. Bell, 550l, and house.

Clerks, J. R. Thomson, 180l, and house; and R. Welsh, 100l.

Griqualand East.

Chief Magistrate, J. H. Scott, 1,000l, and house.

Accountant, A. S. Leary, 325l, allowance 25l.

Chief Clerk, H. P. Tillard, 340l.

Clerk, R. L. Shaw, 190l, allowance 25l.

Clerks, R. C. Heathcote, 135l, and allowance 25l.; and J. N. Froneman, 120l, and allowance 25l.

Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., Kokstad, W. G. Cumming, 600l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, J. A. F. Gladwin, 250l, allowance 25l.

Clerk, D. F. de Souza, 135l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Umzimkulu, Capt. E. J. Whindus, 550l, and house allowance 50l.

Clerks, F. W. B. Gillfillan, house allowance 25l.; W. W. Heathcote, 100l.

R.M., Matatiele, E. H. Hogge, 500l, and house.

Clerk R. F. Cumming, house allowance 25l.

R.M., Mount Frere, W. P. Leary, 600l.

Clerk, L. C. Pinkerton, 120l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Mount Ayliff, W. J. St. Turner, 400l, and house.

Clerk, W. F. C. Trollip, 120l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Qumbu, T. C. A. Rein, 500l, and house.

Clerk, H. C. Garner, 150l, house allowance, 25l.

R.M., Maclear, R. L. Harries, 475l, house allowance 50l.

Clerk, J. H. Roose, 225l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Tsolo, J. P. Cumming, 500l, and house.

Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 250l.

R.M., Mount Fletcher, J. S. Simpson, 500l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, W. C. H. B. Garner, 120l, allowance 25l.

Tembuland, &c.

Chief Magistrate, Tembuland, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 1,000l.; house allowance 50l.

Accountant, W. B. Gordon, 475l.; house allowance 25l.

Assistant Accountant, J. C. Hargreaves, 250l, and 25l. allowance.

Chief Clerk, O. M. Blakeway, 180l, house allowance 25l.

Clerks, J. E. B. Walker, 165l, allowance 25l.; H. E. F. White, 120l, allowance 25l.; and S. de la C. Snook, 120l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Umtata, A. H. B. Stanford, 600l, and house.

Clerk, W. T. Hargreaves, 325l, allowance 25l.

Clerks, F. N. Doran, 120l, and allowance 25l.; J. H. Burnley, 100l, and allowance 25l.

R.M., Engcobo, C. J. Warner, 450l, house allowance 50l.

Clerk, C. E. Warner, 250l, allowance 25l.

Clerk, G. M. B. Whitfield, 120l.

R. M. Elliot, C. W. Chabaud, 450l, and house.

Clerk, H. G. Eedes, 165l.; allowance 25l.

R.M., Mqanduli, L. F. E. Farrant, 400l, house allowance 50l.

Clerk, B. E. Cotterell, 165l.

R.M., Elliotdale (Bomvuvaland), J. W. Morris, 550l, house allowance 50l.

Clerk, J. M. Brand, 165l.

R.M., Xalanga, C. J. Levey, 650l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, S. A. McCormick, 120l.

R.M., St. Mark's, W. G. Bellairs, acting, 450l, and allowance 50l.

Clerk, W. T. Warner, 165l.; allowance 25l.

Pondoland East and West.

Chief Magistrate, Major H. G. Elliot.

R.M. and Assistant Chief Magistrate, Umsikaba, R. W. Stanford, 700l, and allowance 50l.

Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Barry, 200l, and 50l. allowance.

Clerk, Horace Lloyd, 100l, and 25l. allowance.

Assistant R.M., Flagstaff, J. F. C. Rein, 300l, house, and allowance, 5s. per diem.

Clerk, H. D. Elliott, 165l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Tabankulu, H. B. Warner, 500l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, R. Wilson, 165l, allowance 25l.

R.M., Bizana, H. Sprigg, 600l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, G. C. C. M. Gladwin, 135l, and 25l. allowance.

R.M., Port St. John's, H. H. Bunn, 450l, house allowance 50l.

Clerk, G. E. Palmer, 250l; allowance 25l.

R.M., Ngqeleni, J. G. Leary, 600l, allowance 50l.

Clerk, A. Hassall, 165l, allowance, 25l.

R.M., Libode, J. C. Garner, 500l, allowance, 50l, and house.

Clerk, A. E. Gillfillan, 150l, allowance, 50l.

Walfish Bay.

R.M., Walfish Bay, J. J. Cleverly, 600l, allowance 100l, and house.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. N. G. TeWater, 1,500l.

Under Colonial Secretary, Acting Officer, and Controller of Printing, Henry de Smidt, B.A., 1,000l.

Chief Clerk Administrative Branch and Chief Accountant, E. M. Jackson, 700l.

Registrar of Statistics, and Registrar of Births and Deaths, A. C. Dale, 650l.

Chief Clerk, Local Government and Public Health Dept., Laugham Dale, jun., 600l.

Administrative Branch.

Principal Clerk, J. B. Moffat, 450l.

Clerks, M. S. Maurice, 300l.; E. H. L. Gorges, 310l.; L. T. Thomas, 190l.; R. S. Holland, 165l.

Ditto, Statistical Dept., Principal Clerk, A. J. Brinton, 325l.; D. Barry, 180l.; A. Scharffenorth, 150l.; R. J. Barry, 150l.

Births and Deaths Dept., Chief Tabulators, C. Twycross, 246l.; E. Yrlande, 200l.

Public Health and Local Government Dept., Principal Clerk, H. Tucker, 450l.; C. W. Cousins, 150l.; H. P. Solomon, 165l. and 15l. shorthand; G. Chaplin, 210l.; C. Millard, 150l.; W. Harmer, 120l.

Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Turner, 1,000l. Assistant, do. Dr. A. J. Gregory, 700l.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Henry de Smidt (Under Colonial Secretary).

Accountant, H. R. Shawe, 500l.

Clerk to Accountant, F. H. Le Sueur, 210l.

Chief Examiner of Accounts, T. G. Truter, 250l.

Examiners, R. Gill, 220; G. A. Fehrsen, 200l.; A. G. Pett, 210l.; F. Hutchons, 200l.; J. B. de Kock, 165l.; A. van der Bijl, 190l.; W. van Rreda, 135l.

Clerk and Computer, A. M. Reid, 135l.

Bookkeeper, E. G. Rendell, 325l.

Clerk, A. A. Beck, 220l.

Head Messenger, H. Jackson, 175l.

Stationery and Printing, and Depot for Police and Government Stores.

Administrative Branch, Stationery and Printing Controller, Henry de Smidt (Under Colonial Secretary).

Assistant Contrailer, P. G. Herman, 500l.

Examiner of Accounts, C. R. W. Farnar, 260l.

Clerks, A. B. Herold, 205l.; J. A. Ashby, 190l.

Executive Branch (including Depot for Police and Government Stores).

Superintendent, J. Sission, 600l. and 25l. allowance.

Book and Storekeeper, F. C. L. Vogts, 340l.

Clerk, T. M. Hogan, 250l.

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, Thomas Muir, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., 1,200l.

Secretary, Charles Murray, M.A., 550l.

Clerks, J. D. Coley, B.A., 375l.; F. H. Long, 165l.; A. D. Borchers, 180l.; G. W. Long, 120l.

Statistician, P. A. Millard, 65l. and 25l. allowance as Shorthand Writer.

Authorising Clerk, G. W. Cassé, B.A., 300l.

Accounting Officer, A. J. Knys, 600l.

Accountant, J. Spyker, 480l.

Clerks, P. E. Scholtz, 180l.; H. L. Wahl, 100l. (on probation).

Examining Branch.

Clerk, J. Rodger, M.A., 300l.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, F. Howe Ely, M.A., 550l.; E. Noaks, M.A., Rev. D. D. Fraser, 500l. each; B. P. Le Roux, W. Milne, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E. 475l. each; C. E. L. Watermeyer, B.A. (acting), G. P. Theron, B.A., A. E. Brice, B.A. (acting), 400l. each; A. H. Murray, M.A., J. Mitchell, W. F. C. Clarke, M.A., 425l. each; J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A.; G. Hagen, 350l. each; T. W. Rein, Ph. D., B.A., (acting), 325l.; all with 30s. per diem travelling expenses.

Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, W. G. Bennie, B.A., 250l., and 30s. per diem travelling expenses.

South African Museum.

Director, W. L. Sclater.

Archives.

Keeper, H. C. Leibbrandt, 375l. (Is also Librarian, House of Parliament.)

Government Actuary and Registrar of Friendly Societies.

J. McGowan, B.A., F.I.A., paid by Treasury, 750l.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 750l., quarters, fees and rations.

Assistants ditto, P. H. Haylett, 250l., quarters and rations; C. C. Elliott, 100l.

Consulting Surgeon (temporary), G. Anderson, 100l.

Consulting Physician (temporary), C. F. K. Murray, 100l.

Dispenser, S. E. D. Treadwell, 250l.

Clerk and Storekeeper, J. Veitch, 225l., 50l. rent and rations.

Old Somerset Hospital.

Surgeon in Charge, J. H. Cox, 300l., 100l. house, 75l. rations.

Visiting Physician, P. Landsberg, M.D., 100l.

Supt., S. Needham, 210l., quarters and rations.

Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.

Commissioner G. Piers, 700l., quarters and rations.

Assistant Medical Officer, R. S. Black, 350l., quarters and rations, and 25l. for Visiting Surgeon, Convict Station.

Chaplain, English Church, W. U. Watkins, 200l., quarters and rations.

Chief Clerk, and Accountant, A. Bain, 350l., quarters and rations.

2nd Clerk, R. C. Norton, 220l.

Assistant ditto, J. T. Taylor, 175l., rations and quarters, and 37l. allowance.

Dispenser, P. P. Dakers, 160l., quarters and rations.

Lunatic Asylum, &c., Grahamstown.

Medical Superintendent, T. D. Greenless, 400l., 60l. rations, fees, and quarters, and 100l. for Chronic Sick Hospital.

Clerk and Storekeeper, R. Turpin, 150l., quarters and rations.

Assistant Medical Officer, C. G. Cassidy, 250l.

Chronic Sick Warda, Superintendent, J. H. Jones, 185l., quarters, and 40l. rations.

Hospital at King William's Town.

Superintendent, B. Blaine, 450l., 40l. rations, and quarters.

Dispenser, A. O. Taylor, 275l., quarters and rations.

Lunatic Asylum, Port Alfred.

Acting Superintendent, S. E. Todd, 450l., and 176l. allowance.

Clerks, E. Jordan, 145l., 60l. for rations and quarters.

Valkenburg Asylum.

Medical Superintendent and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, W. J. Dodds, M.D., 700l., and 75l. for rations, fees, and quarters.

Assistant Medical Officer, A. Cowper, 250l.

Clerk and Storekeeper, H. W. Short, 250l.

Convict and Prisons Branch.

Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Roper, 800l.

Deputy Inspector, Capt. C. T. Purland, 400l.

Clerks, H. Jones, 300l.; A. v. d. H. de Villiers, 225l.; C. de Vos, 190l.; P. Botha, 135l.; H. S. van Zijl, (B.A.) 100l., and W. S. Bateman, 165l.; P. a. B. Faure, 120l.

Tokai Convict Station.

Supt., H. M. E. Orpen, 450l., quarters, and 75l. forage allowance, 50l. visiting Simon's Town.

Vis. Magistrate, D. G. Cloete, 50l.

Vis. Medical Officer, H. C. Wright, 140l.

Vis. Chaplain, Rev. J. Roos, 50l.

Convict Stations, Breakwater.

Superintendent, G. C. S. Foster, 600*l.*, quarters and rations, 50*l.* allowance.
Accountant, J. E. P. Close, 350*l.*, and 90*l.* allowances.
Visiting Medical Officer, Dr. C. C. Elliott, 200*l.*, 36*l.* allowance.
 „ *Chaplain, English*, T. Browning, 125*l.*
 „ „ *R.C.*, M. Colgan, 30*l.*
 „ „ *D.R.*, F. F. Dreyer, 125*l.*
Kafir Religious Instructor, F. Makubalo, 25*l.*
Clerks, A. E. Catherine, 210*l.* and 40*l.*
Visiting Magistrate, H. A. Jenner, 75*l.*

Sharks' River.

Superintendent, H. M. Dreyer, 400*l.*, and 180*l.* allowances and rations.
Visiting Magistrate, A. R. Orpen, 50*l.*
Visiting Surgeon, T. G. Uppley, 150*l.*
Visiting Chaplain, P. R. Mollett, 50*l.*

Kluitje's Kraal.

Superintendent, H. M. Clark, 102*l.*, and allowances
Visiting Magistrate, C. J. Roux, 30*s.* per visit.
Visiting Surgeon, H. T. Payne, 50*l.*
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. Jeffreys, 36*l.*

East London.

Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 400*l.*, and quarters, 160*l.* allowances.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. J. Longden, 240*l.*
Visiting Magistrate, J. F. Webb, 36*l.*
Resident Surgeon, Jas. H. Paley, 100*l.*
Ditto Chaplain, Rev. J. Aldred, 50*l.*
Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. James Kelly, 20*l.*
Native Teacher, Jas. Malgas, 40*l.*, and allowance.

Fort Cunynghame.

Visiting Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 30*l.*
Overseer in Charge, W. Gray, 124*l.*
Visiting Magistrate, J. T. O'Connor, 30*l.*
Visiting Surgeon, W. Beste, 50*l.*
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Brereton, 50*l.*
Native Orderly and Evangelist, P. McCela, 4*s.* per diem and allowance.

TREASURY.

Treasurer, The Right Honourable Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*
Private Secretary, W. A. Collard,
Assistant Treasurer, Accountant-General, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of the Colony, H. M. H. Orpen, 1,000*l.*
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Accounting Officer, J. H. Collard, 800*l.*
Chief Accountant, A. Pollock, 600*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. A. Collard, 550*l.*
Departmental Auditor, Louis B. Smuts, 350*l.*
Audit Clerk, R. M. Orpen, 300*l.*

Correspondence and Record Branch.

Clerks, A. H. Day, 275*l.*; P. Rainier, 240*l.*; H. T. Piers, 240*l.*; W. A. Krige, 165*l.*
Typist and Shorthand Writer, K. Ashburnham, 120*l.*

Receiver-General's Branch.

Assistant Accountant, G. J. Beyers, 240*l.*
Clerks, V. Faure, 150*l.*; E. W. F. Versfeld, 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem (temporary).

Paymaster-General's Branch.

Assistant Accountant, P. G. van Breda, 240*l.*
Clerks, H. M. Cameron, 165*l.*; R. van Renen, 135*l.*

Accounting Branch.

Departmental Accountant, E. E. Shepperson, 360*l.*
Clerk, W. H. L. Friedrichs, 165*l.*

Pension Funds Branch.

Accountant, G. C. J. L. F. Haussmann, 275*l.*
Clerks, S. E. Horwood, 150*l.*; L. G. Honey, 150*l.*;
 W. T. Robertson, 120*l.*; W. C. McGregor, 100*l.* (on probation).

Inspector of Chests and Accounts' Branch.

Inspector of Chests and Accounts, T. W. F. de Villiers, 650*l.*
Assistants, F. S. Stapleton, 375*l.*; P. Davidson, 250*l.*

Excise, Licences, and Stamps Branch.

Superintendent, G. W. A. Cloete, 650*l.*
Assistant, W. Ledlie, M.A., 500*l.*
Chief Distributor of Stamps, A. H. Stubbs, 400*l.*
Clerks, A. E. du Toit, 225*l.*; H. H. Short, 225*l.*; F. J. G. Brand, 225*l.*; A. Short, 90*l.* (temporary).
Inspectors, E. A. Thomas, 410*l.*; D. F. Martin, 255*l.*; P. M. T. Arnold, 215*l.*
Temporary Officers, C. Brimacombe, 150*l.*; J. H. V. Leibbrandt, 150*l.*; W. H. Buckersfield, 150*l.*
Government Actuary and Registrar of Friendly Societies, J. McGowan, 750*l.*
Government Electrician and Inspector under Electric Lighting and Power Act, A. P. Trotter, 600*l.*

Agent-General's Department in London.

(112, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Agent-General, The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l.*
Secretary, J. Spencer Brydges-Todd, C.M.G., 800*l.*
Accountant, W. H. Wilson, 600*l.*
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Tricker, 250*l.*
Principal Clerk, W. B. Heagerty, 500*l.*
First Class Clerk, C. A. Williams, 370*l.*
Inspector of Stamps, T. A. Gates, 200*l.*
Shorthand Writer, J. Stephens, 275*l.*
Emigration Agent, W. C. Burnett, 300*l.* (and pension 150*l.*)
Clerks, W. D. Tidd, 250*l.*; T. S. Geo, 190*l.*; W. L. Hooper, 190*l.*; E. F. G. Challenger, 115*l.*; H. Erskine, 145*l.*; M. Taylor, 120*l.*; E. Hensman, 78*l.*; G. C. Gates, 60*l.*; C. S. Seccombe, 50*l.*

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

Controller and Auditor-General, Hon. C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 1,200*l.*
Assistant ditto, W. E. Gurney, 800*l.*

General and Revenue Branch.

Inspector of Revenue, W. F. Beck, 450*l.*
Accountant and Book-keeper, J. P. Hopkins, 380*l.*
Examiners of Accounts, J. S. Stephenson, 325*l.*;
 P. E. F. Broers, 320*l.*
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, R. Lloyd, 270*l.*; P. J. F. Truter, 270*l.*; G. F. W. Batho,* 200*l.*; W. H. Calderwood, 180*l.*; C. F. Schmidt, 180*l.*; J. G. Hubball, 150*l.*; F. W. Metelerkamp, 150*l.*; J. B. Short, 135*l.*; J. L. Oliff, 135*l.*; A. W. Sole, 110*l.*
 A. E. Jubb, 100*l.*
Record Clerk, C. C. Long, 195*l.*

Expenditure Branch.

Inspector, F. J. Holme, 475*l.*
Examiners of Accounts, C. B. Fair, 460*l.*; W. E. Goodman, 460*l.*; W. C. Robb, 360*l.*; E. F. Collard, 360*l.*

* Draws 45*l.* as Secretary to the Tender Board.

Asst. Exams. of Accounts, R. A. Trevor, 270*l.*; J. B. S. Long, 255*l.*; H. A. Spain, 240*l.*; G. O. F. Schmidt, 180*l.*; A. D. Kuys, 155*l.*; G. W. Shaw, 165*l.*; H. F. Brink, 150*l.*; F. G. Meyer, 135*l.*; J. H. Moll, 120*l.*

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, S. R. French, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Secretary, B. Duff, 830*l.*

Assistant Secretary, W. T. Hoal, 600*l.*
Controller, Savings Bank, J. Scarle, 600*l.*
Chief Engineer and Electrician, J. P. Edwards, 600*l.*
Assistant Engineer, W. Standford, 500*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. H. Eyre, 500*l.*

Principal Clerk, General Correspondence Branch, W. H. Tiffany, 420*l.*

Ditto Appointments, E. A. Sturman, 370*l.*

Ditto Telegraph Messages, D. Stephen, 370*l.*

Ditto Foreign Mails Branch, J. Wilson, 420*l.*

Ditto Provincial Post Offices, J. Inch, 420*l.*

Ditto Inland Mails Branch, H. Twycross, 370*l.*

Accountant, R. Henderson, 450*l.*

Assistant Accountant, A. W. Dehahunt, 400*l.*

Cashier, W. A. Moorby, 335*l.*

Controller, Money Order Branch, J. Naylor, 400*l.*

Clerk in Charge, Returned Letter Branch, A. Mann, 350*l.*

Ditto Record Branch, J. D. Daneel, 225*l.*

Clerk of Stores, R. M. Whyte, 270*l.*

Clerk in Charge, Private Wires Branch, J. McPherson, 270*l.*

Surveyor and Dist. Engineer (Mid. District), G. J. Kirby (also *Postmaster, Port Elizabeth*), 600*l.*

Assistant Surveyor (Mid. District), F. S. Aspinall, 350*l.*

Surveyor and District Engineer (Metropolitan District), B. Bayly, 550*l.*

Surveyor and District Engineer (W. District), J. Powell, 400*l.*

Surveyor and District Engineer (E. District), D. Mackintosh, 400*l.*

Surveyor and District Engineer (Transkei District), J. F. Smith, 475*l.*; 48*l.* horse allowance.

Surveyor and District Engineer (N. District), J. M. Forbes, 445*l.*

Circulation Branch:—

Controller, J. C. Carstens, 550*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Asst. Controller, W. E. Thomas, 420*l.*; allowance 40*l.*

Superintendent, Letter Branch, W. P. Herring, 400*l.*; allowance 40*l.*

Ditto (additional) J. W. Bradley, 400*l.*; allowance 40*l.*

Central Telegraph Office:—

Controller, J. Tasker, 500*l.*

Asst. Controller, A. Tregarthen, 385*l.*

Provincial:—

Postmaster, Alval North, J. Webster, 365*l.*

Ditto Beaufort West, W. Pywell, 320*l.*

Ditto Beaufort West, W. Pywell, 320*l.*

Ditto Burgersdorp, T. Gernway, 320*l.*

Ditto Colesberg, H. Girling, 350*l.*

Ditto Cradock, E. Eltringham, 365*l.*

Ditto De Aar, J. Fernie, 320*l.*

Ditto East London, J. H. Waller, 400*l.*

Ditto George, D. McIntyre, 365*l.*

Ditto Graaff Reinet, W. B. Humphris, 365*l.*

Ditto Grahams Town, A. E. Biden, 500*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Ditto Kimberley, J. Henry, 475*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

Ditto King William's Town, J. Hallock, 430*l.*

Postmaster, Knysna, E. B. Kekewich, 525*l.*

Ditto Kokstad, W. Wedderburn, 365*l.*

Ditto Middelburg, J. Gallowsay, 275*l.*

Ditto Molteno, J. Dickinson, 320*l.*

Ditto Mossel Bay, A. S. Pike, 320*l.*

Ditto Paarl, L. Collins, 365*l.*

Ditto Port Elizabeth, G. J. Kirby (also *Surveyor*).

Ditto Queens Town, C. A. Bond, 430*l.*

Ditto Rondebosch, D. C. Begley, 320*l.*

Ditto Simons Town, R. H. Wood, 335*l.*

Ditto Somers-et, E. M. MacIntyre, 335*l.*

Ditto Swellendam, J. M. O'Hare, 242*l.* 10*s.*

Ditto Uitenhage, E. Jones, 365*l.*

Ditto Umtata, E. Surmun, 365*l.*

Ditto Worcester, A. Mackenzie, 320*l.*

Customs.

Collector and Principal Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Principal Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Orpen, 1,000*l.*, allowance, 100*l.*

Administrative Section.

Secretary, J. W. Honey, 600*l.*

Principal Clerk, A. J. S. Lewis, 325*l.*

Departmental Auditor and Inspector, G. Hawkins, 550*l.*

Accountant, H. M. Tritton, 450*l.*

Principal Statistical Clerk, J. de V. Heckroodt, 500*l.*

Statistical Clerks, W. Speid, 350*l.*; J. M. Shea, 300*l.*; J. H. Hoets, 250*l.*; W. G. Glennie, 230*l.*; G. W. Young, 215*l.*; J. G. Bam, 180*l.*; P. B. Louw, 165*l.*; C. K. Morris, 165*l.*; W. C. Titterton, 135*l.*; F. J. Truter, 135*l.*

Clerks on Probation, R. G. Hudson, 120*l.*; A. Brown, 120*l.*; F. C. W. Collier, 120*l.*; P. A. Hofmeyr, 100*l.*; F. W. C. Moriarty, 100*l.*; F. G. Jackson, 100*l.*

Examiner of Ships' Papers, W. Thompson, 300*l.*

PORT OF CAPETOWN.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, J. C. Hoets, 550*l.*

First Class Clerk and Asst. Warehousekeeper, F. W. Nicholson, 300*l.*

Clerks, R. M. Brien, 230*l.*; T. A. Gately, 180*l.*; W. J. C. de Smidt, 180*l.*; K. J. Sinclair, 135*l.*; R. Colson, 135*l.*

Surveyor of Customs and Measuring Surveyor, H. Le Sueur, 700*l.*

Examining Officers, I. G. M. Borchers, 450*l.*; F. J. Gately, 400*l.*; I. A. Sampson, 350*l.*; E. G. Orpen, 280*l.*; T. G. H. Orpen, 235*l.*; W. G. Griffith, 215*l.*; B. V. O'Riley, 215*l.*; L. L. Bayne, 180*l.*

Clerks on Probation, H. R. Horne, 120*l.*; J. G. de Beer, 100*l.*

Baggage Inspector and Examining Officer, P. H. Berrange, 375*l.*

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, H. E. Marshall (also R.M.), 250*l.*

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Warehousekeeper, C. A. Horne, 200*l.*

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer and Warehousekeeper, M. J. Bedford, 550*l.*; allowance, 50*l.*

Clerk and Assistant Examining Officer, C. W. M. Pilkington, 150*l.*

PORT OF KNYSNA.

Officer of Customs (also R.M.), M. J. Jackson, 50*l.*

Clerk and Examining Officer, H. F. D. Jackson, 210*l.*

PORT OF PLETTENBERG BAY.

Officer of Customs (temporary), George Rex, 100*l*.

PORT OF PORT BERNARD.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Innes, 850*l*.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilshire, 550*l*.

First Class Clerk and Asst. Warehousekeeper, T. S. Nightingale, 400*l*.

Clerks, A. Butler, 215*l*; P. A. Myburgh, 215*l*; W. Anthony, 165*l*; D. J. Daly, 165*l*; P. E. Kleu, 150*l*; B. J. D. Shaw, 135*l*.

Clerks on Probation, J. C. Crookart, W. H. Impey, W. Vaughan, A. Zoutendyk, M. C. Backwell, F. J. Percival, 120*l* each; A. C. Norton, 100*l*.

Assistant Surveyor, G. C. Chase, 575*l*.

Examining Officers, R. J. de Korte, 400*l*; W. F. Wright, 390*l*; F. W. Watermeyer, 300*l*; H. R. Eaton, 255*l*; G. O. Smith, 235*l*; A. W. Gately, 200*l*; A. H. Smythe, 180*l*; A. de R. E. Louw, 180*l*.

Assistant Examining Officer, W. Jordan, 150*l*.

PORT OF PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Warehousekeeper and Examining Officer, T. E. Minto, 200*l*. (Also R.M.)

Clerk and Examining Officer (also Clerk to R.M.), J. J. Warneford, 48*l*.

PORT OF EAST LONDON

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, C. W. Pearson, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. P. Murray, 425*l*.

First Class Clerk and Asst. Warehousekeeper, H. C. Kolbe, 265*l*.

Clerks, T. Riemer, 165*l*; P. L. Henkel, 165*l*; G. J. Kirby, 135*l*; N. H. Giddy, 135*l*.

Clerk on Probation, J. W. Mullen, 120*l*.

Assistant Surveyor, P. Hertslet, 525*l*.

Examining Officers, F. K. Chase, 400*l*; T. D. Acheson, 370*l*; C. H. McLeod, 200*l*; R. S. Brownlee, 200*l*.

Third Class Clerk, A. R. Harper, 135*l*.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Officer in Charge of Customs, H. H. Bunn (also R.M.), allowance, 75*l*.

PORT OF KIMBERLEY (INLAND STATION).

Principal Officer of Customs, C. D. E. Bell, 500*l*.

PORT OF UMZINKULU.

Principal Officer of Customs (also R. M.), E. J. Whindus (acting), 100*l*.

Clerk and Outdoor Officer, F. O. Broomfield, 165*l*.

KOKSTAD.

Principal Officer of Customs (also R.M.), W. G. Cumming (acting), 50*l*.

Clerk and Assistant Examining Officer, H. C. Bauermeister, 165*l*, allowance, 30*l*.

WEBSTER'S DRIFT.

Principal Officer of Customs, F. G. W. Crossman, 275*l*, allowance, 90*l*.

MAFEKING.

Principal Officer of Customs, R. H. Girdwood, 200*l*, allowance, 200*l*.

Third Class Clerk, A. Speight, 135*l*, allowance, 60*l*.

PORTS AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT.

Nautical Adviser, Capt. W. Stephen, 200*l*.

Shipping Master, Table Bay, A. T. V. Bridge, 325*l* Clerk to *Shipping Master*, R. C. Nisbett, 120*l*.

Port Officer, Port Nolloth, H. E. Marshall, 50*l*.

Ditto. Simon's Bay, T. Lynon, 300*l*, allowance, 60*l* Harbour Master, Mossel Bay, J. L. Dryden, 300*l* and quarters.

Shipping Master, Port Elizabeth, W. L. Dymott, 250*l*.

Shipping Master, East London, Capt. L. A. Munn, 25*l*.

Defence Department.

Secretary for Defence, Col. P. H. Holfelt, 600*l*. p.a. 100*l*, house allowance.

Clerks, B. W. Bell, 76*l*, allowance; A. Rich, 250*l*.

Commissary of Ordce., Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Lanning, late R.A., 650*l*.

Clerks, H. H. Gordon, 300*l*; R. Smith 300*l*; W. M. Punshon, 145*l*; G. B. Morris, 120*l*.

Bookkeeper and Accut., A. J. Fuller, 450*l*.

Clerks, F. M. Haybittel, 200*l*, C. de Kock, 180*l*, W. J. T. Parker, 135*l*.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. J. A. Webster, 375*l*.

Assist. Commissary of Ordce., Capt. S. R. Style, 300*l*, and quarters.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Lieut.-Colonel, E. H. Dalgety, 650*l*, and 300*l*. allowance, 50*l*. command allowance.

Major, C. F. Sprenger, 600*l*.

Captain (Hon. Major), J. C. N. Waring, 22*s*. 6*d*. per diem, 5*s*. allowance.

Captain, Asst., and Musketry Instructor, R. F. Cantwell, 525*l*, and 2*s*. 6*d*. per diem allee.

Paymaster (Captain and Hon. Major), James McCabe, 500*l*.

Quartermaster (Captain), G. F. Russ, 420*l*.

Captains, Alfred Blaine, and Edward Francis Hatton, 22*s*. 6*d*. per diem, and 5*s*. per diem allee;

Charles Leycester Johnson Goldsworthy and Herbert William Goldsworthy, 20*s*. per diem, and 5*s*. per diem allee; Robert Watson, R. B. Stewart, H. V. Woon, W. H. B. Phillips, 17*s*. 6*d*.

per diem, and 5*s*. per diem allowance.

Lieutenants, Ronald Charles Grant, Herman Carstensen, John Currie Hickson-Mahony, Arthur Vizard, 15*s*. per diem, and 2*s*. 6*d*. per diem allee;

H. F. B. Taplin, M. W. Robertson. (seconded) E. A. Taplin, Roger N. Cumming, William Pennington Straw, John Francis Purcell, A. Cosgrove

and G. Curtis, 15*s*. per diem; J. M. Grant, 14*s*. per diem; J. E. G. Roy, A. S. Boardman, E. T. Welby and G. D. Ward, 13*s*. 6*d*. per diem.

Gunnery Instructor, H. T. Iukin, (Capt.) 365*l*. per annum.

Surgeon-Lt.-Col and Principal Medical Officer, Colonial Forces, Edmund Baron Hartley (J.E.), 780*l*.

Surgeon-Captain, G. B. Faskally, 450*l*.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 1000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, The Hon. Sir T. Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G. 1,500*l*.

Secretary to the Law Department, J. J. Graham, 1,000*l*.

Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown, J. D. Shiel, 800*l*.

* Also Sub-Coll. and R.M.

Superior Courts Branch:—

Chief Clerk, H. R. Dale, 500*l*.
Clerks, E. H. Bisset, 500*l*.; A. L. W. Hofmeyer, 220*l*.; P. K. A. de Vos, B.A. 165*l*.; P. J. Kotze, B.A., 165*l*.; J. Tudor, 120*l*.

Divisional Courts and Police Branch:—

Chief Clerk, E. F. Lonsdale, 600*l*.
Principal Clerk, M. Garrett, 450*l*.
Clerks, C. J. Foster, 240*l*.; C. W. H. Lansdown, 240*l*.; D. A. Grundlingh, 155*l*.; E. W. Bowen, 155*l*.; F. S. le Roux, 150*l*.; E. S. Becker, 150*l*.; C. J. Hanrette, B.A., 135*l*.; E. B. Walton, 120*l*.; W. E. Walters, 120*l*.; F. C. Phillips, 100*l*.; F. A. Eksteen, 100*l*.

Accounting Branch:—

Accounting Officer, E. F. Lonsdale.
Accountant, F. Joubert, 550*l*.
Chief Examiner, D. C. Giddy, 300*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, G. v. R. van Breda, 220*l*.; I. J. Roos, 165*l*.; E. A. Anthony, 165*l*.; E. C. Middlewick, 150*l*.; C. J. Taylor, 150*l*.; C. E. Stidolph, 135*l*.
Clerk and Computer, N. v. de Kock, 120*l*.
Bookkeeper, C. T. Knoblauch, 240*l*.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, R. W. S. Giddy, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General, F. W. Roberts, 350*l*.
Clerk, L. W. J. Gill, 165*l*.

Crown Prosecutor's Office.

Crown Prosecutor, H. Lardner Burke, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor, G. J. A. Reid, 240*l*., and 38*l*. local allowance.

Detective Department (Kimberley).

Chief of Department, M. B. Robinson, 800*l*., and 200*l*. local allowance.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Herkor, 600*l*., local allowance, 50*l*.
Clerks, E. H. Damant, 390*l*., allowance, 25*l*.; D. C. Norval, 120*l*.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l*., and 500*l*. as President of the Legislative Council.
Puisne Judge, E. J. Buchanan, 2,000*l*.
C. G. Maasdorp, 2,000*l*.
Registrar and High Sheriff, H. Tennant, 900*l*.
Assistant Registrar, J. H. Gately, 400*l*.
Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 600*l*.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Master and Guardian of Orphans, G. A. Reynolds, 800*l*.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Herold, 400*l*.
Clerks, D. Boonzaier, 190*l*.; B. R. H. Daneel, 230*l*.; J. M. de Kock, 165*l*.; J. J. Jordaan, 200*l*.; A. J. Gordon, 150*l*.; W. E. Milne, 120*l*.; A. V. P. Salamon, 120*l*.
Accountant Guardian Fund, J. Heyneman, 500*l*.
Bookkeeper, M. Neethling, 350*l*.
Clerks, N. A. Walton, 135*l*.; L. E. Weichardt, 120*l*.; D. H. Steyn, 150*l*.

Insolvent Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. F. Litten, 350*l*.
Clerks, C. J. Muller, 270*l*.; C. M. van Coler, 165*l*.

Eastern Districts Court.

Judge President, Sir J. D. Barry, 2,000*l*.
Puisne Judges, S. T. Jones, 1,750*l*.; W. H. Solomon, 1,750*l*.

Registrar and Master, C. Konealey, 370*l*.

Clerk, W. T. Laing, 150*l*.

Interpreters, A. E. Leary, 400*l*.; W. M. Alliers, 300*l*.

High Court, Griqualand.

Judge President, P. M. Laurence, 2,000*l*.

Puisne Judges, J. H. Lange, 1,750*l*.; W. M. Hopley, 1,750*l*.

Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford, 600*l*.

Pror. Assistant Registrar, W. T. Welsh, 180*l*., local 50*l*., also *Clerk*, Special Court.

Accountant, J. B. Fraser, 280*l*. local 50*l*.

Clerk, A. J. Muller, 200*l*., local 50*l*.

Registrar of Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds, B. H. Holland, 900*l*.

Chief Clerk, W. de N. Lucas, 550*l*.

Clerks, C. G. Smuts, 320*l*.; C. G. van Renen, 300*l*.; R. L. Black, 220*l*.; W. J. Roux, 210*l*.; J. Commaile, 210*l*.; H. W. Drew, 180*l*.; A. C. Partridge, L. P. Borchers, 150*l*.; D. F. Jumeelman, 135*l*.; J. C. Wrensch, 120*l*.; C. C. Chase, 120*l*.; C. F. Prince, 120*l*.

Surveyor.

Asst. Registry Surveyor, W. Murray, 300*l*.

Clerk, P. Woutersen, 235*l*.

Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).

Members, Judges of High Court.

E. A. Judge, C.C., Kimberley, 100*l*.

G. C. Bayne, R.M., Kimberley, 100*l*.
Clerk, W. T. Welsh.

High Sheriff's Office.

Chief Clerk, P. B. Borchers, 280*l*.

Clerk, W. P. Rousseau, 120*l*.

DIVISIONAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

DIVISION OF ABERDEEN.

C.C. and R.M., E. Philpott, 550*l*.

Clerk, O. E. H. Strong, 260*l*.

ADELAIDE.

Asst. R.M., R. J. Crozier, 490*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

C.C. and R.M., J. Hemming, 700*l*., and quarters.

Clerks, E. G. Green, 280*l*.; H. J. Jennings, 265*l*.;

T. J. H. Herold, 155*l*.; F. G. Stapleton, 135*l*.;

C. H. Sampson, 180*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBERT.

C.C. and R.M., J. C. Gie, 600*l*.

Clerks, J. A. Sintelkemp, 300*l*.; J. W. E.

Schumann, 165*l*.; S. J. Olivier, 180*l*.; F. C.

Phillips, 120*l*.

Clerk,

DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

C.C. and R.M., J. J. Watson, 600*l*.

Clerk, W. L. Bovell, 270*l*.

DIVISION OF ALIWAL NORTH.

C.C. and R.M., C. R. Haw, 600*l*., allee, 75*l*.

Clerks, H. T. L. Maclear, 300*l*.; D. H. Visser, 135*l*.

DIVISION OF BARKLY EAST.

C.C. and R.M., D. A. Campbell, 450*l*., and qrs.

Clerks, C. W. R. Dük, 200*l*.; J. C. K. Scheepers, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF BARKLY WEST.

C.C. and R.M., L. M. Harrison, 550*l*., allee, 75*l*.

Clerks, C. J. Corser, 240*l*., allee, 50*l*.; A. A. van Breda, 135*l*., allee, 50*l*.; J. Dupraam, 135*l*., allee, 50*l*.

DIVISION OF BATHURST.

C.C. and R.M., T. E. Minto (acting), 250*l.* (Is also Sub-Collector of Customs.)
Clerk, W. J. J. Warneford, 375*l.*

DIVISION OF BEAUFORT WEST.

C.C. and R.M., A. Faure Robertson, 650*l.*
Clerks, P. A. Garcia, 240*l.*; A. M. Franstaedter, 200*l.*

DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

C.C. and R.M., H. F. O. Hewett, 550*l.*
Clerks, E. C. A. Welsh, 260*l.*; W. Adamson, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF BREDASDORP.

C.C. and R.M., W. H. Sealy, 450*l.*
Clerk, D. G. Barry, 210*l.*

DIVISION OF BRITSTOWN.

C.C. and R.M., W. L. Philpott, 500*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, E. H. van Noorden, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF CALEDON.

C.C. and R.M., H. J. de W. van Breda, 600*l.*,
allce., 100*l.*
Clerk, W. N. Kuys, 225*l.*
Acting Clerk, A. E. Shone, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF CALVINIA.

C.C. and R.M., F. E. Philpott, 600*l.*, allce. 50*l.*
Clerks, H. F. J. Borchersds, 220*l.*; S. G. Krige, 120*l.*

CAPE DIVISION.

C.C., H. R. Horne, 600*l.*
Clerks, C. M. Stevens, 500*l.*; J. Bickley, 325*l.*; W. J. te Water, 320*l.*; P. V. du Toit, 150*l.*; G. H. Hull, 145*l.*; W. D. van Alphen, 100*l.*; R. Graham, 100*l.*

Distributor of Stamps, W. F. Bergh, 325*l.*

R.M., J. C. Faure, 1,000*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

Asst. R.M., G. B. Williams, 500*l.*

Clerks, P. F. Aling, 350*l.*; C. J. Schermbrucker, 180*l.*; W. W. Theron, 165*l.*; H. M. Borchersds, 145*l.*; R. McIlvaine, 145*l.*; A. E. Bergh, 120*l.*; D. Grant, 120*l.*; G. B. Blackall, 10*s.* per diem.

Acting Assist. R.M. in charge of Police, Cape, Wynberg, and Simon's Town Districts, L. M. Harison, 500*l.*, and 60*l.* allce.

Clerks, F. Kuys, 100*l.*, H. Watermeyer.

DIVISION OF CARNARVON.

C.C. and R.M., C. S. Nicholson, 550*l.*, allce. 36*l.*,
allce. 144*l.*
Clerks, J. C. Hinsbeeck, 220*l.*; A. T. Schoen, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF CATHCART.

C.C. and R.M., C. C. Campbell, 600*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, D. May, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF CERES.

C.C. and R.M., L. Boyes, 600*l.*
Clerk, H. Cloete, 300*l.*

DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM.

C.C. and R.M., M. Smuts, 550*l.*, allce. 120*l.*
Clerks, J. P. L. de Smidt, 220*l.*, W. A. de Vos, 165*l.*

DIVISION OF COLESBERG.

C.C. and R.M., F. Wensch, 550*l.*
Clerks, A. C. Harmsworth, 360*l.*; A. P. van Niekerk, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF CRADOCK.

C.C. and R.M., W. B. G. Blenkins, 650*l.*
Clerks, P. G. Armstrong, 180*l.*; L. R. Rawstorne, 180*l.*

DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

C.C. and R.M., J. F. Webb, 700*l.*
Clerks, E. R. W. Giddy, 340*l.*; I. A. Rees, 180*l.*;
R. E. L. Haines, 200*l.*; C. Rose-Innes, 225*l.*

DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

C.C. and R.M., E. B. Chalmers, 600*l.*, and quarters.
Clerks, H. E. Gadd, 300*l.*; W. S. R. Dorrington, 280*l.*

DIVISION OF FRASERBURG.

C.C. and R.M. (vacant), 550*l.*, allce., 150*l.* (acting)
E. Herbert, 200*l.*, allowance 75*l.*
Clerks, W. F. Geyer, 220*l.*, and local 25*l.*; W. P. Rousseau, 150*l.*, allce. 15*l.*

DIVISION OF GEORGE.

C.C. and R.M., J. G. Frieslich, 600*l.*, and quarters.
Clerks, P. M. v. d. Spuy, 300*l.*; F. J. Lawrence, 300*l.*; A. G. de Smidt, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF GLEN GREY.

C.C. and R.M., C. J. Sweeny, 550*l.*, and quarters,
and allce. 100*l.*
Clerks, W. R. Shand, 240*l.*; J. W. Mitchell, 165*l.*;
P. L. Lefevre, 135*l.*; F. B. Callarius, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF GORDONIA.

C.C. and R.M., C. B. Scholtz, 577*l.* 10*s.*, allce. 40*l.*,
and quarters.
Clerk, J. F. Herbert, 200*l.*, allce. 75*l.*

DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.

C.C. and R.M., J. J. Christie, 700*l.*, allce. 90*l.*
Clerks, K. R. Stewart, 260*l.*; D. A. Stewart, 150*l.*
D. E. B. Rees, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF HANOVER.

C.C. and R.M., A. R. van Ryneveld, 500*l.*
Clerk, John Shand, 240*l.*

DIVISION OF HAY.

C.C. and R.M., A. S. Hoole, 500*l.*, 100*l.* allce., 100*l.*
per annum, and quarters.
Clerks, F. de Villiers, 180*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; P. J. Hugo, 150*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

DIVISION OF HERBERT.

C.C. and R.M., W. T. Clarke Thwaite, 450*l.*,
allce. 36*l.*
Clerks, G. H. Bright, 180*l.*; H. E. Watermeyer, 165*l.*

DIVISION OF HERSCHEL.

C.C. and R.M., A. W. H. R. Preston, 450*l.*, and
quarters.
Clerks, S. P. Court, 220*l.*; D. G. E. Bergh, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF HOPE TOWN.

A.R.M. Hopefield, F. C. Garston, 400*l.*
C.C. and R.M., J. B. van Renen, 500*l.*
Clerk, H. W. Hermans, 200*l.*

DIVISION OF HUMANSDORP.

C.C. and R.M., C. W. Andrews, 600*l.*, allce. 50*l.*
Clerks, H. A. van Bart, 220*l.*; F. J. van Aardt, 150*l.*

DIVISION OF JANSENVILLE.

C.C. and R.M., L. Neethling, 500*l.*
Clerk, P. Wither, 240*l.*

DISTRICT OF KENHARDT.

C.C. and R.M., G. H. B. Shaw, 450*l.*, and house.
Clerks, D. Eadie, 200*l.*; A. G. Slater, 180*l.*

DIVISION OF KIMBERLEY.

C.C., E. A. Judge, 1,150*l.*, and qrs.
Clerks, J. J. Roselt, 375*l.*, allee. 100*l.*; A. O. Hill, 210*l.*, 90*l.* allee.; B. Shaw, 183*l.*, 50*l.* allee. and qrs.; A. R. Brand, 180*l.* and 50*l.* allee.; D. Brink, 165*l.*, allee. 50*l.*; J. G. van Alphen, 150*l.*
R.M., G. C. Bayne, 700*l.*, 50*l.* allee.
Clerks, H. J. Dreyer, 280*l.*, 83*l.* allee.; J. Tennant, 220*l.*; W. Carmichael, 150*l.*
Additional R.M., H. O. Badnall, 500*l.*
Clerk, C. P. Immelman, 180*l.*, allee. 50*l.*, acting allee. 5*s.* per diem.

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

C.C. and R.M., Egbert Garcia, 700*l.*, and qrs.
Asst. R.M., C. A. King, 325*l.* and 25*l.* allee.; and J. G. Verity, 325*l.* and 50*l.* allee.
Clerks, L. Gerardi, 500*l.*; W. M. Eustace, 320*l.*, N. Lacey, 300*l.*; E. Rein, 260*l.*, 80*l.* allee.; C. E. I. Jay, 250*l.*; A. D. Pringle, 135*l.*; F. W. Green, 135*l.*; F. E. G. Munscheid, 100*l.*

KLIPDAM.

Asst. R.M., W. F. Reynolds, 325*l.*, allee. 210*l.*
Clerk, A. P. G. B. Legg, 150*l.*, local 50*l.* and quarters.

DIVISION OF KNYSNA.

C.C. and R.M., M. J. Jackson, 600*l.*, and qrs.
Clerks, G. Philpot, 180*l.*; W. J. Watney, 180*l.*; J. H. Versfeld, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

C.C. and R.M. (vacant).
Clerk, J. Drysdale, 195*l.*; R. R. Swann, 135*l.*

DIVISION OF KURUMAN.

C.C. and R.M., C. H. Hilliard, 500*l.*
Clerk, E. J. le Roux, 150*l.*, allee. 75*l.*

DIVISION OF LADISMITH.

C.C. and R.M., T. E. Robertson, 550*l.*
Clerk, P. I. Keyter, 180*l.*

LADY GREY.

A.R.M., F. B. Gedyo, 400*l.*

DIVISION OF MAFERING.

C.C. and R.M., C. G. H. Bell, 735*l.*
Clerks, H. H. Cowie, 240*l.*, 75*l.* allee.; J. Foster, 150*l.*, allee. 75*l.*

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

C.C. and R.M., J. W. H. Russouw, 700*l.*
Clerks, F. Home-Browne, 320*l.*, R. N. v. Aardt, 100*l.*, R. G. Russouw, 145*l.*

MARABURG.

Asst. R.M., T. H. Roux, 400*l.*

DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.

C.C. and R.M., R. C. Ferris, 550*l.*
Clerk, J. C. P. Du Toit, 320*l.*; W. A. Shaw, 120*l.*

MOLIENO.

Asst. R.M., J. A. van S. Doliveira, 400*l.*, local 50*l.*
Clerk, W. B. W. Gunn, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF MOSSEL BAY.

C.C. and R.M., H. M. Edge, 600*l.* and qrs.
Clerk, W. F. Rose, 250*l.*

MONTAGU.

R.M., P. Dreyer, 500*l.*
Clerk, H. W. S. Baynes, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF MURRAYSBURG.

C.C. and R.M., W. van R. van Oudtshoorn, 550*l.*
Clerk, H. Neethling, 200*l.*

DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

C.C. and R.M., J. D. Hugo, 450*l.*, and 50*l.* allee. and qrs.
Clerks, V. E. P. Bradshaw, 220*l.*, and qrs.; G. F. Hodgson, 180*l.*

DIVISION OF OUDTSHOORN.

C.C. and R.M., J. C. Stapleton, 650*l.*
Clerks, J. T. A. Verschuur, 220*l.*; H. B. Parsons, 100*l.*; J. J. W. Muller, 165*l.*; H. H. Hudson, 180*l.*

DIVISION OF THE PAARL.

C.C. and R.M., W. K. Piers, 650*l.*
Clerks, C. W. Broers, 320*l.*; J. S. Marais, 180*l.*; J. K. v. O. Denyssen, 150*l.*

PEARSTOWN.

Asst. R.M., J. F. Joubert, 400*l.*

DIVISION OF PEDDIE.

C.C. and R.M., D. B. Hook, 550*l.*, allee. 72*l.* and qrs.
Clerks, J. Dorrington, 220*l.*; J. F. Taylor, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF PHILIPSTOWN.

C.C. and R.M., J. A. Gibbs, 550*l.*
Clerk, R. H. Rose, 260*l.*

DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

C.C. and R.M., A. W. Baker, 550*l.*
Clerks, W. A. B. Rowan, 220*l.*; C. van Breda, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

C.C. and R.M., W. M. Fleischer, 700*l.*, and 155*l.* allee.
Clerks, J. C. Magunies, 90*l.*; M. J. Lyne, 300*l.*; J. W. E. Schumann, 165*l.*; A. C. M. Roselt, 220*l.*; R. S. Gordon, 190*l.*; S. C. Chase, 135*l.*; F. A. Wilson, 165*l.*

DISTRICT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

R.M., G. E. Syme, 200*l.*
 (Is also Acting Sub-Collector of Customs), allee. 200*l.*, and port offices, 50*l.*
Clerk (vacant).

DIVISION OF PRIESKA.

C.C. and R.M., F. L. H. Aitchison, 450*l.*, and qrs.
Clerk, W. J. MacDonald, 150*l.*; J. B. Keyter, 150*l.*

DIVISION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

C.C. and R.M., E. T. Anderson, 550*l.*
Clerk, E. H. Samuels, 220*l.*; D. W. R. O'Connell, 180*l.*

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN.

C.C. and R.M., J. T. Wylde, 650*l.*, allee. 135*l.*
Clerks, W. Mungeam, 320*l.*; J. R. Quinn, 165*l.*; A. G. H. Daller, 165*l.*; T. B. M. Miles, 165*l.*; A. L. Lonscher, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF RICHMOND.

C.C. and R.M., G. J. Boyes, 550*l.*
Clerks, W. D. S. Lötter, 200*l.*; A. U. MacDonald, 135*l.*

DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE.

C.C. and R.M., B. Osler, 550*l.*
Clerks, J. H. Veale, 340*l.*; W. A. Sheard, 135*l.*

DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

C.C. and R.M., F. E. Wollaston, 550*l.*
Clerks, F. Russouw, 315*l.*; W. H. Little, 120*l.*

DISTRICT OF SIMONSTOWN.

R.M., C. A. Horne, 300*l.* and 25*l.* allee. (Is also Sub-Collector of Customs.)
Clerk, L. G. Cloete, 150*l.*

DIVISION OF SOMERSET EAST.

C.C. and R.M., F. G. C. Graham, 600*l*.
Clerks, E. A. J. Brailsford, 320*l*.; D. D. Leslie,
260*l*.; J. G. R. Innes, 180*l*.

SOMERSET WEST.

Assistant R.M., G. D. Rainier, 375*l*.

DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

C.C. and R.M., F. W. Herold, 650*l*.
Clerks, H. M. Borchers, 165*l*.; C. G. B. Borchers,
320*l*.
A.R.M. Sterkatrom, J. A. O'Connell, 375*l*.

DIVISION OF STEYNSBURG.

C.C. and R.M., W. Hare, 550*l*.
Clerk, J. G. Freislich, 180*l*.

STEYTLERVILLE.

Asst. R.M., S. D. Cloete, 400*l*.

DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

C.C. and R.M., A. R. Welsh, 500*l*., and house allce.,
85*l*.
Clerk, A. J. R. Wilmot, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF STUTTERHEIM.

C.C. and R.M., J. T. O'Connor, 600*l*.
Clerks, M. W. R. Rushton, 300*l*.; T. H. Bain, 180*l*.

DIVISION OF SUTHERLAND.

C.C. and R.M., J. I. Herbert, 575*l*.
Clerk, H. E. Corser, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF SWELLENDAM.

C.C. and R.M., P. B. Borchers, 650*l*.
Clerks, J. Jonbert, 240*l*.; W. G. A. Taljaard, 200*l*.;
J. A. E. Envraad, 100*l*.

DIVISION OF TARKA.

C.C. and R.M., H. M. Blakeway, 550*l*.
Clerks, E. N. Grayson, 120*l*.; H. H. Roberts, 200*l*.

TAUNGS.

Asst. R.M., C. R. Chalmers, 385*l*., and qrs.
A.R.M., Tonw's River, T. J. B. Scotland, 375*l*.

DIVISION OF TULBAGH.

C.C. and R.M., C. J. Roux, 550*l*.
Clerk, P. J. Solomon, 320*l*.

DIVISION OF UITENHAGE.

C.C. and R.M., A. H. Garcia, 650*l*.
Clerks, L. J. van der Poel, 340*l*.; M. W. Smyth,
B.A., 120*l*.; J. C. Magennis, 135*l*.; J. F. de Wet,
165*l*.

DIVISION OF UNIONDALE.

C.C. and R.M., S. Tilney, 500*l*.
Clerk, P. G. Fischer, 225*l*.

DIVISION OF VAN RHYNSDORP.

C.C. and R.M., C. J. Barn, 525*l*.
Clerk, C. A. Reutz, 200*l*.

VENTERSTAD.

Assistant R.M., J. W. Kuys, 325*l*., allce. 50*l*. and qrs.
Clerk, J. Moody, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA EAST.

C.C. and R.M., Holt Oke, 600*l*.
Clerk, A. C. van Renen, 240*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

C.C. and R.M., J. Ford, 600*l*.
Clerks, H. C. Becker, 200*l*.; E. F. B. Schierhout,
200*l*.; T. L. Watermeyer, 100*l*.

VRYBURG.

C.C. and R.M., R. Tillard, 660*l*.; allce. 144*l*., and
qrs.
Clerks, C. E. Kidger, 165*l*.; allce. 75*l*.; R. J.
Stewart, 165*l*.; allce. 75*l*.; M. H. Gie, 200*l*.;
allce. 75*l*.

WELLINGTON.

Asst. R.M., W. le Sueur, 400*l*.
A.R.M. Williston, C. R. Vaughan, 400*l*.; allce. 36*l*.

DIVISION OF WILLOWMORE.

C.C. and R.M., F. E. Allman, 550*l*.
Clerk, H. M. Woodfield, 260*l*.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

C.C. and R.M., F. Whitham, 583*l*. 6s. 8d.
Clerks, F. J. Jansen, 240*l*.; E. G. Lonsdale, 135*l*.

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

C.C. and R.M., G. G. Rainier, 600*l*., and qrs.;
allce. 100*l*.
Clerks, F. Shaw, 260*l*.; J. S. de Wet, 165*l*.

DISTRICT OF WYNBERG.

R.M., D. G. H. Cloete, 520*l*., and 68*l*. allce.
Clerks, R. H. Myburgh, 300*l*.; C. P. de Villiers, 200*l*.
Relieving Clerks, (acting).
Acting ditto, G. M. Richards, 200*l*., allce. 60.
Divisional Inspector, W. B. G. Blenkins, 600*l*.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

District No. 1, King William's Town, H. L. Davies.
District No. 2. M. B. Robinson, Kimberley
(paid as Chief of Detective
Dept.).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
PUBLIC WORKS.**

Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner, Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Private Secretary, C. L. W. Marssegh.*
Financial Secretary, James Easton,† 50*l*. allowance.

Public Works Branch.

Secretary for Public Works, Noel Janisch, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. W. L. Mansergh, 550*l*.
1st Class Clerk, C. G. Reynolds, 400*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, A. Gracie, 290*l*.; T. J. A. Risler,
290*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, J. W. Duminy, 240*l*.; J. S. F.
Botha, 200*l*.; R. J. Macleod, 170*l*.
Clerk on Probation, F. H. Solomon, 120*l*.; N. A. N.
Black, 150*l*.
Shorthand Writers, R. A. Hemmens, 270*l*.; F. E.
Caulfield, 220*l*.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Noel Janisch.‡
Accountant and Bookkeeper, W. Morkel, 245*l*.
Clerk and Examiner of Accounts (vacant).

Public Works Department.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, Joseph Newey,
M.I.C.E., 1,000*l*. and 300*l*.§
Architect, H. S. Greaves, F.R.I.B.A., 700*l*.
Engineer, W. Westhofen, M.I.C.E., 900*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. W. T. Duminy, 500*l*.
First Clerk and Shorthand Writer, A. C. Tettle,
350*l*.

* Receives salary as Chief Clerk, Public Works Branch.
† Receives salary as Financial Secretary for Railways.
‡ In addition to the Office of Secretary for Public Works.
§ Allowance for services in connection with Hydraulic
Works.

Second Class Clerks, J. H. Straith, 240*l.*; A. Weisbecker, 215*l.*; D. W. Manning, 215*l.*
Third Class Clerks, G. H. Herman, 160*l.*; G. H. Treadwell, 170*l.*; J. A. Stegmann, 160*l.*; A. Stegmann, 120.
Clerks on Probation, A. B. du Toit, 120*l.*; A. C. Milne, 100*l.*; J. A. de Korte, 100*l.*
Shorthand Writer and Typist, H. E. Hemmens, 215*l.*
Clerk and Shorthand Writer, J. M. Turner, 250*l.*; H. W. Ashe, 190*l.*
Temporary Clerk, P. Botha, 8*s.* per diem.
Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 530*l.*
Assistant Accountant and Departmental Auditor of Revenue, P. Janisch, 425*l.*
Bookkeeper and Paymaster, W. A. Russel, 390*l.*, and allowance of 24*l.* as Paymaster, "Newlands" Estate.
Bookkeeper, A. Bell, 190*l.*
Assistant Bookkeeper, J. B. Morgenrood, 180*l.*
Examiners of Accounts, J. O'Connor, 325*l.*; K. de Kock, 270*l.*; A. J. Smuts, 260*l.*
Clerks, J. G. Marais, 145*l.*; W. J. Chadwick, 150*l.*
Clerks on Probation, W. B. Loubser, 135*l.*; J. F. van Reenen, 135*l.*; F. J. Brink, 100*l.*
Assistant Engineers, W. Craig, A.M.I.C.E., 375*l.*; F. W. Waldron, A.M.I.C.E., 400*l.*, and 60*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* house allowance; P. Ashenden, A.M.I.C.E., 300*l.*; G. D. Adamson, 250*l.*; F. R. Johnson, M.I.C.E., 35*l.* per mensem; J. M. Wright, A.M.I.C.E., 400*l.*; H. A. Alexander, 216*l.*, and quarters; G. O. Newey, 250*l.* and quarters.
Assistant Architect, A. G. Howard, 450*l.*
Draughtsmen, A. J. Foster, 300*l.*; L. F. G. Ferrie, 225*l.*; F. Quoy, 220*l.*; C. F. V. Hougham, 250*l.*; R. Glenday, 200*l.*; T. W. Perry, 12*l.* per mensem; E. F. Wilson, 18*l.* per mensem; A. R. Nicholas, 175*l.*; J. W. Flahavan, 18*l.* per mensem; J. M. Garvey, 250*l.*; J. H. Curry, 250*l.*; E. H. Woodcock, 250*l.*; M. N. C. Boulton, 12*l.* 10*s.* per mensem.
Draughtsman and Assistant Clerk of Works, F. S. Greaves, 275*l.*
Clerks of Works, F. C. Mills, 420*l.*; J. Chadwick, sen., 375*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance; W. Birnie, 300*l.*, and quarters; J. Armstrong, 350*l.*, 50*l.* house allowance, and 1*s.* 6*d.* forage allowance; W. F. Strong, 25*l.* per mensem; F. P. Glock, 20*l.* per mensem; A. Lewis, 20*l.* per mensem; Henry Rix-Trott, 450*l.*
Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, G. Arnold, 300*l.*
Assistant Clerk of Works, E. W. Gamble, 13*l.* per mensem.
Draughtsman and Technical Clerk, G. F. T. Jackson, 17*s.* per diem.
Storekeeper, J. J. Art, 500*l.*, and 25*l.** allowance.
Assistant Storekeeper, V. Fox, 300*l.*
Clerk, J. Bonchet, 235*l.*, and 15*l.** allowance.
Issuer of Stores, J. Minchinton, 220*l.*, and 10*l.** allowance.
Inspectors of Roads, G. E. Jarvis, A.M.I.C.E., 550*l.*, and quarters; R. Bromley, 500*l.*, and 90*l.* house allowance; R. E. Wright, 475*l.*, and 110*l.* house allowance; H. C. Litchfield, A.M.I.C.E., 550*l.*, and 50*l.* for quarters; W. J. Trollop, 400*l.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* forage allowance, and quarters.
Acting Inspector of Roads, Woodman Dickinson, 350*l.*, and house.
Assistant Inspector of Roads, W. von Meyer, 300*l.*, 28*l.* forage allowance, and 22*l.* house allowance; H. H. Fuhr, A.M.I.C.E., 325*l.*, and quarters; W. Cleeve Edwards, A.M.I.C.E., 300*l.*, and quarters.

* For duties in connection with loading and shipping goods for Agricultural Department.

Clerk and Accountant, District No. 2, J. F. Hawtayne, 285*l.*, and quarters.
Ditto District No. 3, J. H. Easton, 225*l.*
Ditto Kimberley, J. L. Reid, 300*l.*
Clerk to District Inspector, Kimberley, F. Edwards, 215*l.*, 50*l.* local allowance, and 50*l.* house allowance.
Clerk and Accountant, District No. 5, H. le S. McVillie, 190*l.*
Field Assistants, W. McConomy, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* local allowance; W. Bain, 240*l.*, 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem, forage allowance, and 48*l.* house allowance.
Architectural Assistant, District No. 2, A. Corin, 250*l.*.

Ministerial Department of Agriculture.

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure, 1,500*l.*
Under Secretary, Charles Currey, 900*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. Hammond Tooke, 650*l.*
Acting Principal Clerks, W. W. Thompson, 450*l.*; H. M. Oakley, 450*l.*
1st Class Clerks, B. McMillan, 365*l.*; H. M. Piers, 350*l.* and 50*l.* allow.; J. C. Berrange, 350*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, P. J. du Toit, 275*l.*; R. C. Burton, 200*l.*; O. K. von Oppel, 200*l.*; G. N. Williams, 200*l.*
3rd Class Clerks, W. T. Vlok, 190*l.*; A. A. Persse, 190*l.*; W. J. Davidson, 165*l.*; P. J. van Reenen, 165*l.*; F. W. Green, 165*l.*; B. H. Heathie, 165*l.*; F. van Blommestein, 165*l.*
Clerks on Probation, T. G. Clayton, 150*l.*; G. Rowe, 120*l.*; T. J. van der Byl, 120*l.*; J. P. Niehaus, 100*l.*; E. W. Telfer, 100*l.*
Temporary Clerks, H. McKay, D. van Velden, W. Alston, J. Pritchard, L. Shaw, 6*s.* per diem each.
Shorthand Writer and Type Writer, C. M. Lloyd, 275*l.*
Chief Accountant, and Accounting Officer for Revenue, A. Norman, 600*l.*
Accountant, K. Anderson, 475*l.*
Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, and Departmental Auditor of Revenue, T. Jones, 375*l.*
Examiners of Accounts, W. R. R. Zeederberg, 275*l.*; W. A. Rennie, 220*l.*; G. W. Caffyn, 220*l.*; P. E. Knys, 180*l.*; W. B. Fletcher, 175*l.*; G. Aling, 165*l.*
Temporary Clerk, J. M. Corderoy, 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem.
Office Keeper, W. Smith, 180*l.*, and quarters, 50*l.* per annum allowance.
Head Messenger, 145*l.* 9 temporary messengers, 72*l.* to 18*l.*
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, D. Hutcheon, 1,000*l.*
Assistant to ditto, F. J. du Plessis, 400*l.*
Temporary Clerk, 10*s.* per diem.
Assistants ditto, J. F. Soga, 450*l.*; J. D. Borthwick, 400*l.*; R. W. Dixon, J. W. Crowhurst, M. A. Hutcheon, 400*l.* each. 22 temporary veterinary surgeons, 350*l.* per annum to 1*l.* per diem.
Chief Inspector of Sheep, A. G. Davison, 600*l.* 11 assistants to chief inspector of sheep, 300*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance.
Superintendent Inspector of Sheep, Transkian Territories, J. B. Kettles, 350*l.*, and allowances.
Clerk, I. P. Hughes, 200*l.*
Inspectors under Scab Act (about 350), at salaries from 75*l.* to 200*l.*, and forage allowance from 25*l.* to 50*l.*

Clerks to Chief Inspector of Sheep.

Chief Clerk, H. D. Home, 300*l.*
3rd Class Clerk, W. H. Fitchet, 150*l.*
Clerk on Probation, A. H. Louw, 135*l.*; R. B. Bann, 120*l.*; E. Theron, 120*l.*; O. G. Barry, 120*l.*
Registrar of Brands, J. W. Kiddall, 25*l.* allowance

Government Botanist, P. MacOwan, F.L.S., 500*l*.
Herbarium Assistant, Miss S. Treleven, 4*s*. per diem.
Marine Biologist, J. D. F. Gilchrist, M.A., 500*l*.
Clerk, R. E. le Sueur, 180*l*.
Government Entomologist, C. P. Lounsbury, 600*l*.
Manager of the Government Wine Farm, Groot Constantia, J. P. de Waal, 250*l*. and quarters.
Agricultural Assistants, A. C. MacDonald, 450*l*. and 50*l*. house allowance, and 91*l*. horse allowance; C. E. Pillans, 475*l*.; C. Mayer, 400*l*. and 25*l*. horse allowance; J. W. Kiddall, 275*l*.
Editor of the Agricultural Journal J. B. Hellier, 275*l*. and 25*l*. allowance; Assistant Editor and Librarian, W. Tyson, 250*l*.
Conservator of Forests, Western Division, and Consulting Officer at Headquarters, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l*. 80*l*. house allowance.
Clerk to ditto, P. J. Dormehl, 200*l*.
Conservator of Forests, Knysna, A. W. Heywood, 400*l*. and quarters.
Assistant Conservator, C. B. McNaughton, 250*l*. 75*l*. forage and 50*l*. in lieu of quarters.
Conservator, King William's Town, J. S. Lister, 500*l*. and forage allowance 75*l*. and quarters.
Conservator, Umtata, C. C. Henkel, 325*l*. 75*l*. forage allowance, and 48*l*. for quarters.

Diamond Mines.

Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Thomas Quentrell, 850*l*. and allowances, 240*l*.
Registrar of Mines, Kimberley,* 1 clerk at 183*l*.
Vooruitzicht Estate, Manager,*
Clerks, 1 at 300*l*.; 1 at 183*l*.
Inspector of Claims, Barkly West Division, W. Franklin, 550*l*. and 120*l*. forage allowance.
Clerk, Office of Inspector of Claims, Barkly West, H. Rees, 300*l*.

Irrigation.

Inspector of Water Drills, H. Skanders, 400*l*.
Assistant Inspector, A. Mellich, 250*l*.; 20 Foremen of Water Drills at from 180*l*. to 240*l*.
Buildif, Van Wyk's Vlei Estate, C. C. McMillan, 250*l*. 30*l*. forage, and quarters.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 1000*l*.
Assistant Surveyor-General, M. Jurisch, 650*l*.
Second Assistant Surveyor-General, H. van Renen, 625*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Horne, 560*l*.
Clerks, T. H. Maclear, 450*l*.; E. Stapleton, 405*l*.; A. S. Harker, 380*l*.; C. E. Matthews, 300*l*.; W. F. Gregory, 280*l*.; A. J. Begg, 280*l*.; J. H. R. de Smidt, 195*l*.; D. F. Buyskes, 180*l*.; W. P. Pritchard, 180*l*.; F. L. Scholtz, 180*l*.; A. H. Bain, 150*l*.; T. G. Budgen, 150*l*.
Chief Compiler, C. N. Thomas, 550*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. C. Kuys, 445*l*.
Assistant Draughtsmen, M. J. Brink, 395*l*.; H. R. V. L. Kuys, 300*l*.; T. Fleming, 290*l*.; J. C. H. Griffin, 200*l*.
Examiner of Diagrams, J. J. Bosman, 500*l*.
Computer, G. A. Stoltenhoff, 240*l*.
Accounting Officer, J. C. Krynauw, 375*l*.
Lithographers, A. I. Bailey, 250*l*.; F. V. Brigly, 250*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Archbishop of Cape Town, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l*.
Dean of Grahamstown, Very Rev. J. G. Holmes.

* Duties performed by Civil Commissioner, Kimberley.

(C)

Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. T. F. Lightfoot, 200*l*.
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l*.
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb, D.D.
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. J. I. J. Webb, M.A.
Archdeacon, B. Kaffraria, Ven. J. Espin.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Key, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Cape Town, Most Rev. Dr. Leonard; *do. Assistant*, Right Rev. Dr. Rooney.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. Dr. MacSherry.
Vicar Apostolic, Kimberley, Rt. Rev. Antony Gaughiran.
Moderator of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. J. H. Hofmeyr.
President, Wesleyan Methodist Conference, The Rev. J. Scott.

Foreign Consuls.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, *Cape Town*, L. Wiener, Consul.
Port Elizabeth, J. A. Chabaud; *Kimberley*, I. J. Pam.
BELGIUM, *Cape Town*, D. Siffert,* Consul-General, and C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, W. Kingsmill; *Kimberley*, Consul, H. Robinow; *E. London*, Consul, J. Georgeson.†
BRAZIL, *Cape Town*, Vice-Consul, C. F. Poppe.
CHILI, *Port Elizabeth*, not represented, 1896.
DENMARK, *Cape Town*, R. Myburgh; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Anderson; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo.
FRANCE, *Cape Town*, Consul, M. Raffray, *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo
Port Elizabeth, Vice-Consul, J. Chabaud.
GERMANY, *Cape Town*, B. von Schuckmann, Consul-General; *Kimberley*,† H. Malcomess; *East London*, J. Dircks, Vice-Consul;§ *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul F. Mataré; *Port Alfred*, Vice-Consul, not represented, 1896; *Port Elizabeth*, W. H. Dalldorf; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul (vacant); *Walfish Bay*, Provisional Consul, Dr. Goering.
GREECE, Consul, *Cape Town*, J. Jeppe.
ITALY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. T. Keith; *Kimberley*, J. Mackenzie, Vice-Consul.
NETHERLANDS, *Cape Town*, B. H. de Waal, Consul-General, T. W. Eerkes, Vice-Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, W. T. Kingsmill (provisional); *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo; *East London*, Vice-Consul (vacant).
PERU, *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley
PORTUGAL, *Cape Town*, J. M. Tedeschi, Consul-General; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Pullar Ford; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul; *Kimberley*, Vice-Consul (vacant).
RUSSIA, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (*ad honores*).
SPAIN, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (unpaid), Vice-Consul.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY, *Cape Town*, Consul-General A. Ohlsson, Vice-Consul, A. O. Ohlsson; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. C. Jackson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, J. Mudie; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. A. Chabaud.
TURKEY, *Cape Town*, F. G. Myburgh, Consul-General (Acting).

* Resides at Durban, Natal. Is Consul-General for British Possessions in South Africa.

† Jurisdiction of Consuls and Vice-Consuls for Belgium, Messrs. Knight, Georgeson, and Kingsmill, extended in 1898.

‡ Consul-General, Cape Town; has assumed the duties temporarily.

§ J. Dircks has general appointment to represent H. Malcomess whenever latter is away, or unable to act.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Cape Town, F. W.
 Roberts, Vice-Consul, C. H. Knight; *East London*,
 Consular Agent, W. H. Fuller; *Grahamstown*,
 Consular Agent (vacant); *Port Elizabeth*,
 Consular Agent, J. A. Chaband; *Kimberley*,
 Consular Agent, G. Williams; *Simon's Town*,
 Consular Agent, J. R. Black.
URUGUAY, Cape Town, C. H. Knight; Port
Elizabeth, J. C. Kemsley.
VENEZUELA, Cape Town, K. Lidlman.

RAILWAYS.

Chief Offices, Cape Town.

General Manager, C. B. Elliott, C.M.G., LL.B.,
 1,300*l.*
Chief Traffic Manager, T. R. Price, 1,000*l.*
Engineer-in-Chief, John Brown, 1,000*l.*
Chief Locomotive Superintendent, H. M. Beatty, 906*l.*
Financial Secretary, James Easton, 850*l.*
Chief Railway Storekeeper, W. Sinclair, 750*l.*

United Western, Midland, Northern, and Eastern Systems.

Offices, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg
East London.

Locomotive Superintendent, Western System, Salt
*River, G. McGrath, 650*l.**

Locomotive Superintendent, Midland System, Uiten-
*hage, J. M. Thornton, 750*l.*, and quarters*

Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern System, East
*London, J. D. Tilney, 800*l.*, and quarters.*

Traffic Manager, Western System, Cape Town,
*T. J. More, 700*l.**

Traffic Manager, Midland System, Port Elizabeth,
*G. C. S. Clark, 750*l.* and 50*l.* (temporary) house*
allowance.

Resident Engineer, Western System, T. S. McEwen
*900*l.**

*Resident Engineer, Midland System, W. S. Noad, 800*l.**

Traffic Manager, Eastern System, J. O. Paterson,
*600*l.*, and quarters.*

Resident Engineer, Eastern System, A. Grant
*Dalton, 650*l.*, and quarters.*

Cape Government Railway Agent, Johannesburg,
*400*l.*, 100*l.* local allowance.*
 and quarters.

Sleeper Factory, Knysna.

*Superintendent, F. Dunn, 425*l.**

*Foreman, S. Kelly, 300*l.**

Principal Military Officers.

Officer Commanding Forces in South Africa, Lieut.-
General Sir W. H. Goodenough, K.C.B.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major H. J. DuCane.

Asst.-Adj.-Gen., Col. M. S. Crofton, D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. J. K.
Trotter, C.M.G.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. F. W. Nixon,
R.E.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Jeans.

Chief Paymaster, Col. G. H. Anson.

Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Colonel J.
W. Maxham.

Principal Naval Officers and Heads of Departments.

Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope Station,
Rear-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, K.C.B.

Flag Captain (H.M.S. "St. George"), George Le
C. Egerton.

Secretary, William H. Rowe.

Flag Lieutenant, W. N. England.

Commander of Steam Reserve, Wm. M. Maturin.

Staff Commander of Naval Yard, J. F. Foot.

Naval Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.

Fleet Surgeon, Isaac H. Anderson.

Chief Engineer, S. J. Robins.

Civil Engineer, E. A. W. Barnard.

Naval Storekeeper and Accountant, H. Baker.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, south 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m.
 54.74s. east of Greenwich.

H.M. Astronomer, David Gill, Esq., C.B., LL.D.,

F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S.Ed.

Chief Assistant, W. H. Finlay, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.

2nd Class Assistants, Robert T. Pett, F.R.A.S., and
W. H. Cox, Esqrs.

Junior Assistant, John Power, Esq.

Photographic Assistant, C. Ray Woods, Esq.

Secretary and Librarian, R. T. A. Innes, Esq.,
F.R.A.S.

CEYLON.

Situation and Area.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustán, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat. and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,365 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Maldivé Archipelago, 500 miles west of Ceylon, made up of 17 groups of islets, which is sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probable Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for at least six centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with coco-nut palms and yield millet, fruit, and coco-nut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population is roughly estimated at about 30,000, the people being well governed, and energetic traders and seamen. Mali, the largest island, is 7 miles in circumference.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

Climate.

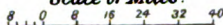
The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindustán. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°. The annual rainfall is about 100 inches, the rainy season extending from April to June and from September to November.

History.

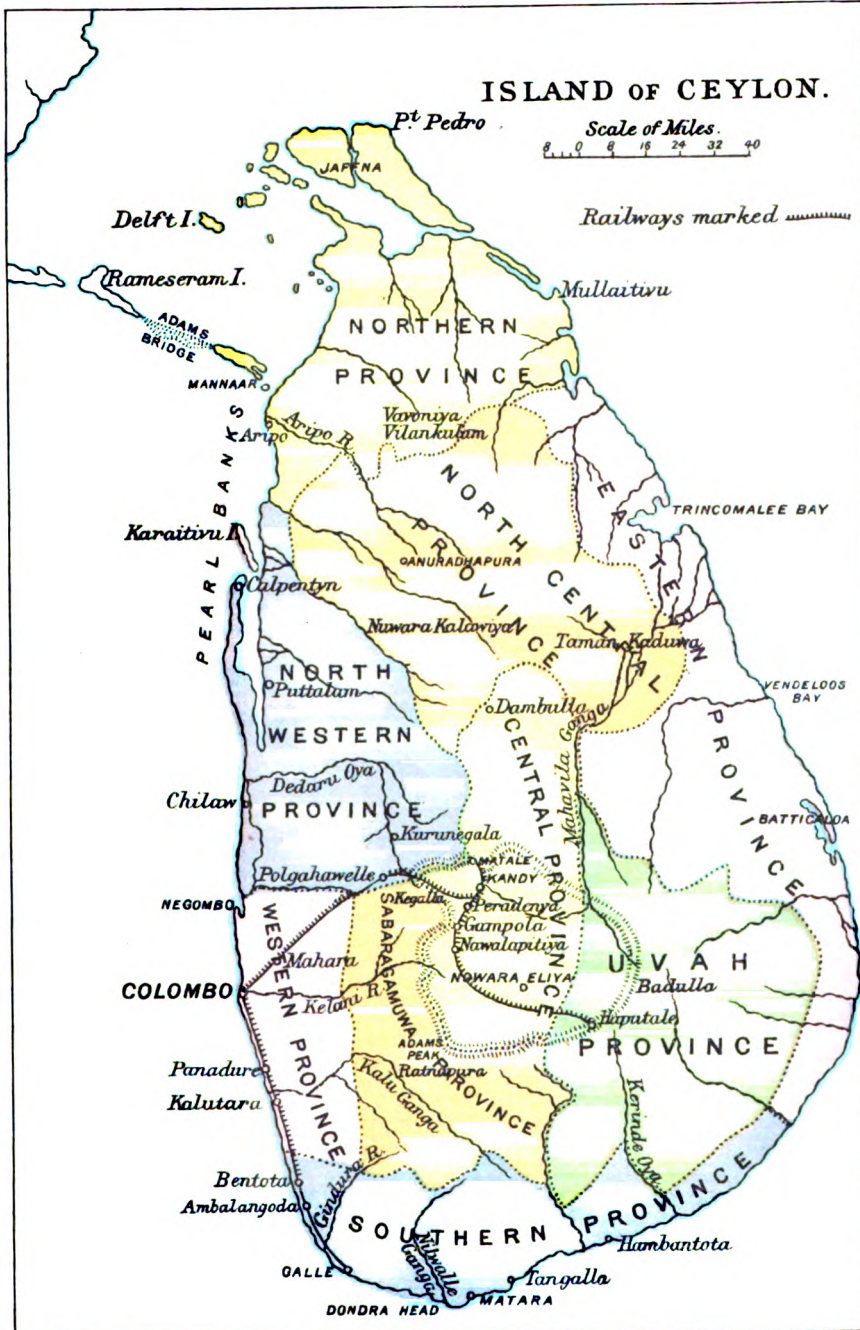
The great Indian epic, the Rámáyana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Scale of Miles.



Railways marked



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introduced 306 B.C., and from that date this faith has been preserved in comparative purity, exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians; in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

Constitution.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight nominated unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into nine Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people.

Defence.

Imperial troops are stationed at Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee, and an annual contribution is paid to the Imperial Government for the cost of the European garrison, the strength being 1,582 men. The Colonial contribution for 1895 was rs. 1,540,499. Trincomalee is a fortified Naval Station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard. Colombo harbour is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1895, consisted of 1,157 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14.67 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present population is 3,008,466, according to the census of 1891, the details of which are as follows (including the military, shipping, and estates):—

Western Province	763,187
Central ditto	474,487
Northern ditto	319,193
Southern ditto	489,761
Eastern ditto	148,727
North-Western Province ...	320,032
North-Central ditto	75,319
Province of Uva	159,155
Province of Sabaragamuha ...	258,605
Total	3,008,466

Among these are about 8,000 Europeans, 21,000 Burghers and Eurasians, 200,000 Moormen, 10,000

Malays, 2,000,000 Sinhalese, and three-quarters of a million Tamils. The Buddhists number more than half the population: there are about 600,000 Hinduis, 200,000 Mohammedans, and 302,000 Christians. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092; Badulla, 5,548; Kurunegala, 4,676; Anurādhapura, 2,497.

The number of Indian coolies on the tea and coffee estates, &c., is about 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 250,000.

The area of the Colony is 25,365 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. The most important products are:—

	Acre.
Rice	589,077
Other Grain	138,663
Coffee	22,475
Tea	322,810
Cinchona	4,336
Coconuts	862,582
Cinnamon	40,475
Tobacco	11,067
Cocoa	28,319

There are 299 plumbago mines in the island, giving an aggregate yield of over 23,000 tons of mineral every year, the value of which may be roughly estimated at over rs. 3,353,000. There are 361 gem quarries.

The pearl fisheries, for which Ceylon is famous, are carried on on the banks which fringe the east coast. They have for many years been carried on by the Government itself.

The revenue derived from this source fluctuates considerably, as appears from the following statements:—

1860, rs. 375,120; 1874, rs. 101,587; 1879, rs. 84,567; 1880, rs. 200,152; 1881, rs. 599,533; 1881, rs. 33,658; 1887, rs. 400,766; 1888, rs. 804,312; 1889, rs. 499,201; 1890, rs. 315,452.

The highest price realised by the sale of the pearl oysters was in 1860, the average being rs. 129 per thousand. There was a very successful fishery in 1891, which realised rs. 961,542, the largest revenue since 1814.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Badulla, Ratnapura, and Kegalla, amounted in 1895 to 2,075,299 rupees, and their expenditure in the same year to 1,989,099 rupees.

The municipal debt on 31st December, 1896, was 275,102 rupees. Of this amount 209,024 rupees is the balance unpaid out of a loan of

250,000 rupees for the construction of water works at Kandy, and 66,078 rupees balance of a loan obtained by the municipality of Galle in 1890 for the construction of water works.

The value of coffee exported in 1896 was 1,721,113 rupees; cinchona, rated at 73,585 rupees, and tea 49,290,530 rupees, respectively, were exported. The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—Export, 1884, 2,392,963 lbs.; 1886, 7,849,888 lbs.; 1888, 23,820,471 lbs.; 1890, 45,799,518 lbs.; 1892, 72,282,525 lbs.; 1893, 82,269,353 lbs.; 1894, 85,376,322 lbs.; 1895, 98,581,060 lbs.; and 1896, 110,095,193 lbs. The other exports are coconut oil, kernels, coir, copra, and desiccated coconut, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, citronella, oil, plumbago, and tobacco.

The exports are mainly to the United Kingdom, some going however to India, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and Australia. The imports are mainly rice from India, and textiles and coal from the United Kingdom.

Law and Justice.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by Colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the codification of the law of Criminal and Civil procedure respectively have been completed.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the Gansabawas, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars in Government schools at the end of 1895 was 44,252, in schools aided by Government 90,229, and in unaided schools 35,353, making altogether a total of 169,834.

The total expenditure on account of the Educational Department was 632,819, as compared with 1868, when the number of scholars was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results. The Government schools are all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for vernacular education, small fees are charged for English teaching.

The higher education of the Colony has since 1st January, 1885, been mainly left to local effort, as, owing to retrenchment, the Department has been compelled to devote its funds mainly to the

extension and development of primary education. The only High School entirely supported by Government is now the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-Aid High Schools. One Government scholarship of 150*l.* for 4 years, to be spent at an English University, is awarded annually.

There is one school of agriculture at Colombo which was opened at the beginning of 1884, and there are 10 branch institutions officered by young men trained in the Colombo School of Agriculture. Six of these men are paid by Government.

Technical education is provided at the Grant-in-Aid Industrial Schools and Orphanages, of which there are ten. A central Technical Institute was founded in Colombo in 1893.

There is a Medical College, with a full staff of professors. The lectures are recognised by the examining bodies in Great Britain. There are two departments in the College, the Senior and the Junior. The former consists of students whose course of study extends over five years. A licence to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery is granted to each member of the Senior department who passes the prescribed examinations in the College. The members of the Junior department, after a training of three years, and after passing the prescribed examinations, are qualified to serve as medical practitioners, hospital assistants, dispensers and vaccinators. Female students were admitted from 1st May, 1892. There were 107 students attending during the session 1894-95, of whom 64 (57 males and 7 females) belonged to the Senior, and 43 (39 males and 4 females) to the Junior, department.

The Government maintains 46 hospitals exclusive of those for infectious diseases and sick prisoners, two asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers, and 167 dispensaries, of which 46 are attached to hospitals, and 121 independent institutions. Besides these, there are 15 hospitals with dispensaries attached, and 29 independent dispensaries in the planting districts, to afford medical aid to 1,622 estates, scheduled to 32 districts, and 25 sub-districts. There is a government medical staff consisting of one principal civil medical officer and inspector-general of hospitals, 64 officers having British qualifications, of whom one is a lady, 52 having licences of the Ceylon Medical College, 90 medical assistants of local training, 115 dispensers and hospital assistants, 7 inspectors of vaccination, and 100 vaccinators, of whom 4 are females, distributed throughout the island. The cost of working the department amounted in 1895 to rs. 1,415,907-51, the sum of rs. 369,649-99 being on account of estate medical aid. The receipts, which include cost of maintenance of paying patients in hospitals, sale of medicines, voluntary collections at dispensaries and medical college fees, &c., amounted to rs. 188,319-88. The export duty levied for the partial upkeep of the Estate Branch of the Department yielded rs. 97,853-40.

Currency and Banking.

The weights and measures in common use are British.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in circulation is exclusively Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, which is alone legal tender. Ceylon cents take the place of the Indian annas and pice. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank remained in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its charter expired, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in

1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue, of which the amount on the 31st December, 1895, was rs. 10,165,000. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Bank of Madras; National Bank of India, Limited. None of these now issue notes in Ceylon. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had rs. 4,355,600, the Madras Bank rs. 6,882,828, and the National Bank rs. 1,187,916 deposits in the island on 31st December, 1890. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had 5½ lacs in deposit on 31st December, 1893.

The Ceylon Savings Bank, was established in 1832, and Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885, and the two together had on 31st December, 1895, rs. 4,168,937 deposited.

Public Works.

The Colombo South-West Breakwater was commenced in 1875, and was completed in 1885. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve.

In 1893 a Northern Arm, a North-West Breakwater, and the reclamation of 26 acres on the east side of the harbour were sanctioned, and work in connection with these commenced in May, 1894.

The Northern Arm to be a rubble embankment, 1,000 feet long, in a westerly direction with an entrance 700 feet wide between it and the North-West Breakwater.

The North-West breakwater to be similar in construction to the South-West breakwater, 2,670 feet long, in a south-westerly direction, with an entrance 800 feet wide between the breakwaters.

The total expenditure on the Harbour from 1873 to 31st December, 1895, rs. 13,006,135-29.

Works have been constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo. The water is stored in a great reservoir at Labugama 25 miles distant from Colombo, and conveyed by piping to the service reservoir at Maligakanda, whence it is distributed through the town. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,330,000.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo, and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—1,005 miles are open in Ceylon. There are 297 miles of railway, all owned and worked by the Government.

The lines of railway are distributed thus:—Colombo to Kandy (74½ miles), Kandy and Matale (17½ miles), Peradeniya Junction to Banderawela (91½ miles), Mahara Quarry and Mahara Points (1½ miles), Fort Junction and Wharf (1½ miles), Maradana Junction to Galle (71½ miles), Galle and Matara (26½ miles), Polgahawelle and Kurunegala (13 miles). The total cost of construction up to 31st December, 1896, charged in accounts, was rs. 52,996,780. The receipts during 1896, rs. 6,777,832,* and the expenditure rs. 3,087,790. Of metalled roads there are 2,221.45 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 699.68 and 508.70 miles; of canals, 165.25 miles. The maintenance of 3,429.83 miles of road cost, in 1895, rs. 1,124,777.84, or an average rate of rs. 327.94 per mile. This is exclu-

sive of roads within municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days' labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and-a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1895 a revenue of 999,662 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. The amount expended in 1895 was rs. 977,186. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the restoration of the ancient irrigation tanks, and the construction of new water works. The amount expended on irrigation in 1895 was rs. 268,218.71.

Means of Communication.

1. A fortnightly mail service by P. and O. steamers between the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Straits and China, and Australia. 2. A fortnightly service between Marseilles, Ceylon, Straits and China, and India, by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia. 3. A fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and Australia, calling at Colombo, Ceylon, by steamers of the Orient Navigation Company. 4. A fortnightly service by the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company between Europe and Ceylon. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia and China by these steamers. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 15 to 18 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 5, 6, and 14 days respectively. There is also a monthly mail service between Ceylon and Mauritius, which is carried on by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Letters, &c., from England reach Colombo in about 17 days (14½ minimum, 18½ maximum).

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, the Clan Line, the City Line, &c. The steamers of the first leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

Rates of Postage.

On correspondence from Ceylon to all Postal Union and Non-Union Countries are as follows:—

For letters, per ½ oz.	15 cents.
For postcards, each	5 "
For reply postcards, each	10 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, per 2 oz.	3 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, every additional 2 oz.	2 "
For commercial papers, per 10 oz.	15 "
For commercial papers, every additional 2 oz.	3 "
For patterns or samples, per 4 oz.	5 cents.
For patterns or samples, every additional 2 oz.	3 "
Fee for registration of any of the above-named articles	10 "
Fee for an acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article	10 "

Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India, and thence with Europe and the East, by a cable which starts from Talaimannar, and crosses the Paumotu Channel.

* Galle, Banderawela, and Kurunegala lines construction accounts not yet closed.

*List of Governors.**

1850	Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
1855	Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
1860	Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
1863	Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
1865	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1871	The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
1877	Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
1883	The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1890	Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
1896	Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

FINANCES.**SHIPPING ENTERED AND
CLEARED.**

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.	British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1887	13,441,688	13,313,038	3,371,087	4,142,357
1888	15,468,812	14,630,125	3,707,206	4,453,418
1889	15,299,877	14,906,281	4,100,241	4,831,965
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224	4,323,150	5,117,902
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079	4,869,472	5,696,940
1892	18,509,186	17,762,465	4,495,963	5,790,706
1893	18,051,350	18,276,108	4,853,097	6,152,393
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899	5,075,351	6,365,853
1895	20,982,809	21,516,267	5,565,517	6,543,197
1896	21,974,713	21,237,860	5,927,960	7,079,678

Public Debt, December, 1896, £3,519,503, and Rs. 3,290,000.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies. Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1887	12,803,906	35,045,103	2,463,127	50,312,136
1888	16,518,568	38,668,681	3,337,741	58,524,990
1889	18,088,808	38,197,953	4,408,373	60,695,135
1890	18,507,229	40,030,551	3,654,158	63,091,938
1891	19,340,560	44,733,800	2,561,013	66,635,382
1892	17,903,181	49,050,509	3,733,806	70,687,496
1893	18,864,002	49,761,738	3,714,922	72,340,662
1894	19,166,089	53,406,170	5,540,812	78,113,072
1895	20,216,172	58,821,408	5,418,729	84,556,309
1896	21,277,620	57,961,767	8,348,699	87,788,085

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies. Rs.	To Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1887	23,791,830	7,867,772	8,359,267	40,018,869
1888	24,877,775	6,713,332	7,792,027	39,383,134
1889	30,420,508	8,584,344	7,919,651	46,924,505
1890	33,196,676	10,160,950	7,769,712	51,127,338
1891	41,483,825	9,295,879	8,020,040	58,799,744
1892	39,060,831	11,436,490	10,874,603	62,271,924
1893	48,213,182	12,309,952	8,154,642	68,977,776
1894	53,558,074	11,396,297	7,072,805	72,027,176
1895	57,475,249	11,439,512	8,580,776	77,495,537
1896	47,221,052	13,804,223	7,439,298	68,464,574

The total customs revenue in 1896 was Rs. 5,261,369, being 6 per cent. of the imports.

Executive Council.

His Excellency Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Governor*.
His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., *Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary*.
His Excellency Major - General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., *Commanding the Forces*.
C. P. Layard, *Attorney-General*.
W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., *Auditor-General*.
Sir F. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., *Treasurer*.
H. L. Crawford, *Clerk of the Council*.

Legislative Council.

His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Governor*.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., *Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary*.
His Excellency Major - General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., *Commanding the Forces*.
C. P. Layard, *Attorney-General*.
W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., *Auditor-General*.
Sir F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., *Treasurer*.
(Vacant) *Government Agent, Western Province*.
A. Bailey, *Government Agent, Central Province*.
L. F. Lee, *Principal Collector of Customs*.
F. A. Cooper, *Director of Public Works*.
P. Coomara Swamy, M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
W. W. Mitchell, C.M.G. H. L. Wendt.
A. de Alwis Seneviratne. T. N. Christie.
Sir J. J. Grimlinton, Kt.
Clerk, H. White.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Rs. 80,000.
Private Secretary, R. A. Ward Jackson.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. W. F. G. Wyndham.
Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, His Excellency Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
Principal Assistant, H. L. Crawford, Rs. 12,000.
Second ditto, H. White, Rs. 7,200.
Cadets, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum :—
J. H. Leath E. B. Alexander, P. E. Pieries,
E. Bartlett, T. B. Russell.
Lower Division, T. R. E. Loftus, H. E. Bevan.
Maha Mudaliyar, Solomon Dias Bandaraikie, Rs. 2,500.
Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant ditto, H. C. Cottle, Rs. 3,000.
Second Assistant ditto, H. G. Skeen, Rs. 2,500.
Third Assistant, H. M. Richards, Rs. 2,400.
Auditor-General, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
Assistant ditto, R. A. Brohier, Rs. 4,500.
Treasurer, Sir F. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
Asst. do., W. Van Langenberg, Rs. 3,000.

*Government Agencies.***WESTERN PROVINCE.**

Government Agent, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, W. E. Thorpe.
Ditto, ditto, Kalutara, H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. A. King, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Kurunigala, R. W. Byrde, Rs. 4,000.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, S. Haughton, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Chilaw, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 7,200.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Galle, J. G. Fraser, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Matara, C. T. D. Vigors, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, W. A. G. Hood, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 9,600.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. Ievers, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, B. Hill, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, W. H. Jackson, Rs. 7,200.
Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, Vilan Kulam and Mullaattivu, J. P. Lewis, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, Anurādhapura, R. B. Hellings, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. Bailey, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Kandy, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mātālē, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, *ditto*, Nuwara Eliya, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 7,200.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Government Agent, C. A. Murray, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, F. Bowes, Rs. 4,000.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Government Agent, H. Wace, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, H. O. Fox, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalle, W. E. Davidson, Rs. 7,200.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt., Rs. 25,000.
Private Secretary, A. M. White, Rs. 2,700.
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, W. de Livera, Rs. 1,800.
Junior Puisne Judge, G. H. Withers, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, E. H. Prius, Rs. 1,800.
Attorney-General, C. P. Layard, Rs. 18,000.
Solicitor-General, P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000.
Crown Counsel:—
 J. H. Templer, Rs. 8,000.
 E. C. Dumbleton, Rs. 6,000.
 Felix R. Dias, Rs. 5,000.

Office Assistant, N. E. Cooke, Rs. 4,500.
Registrar of Supreme Court, G. Grenier, Rs. 6,000.
Deputy ditto, *ditto*, E. Swan, Rs. 3,500.
2nd Deputy ditto, W. J. Stork, Rs. 3,000.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, Dodwell F. Browne, Rs. 14,400.
District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 14,400.
District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—
Police Magistrate, Colombo, J. D. Mason, Rs. 9,600.
 Kalutara, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 9,600.
 Negombo, G. C. Roosnalcocq, Rs. 9,600.
 Kurunigala, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 9,600.
 Badulla, A. S. Pagden, Rs. 7,200.
 Ratnapura, W. R. B. Sanders, Rs. 7,200.
 Kegalla, H. R. Freeman, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, P. Arunachalam, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Kandy, L. W. Booth, Rs. 7,200.
 Gampola, B. Constantine, Rs. 4,500.
 Mātālē, W. H. Carbery, Rs. 4,000.
 Hatton, , Rs. 4,500.
 Udumulla, D. M. Steen, Rs. 4,500.
 Balagehera, T. B. Panabokke, Rs. 4,000.
 Pandurē, C. R. Cumberland, Rs. 4,500.
 Kalutara, W. H. Moor, Rs. 4,500.
 Nuwara Eliya, C. M. Lushington.
 Panvila, , Rs. 4,000.
 Arisawa, G. N. Cookson, Rs. 4,500.
Itinerating Police Magistrate, Province of Sabaragamuwa, J. C. Molamure.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—
 Galle, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 14,400.

Tangalla, S. M. Burrows, Rs. 7,200.
 Mātara, E. M. D. C. Short, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
 Galle, C. Eardley-Wilmot, Rs. 7,200.
 Hambantota, E. F. Hopkins.
 Balapitimōdara, A. Bevan, Rs. 4,000.
 Mātara, W. Dunuwille, Rs. 4,000.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 12,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Anurādhapura, E. M. D. Byrde.
 Batticaloa, H. Nevill, Rs. 9,600.
 Chilaw, E. T. Noyes.
 Trincomalee, G. M. Fowler.
 Mannar, W. H. Jackson.
 Vavuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaittivu, J. P. Lewis.
 Puttalam, S. Haughton.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
 Jaffna, B. Horsburgh, Rs. 4,500.
 Point Pedro and Chivakachcheri, W. L. Kin-desley, Rs. 4,000.
 Kayls, C. W. Catiravalupillai, Rs. 4,000.
 Chilaw, J. J. Casie Chetty, Rs. 4,000.
Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Anurādhapura, R. B. Hellings.
Fiscal, Western Province, The Government Agent, Western Province.
Deputy Fiscal, J. S. Drieberg, Rs. 4,500.
Ditto, Central Province, C. S. Vaughan, Rs. 4,500.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, L. F. Lee, Rs. 14,400.
Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor, H. P. Baumgartner, Rs. 7,200.
Landing Surveyor, Colombo, H. W. B. Macleod, Rs. 4,500.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, The Government Agent.
Assistant Collector, J. O'Kane Murty, Rs. 4,500.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, R. W. Ievers, (Government Agent).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, W. G. Haines, Rs. 4,500.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Collector, F. C. Fisher (Government Agent).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, G. W. Woodhouse, Rs. 4,000.

Harbour Department.

Master Attendants, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 9,000.
 Galle, J. Truscott, Rs. 5,000, with house allowance, Rs. 540 p. a.
 Trincomalee, G. W. Woodhouse.
 Jaffna, R. W. Ievers.
 Batticaloa, F. C. Fisher.
 Hambantota, E. F. Hopkins.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, F. A. Cooper, Rs. 15,000.
Financial and Office Assistant, H. T. S. Ward, Rs. 7,500.
Second Financial and Office Assistant, F. J. Pigott, Rs. 4,000.
Provl. Engineer, Central Province, , Rs. 10,000.
Provl. Engineer, Western Province, , Rs. 10,000.
Provl. Engineer, Southern Province, Rs. 8,000.
Provl. Engineer, Uva, L. Creasy, Rs. 8,000.
Provl. Engineer, Eastern Province, E. Venning, Rs. 8,000.

Provl. Engineer, North-Western Provinces, H. B. Christie, Rs. 6,000.

Provl. Assistant, Northern Province, H. A. Grant, Rs. 6,000.

Provl. Engineer, North Central Provinces, H. E. H. Hayos, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.

Provl. Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuwa, H. Ewart, Rs. 6,000.

Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 6,000.

District Engineers:—

1st Grade.—E. J. H. Christie, A.M.I.C.E., W. H. Hawkes, R. Macpherson, Rs. 6,000; A. E. Williams, L. M. Acland, A.M.I.C.E., F. W. Johnson, A.M.I.C.E., J. MacDonnell, H. F. Tomalin, C. A. Lovegrove, A.M.I.C.E., P. M. Bingham, A. W. Taffs, Rs. 5,000; T. R. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., W. W. Pole Fletcher, A. Stanley Colls, W. C. Price, G. Waddell, T. H. Chapman, C. F. Emerson, E. Caldecott, H. Bucknell, Rs. 4,000.

2nd Grade.—W. B. Gregson, R. W. J. Crabbe, O. de Kretser, A. E. Mayes, S.I.C.E., R. W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., A. A. Powell, A. R. Tocke, Rs. 3,000; J. G. Drieberg, Rs. 3,000.

3rd Grade.—C. Sabapathy, Rs. 3,000, G. S. Goodman, S.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, K. G. Carbe, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, R. F. Court, Rs. 3,000, W. A. L. Rowland, Rs. 3,000, and tr. allee., H. S. Jacques, Rs. 3,000, and tr. allee., W. C. Simmons, Rs. 2,500, N. M. Walker, Rs. 2,000, E. S. W. Silva, Rs. 2,500, M. Sommakam, Rs. 2,500, A. H. Auwardt, Rs. 2,000, F. Ludovici, Rs. 2,000.

Irrigation Officers:—

H. Parker, Rs. 7,000; J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,500.

Central Irrigation Board.

President, His Excellency the Governor

Members, Government Agent, Western Province.

Surveyor General.

Director of Public Works.

Sir J. J. Grinlinton.

Secretary, J. J. Thorburn (acting).

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 12,000.

Trigonometrical Assistant, A. E. Wackrill, Rs. 5,000.

1st Chief Surveyor, Rs. 8,000.

2nd Ditto, H. L. Ward, Rs. 6,500.

3rd Ditto, S. J. C. More, Rs. 6,500.

4th Ditto, P. D. Warren, Rs. 6,500.

5th Ditto, C. H. Allen, Rs. 5,500.

6th Ditto, C. C. M. Fyers, Rs. 5,000.

District Surveyors:—

E. F. Vansittart, Rs. 5,000; J. L. Hampton, S. Snowden, Rs. 4,500; R. B. Campbell, Rs. 4,500; J. W. Viner, Rs. 4,500; F. W. B. Campbell, Rs. 4,000; H. P. Lovering, Rs. 4,000; H. Erskine, Rs. 4,000; A. E. Maddock, Rs. 4,000; G. E. Leembruggen, Rs. 4,000; H. C. Berwick, Rs. 3,500; J. B. M. Ridout, Rs. 3,500; R. S. Templeton, Rs. 3,500; J. W. Davidson, Rs. 3,250; H. O. Barnard, Rs. 3,250.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 9,600.

Assistant Registrar, R. G. Anthonisz, Rs. 2,500.

Post-Office.

Postmaster-General and Director-General of Telegraphs, C. E. D. Pennycook, Rs. 14,400.

Assistant to the Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 6,000.

Additional Assistant, W. C. Macready, Rs. 3,000.

Telegraphs.

Superintendent Post Office Telegraphs, E. O. Walker, C.I.E., Rs. 6,000.

Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, J. C. Willis, M.A., Rs. 6,500.

Superintendent of the Hakgala Botanic Gardens, W. Nock, Rs. 4,500.

Director of the Colombo Museum, A. Italy, Rs. 7,600.

Librarian of the Colombo Museum, G. A. Joseph, Rs. 2,000.

Conservator of Forests, A. F. Broun, Rs. 12,000; 9 Assistant Conservators, and 4 Foresters.

Department of Public Instruction.

Director, J. B. Cull, M.A., Rs. 10,000.

Inspector of Schools, A. Walker, Rs. 6,000.

Ditto, A. van Cuylenburg, Rs. 5,000.

Ditto, R. H. Leembenggen, Rs. 4,000.

Inspector of Schools, E. A. Seneviratne, Rs. 2,500.

Principal of the Royal College, J. Harward, Rs. 9,600.

1st Principal Assistant, Cyril B. Nicholas, B.A., Rs. 4,000.

Mathematical and Science Master, L. Walker, Rs. 5,000.

Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, C. Drieberg, Rs. 3,000.

Superintendent of the Technical Institute, E. Haman, Rs. 5,000.

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Surgeon-Major A. Perry, Rs. 12,000.

Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, O. Johnson, Rs. 3,000.

Colonial Surgeons:—

W. Dias, M.D., M.R.C.S., Rs. 8,000.

F. Keyt, M.D., Rs. 8,000.

J. Attygalle, M.D. Aberd., M.R.C.S.E., Rs. 6,500.

J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond., Rs. 7,500.

Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, J. B. Spence, M.B., Rs. 7,500.

Physician in charge of the General Hospital, and Superintendent of Medical Stores:—

T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M., Rs. 5,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

W. G. Rockwood, Rs. 5,000; E. Gratiaen, Rs. 5,000; W. E. Misso, L.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 5,000;

W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Rs. 5,000; P. F. Solomons, Rs. 4,500; G. P. Schokman, Rs. 4,500; E. de Livera, Rs. 4,500; H. A. Moraes, Rs. 4,500;

W. H. Swan, Rs. 4,500; S. Fernando, Rs. 4,000; F. Oorloff, Rs. 4,000; J. H. Ebell, Rs. 4,000; W. E. Rudd, Rs. 4,000; F. G. Spittel, Rs. 3,500; H. A. Keegel, Rs. 3,500; H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Rs. 3,500; N. Eliyatami, Rs. 3,500;

H. G. Thomasz, Rs. 3,000; W. H. Meier, Rs. 3,000; E. Modder, Rs. 3,000; S. Hallock, Rs. 3,000.

*Senior Medical Officers:—*H. Thornhill and C. T. Griffin, Rs. 6,000 each; J. Craih, Rs. 5,500.

Lady Doctor, Miss L. Leslie, Rs. 4,200.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Rs. 16,000.

Superintendents, W. S. Murray, E. Creasy, L. Holland, and J. Rudd.

Assistant Superintendents, J. S. de Saram, H. B. Lowndes, G. A. Vanhouten, W. Gordon Cumming, C. L. Tranchell, J. P. Armstrong.

Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, R. E. Firminger, Rs. 6,500.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, J. Root, Rs. 8,000.

Railway Storekeeper, D. S. Power, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant ditto, T. Twynam, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England:—

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and an allowance of Rs. 3,580 to meet incidental expenses, including travelling, &c.

Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.

Chaplains:—

Ven. C. Boyd, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. C. Koch, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. J. Watt, *Kandy*, Rs. 4,500.

Rev. S. Lindsay, *Wolfendahl Church, Colombo*, Rs. 4,500.

*Roman Catholic Church:—*The Most Rev. T. A. Mellizan, O.M.I.

Archdiocese of Colombo, Archbishop of Colombo;

Very Rev. C. Collin, Vicar-General.

Kandy Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. Pagnani, O.S.B., Bishop of Kandy; Very Rev. C. J. B. Fernando, O.S.B., Vicar-General.

Jaffna Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. H. Joulain, Bishop of Jaffna, Very Rev. L. Mauriot, Vicar-General.

Independent Catholic Mission of Ceylon, Superintending Authority:—

Very Rev. A. F. X. Alvaris.

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 12,000.

Engineer, Way and Works, W. Cantrell, Rs. 7,200.

Traffic Superintendent, A. Perman, Rs. 7,200.

Locomotive Engineer, A. E. Brown, Rs. 7,200.

Accountant, T. Wylie, Rs. 5,000.

Foreign Consuls.

America—W. Morey, Consul at Colombo; E. L. Morey, Vice-Consul in Ceylon; H. F. Blyth, Consular Agent, Galle; W. N. S. Twynam, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

Austro-Hungary—A. T. Schulze, Consul, Colombo; T. S. Clark, Consular Agent, Galle.

Belgium—P. R. Schnell, Consul, Colombo; A. T. Schulze, Consular Agent, Colombo.

Denmark—W. Bohlmann, Consul, Colombo.

France—C. Ruinat, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

German Empire—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo.

Italy—W. Bohlmann, Consul in Ceylon.

Netherlands—W. Bohlmann, Consul, Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

Norway and Sweden—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo; H. F. Blyth, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Portugal—A. Forsyth, Consul, Colombo.

Spain—A. Forsyth, Vice-Consul at Colombo and Galle.

Turkey—Hussan Lebbe Marikar, Abdul Medjid Effendi, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

Russia—E. de Frisch, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

Persia—Mohammed Ismail Mohammed Ali.

Military and Naval Officers.

Brigadier-General, Major-Gen. Clive Justice, C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Clive Justice.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major J. H. Poett; Capt. F. Horniblow, A.S. Corps.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blake, R.A.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. G. R. R. Savage.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Lieut.-Col. R. B. McComb.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Major A. Sadler, A.C.G.

District Paymaster, Lt.-Col. C. Ward.

Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. W. Duke.

Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Trincomalee, E. A. de Ridder.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles (equal to Gloucestershire). Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

South Georgia, a group of islands 54½° S., and 36° to 38° W., is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered by Antony La Rocne in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is uninhabited, and almost perpetually icebound. The German expedition for observing the transit of Venus landed here in August, 1882, and remained until September, 1883. The total area of the colony is about 7,500 square miles (equal to Wales).

History.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France, and Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis on E. Falkland. Bougainville was bought out by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1764. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of W. Falkland, and left a small garrison, which was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770. It was restored next year, but abandoned in 1774, and no further formal occupation made till in 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery. Until 1842 they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making the Admiralty Surveys. In 1842 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis (or "Anson") until 1844, when it was moved to Port William, now known as Stanley. The Colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 to 1880, and for mail service down to 1884-5, since which date it has been self-supporting.

General Description.

The only town is Stanley, in the East Falkland, with a population of 800. The houses are mostly of wood and iron, built as they are required for occupation. It is difficult to rent a house, but there are several small hotels affording comfortable accommodation. The general aspect of the town is scarcely in keeping with the substantial prosperity of the inhabitants. Stanley is a port of registry, and had, on the 31st December, 1896, five vessels of a total tonnage of 236 tons. It has a fine inner and outer harbour, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels

going round Cape Horn. There are two Government schools with 120 pupils, a Roman Catholic school with 53, and a Baptist school with 40. The attendance averages two-thirds of the number on the rolls. At Darwin, on the East Falkland, there is a small hamlet where the Falkland Islands Company have a school with about a score of pupils, as well as a travelling schoolmaster with some 28 scholars. Fox Bay on the West Falkland, is the residence of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and two Government travelling schoolmasters are engaged in instructing the young in the most remote shepherd's houses in that island.

The climate is severe but healthy, except for those predisposed to pulmonary affections. It is uniformly cold, the mean temperature being 42°. The thermometer ranges between 30° and 50° in winter, and between 40° and 65° in summer. The cold is intensified by constant high winds which prevail, especially in the summer, rising about 10 a.m., and falling away between 4 and 5 p.m. There is an abundance of mist and rain, the annual rainfall being 28.80 inches; in the summer however, the atmosphere is remarkably dry and evaporation is rapid.

The entire country is wild moorland interspersed with rocks and stone runs. Stone of two or three kinds, suitable for building, is found in different parts of the island. The soil is chiefly soft peat, and travelling is difficult. There are no roads except within the limits of Stanley, and communication is by sea or on horseback. The islands are so well adapted for sheep-farming, that the entire acreage has been devoted to that industry. The tussock, which grows to the height of seven feet, and affords fattening food for cattle, has now disappeared from the East and West Falklands, but it still abounds on the smaller islands. Celery, scurvy grass and sorrel are very plentiful, besides a small plant called the tea plant, much used formerly by the sealers and Gauchos. In November and December the ground is covered with a great variety of sweet-scented flowers. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables is made difficult by the damp, cold nature of the soil and the prevalence of high winds. Trees are completely absent.

Mutton is bought for 2*d.*, beef for 5*d.* per lb., fowls 3*s.* each, eggs, when procurable, for 2*d.* Fresh milk is bought for between 4*d.* and 6*d.* a pint in summer, but cannot be obtained in winter. Apples and oranges of an inferior sort imported from Chili and Uruguay fetch 2*d.* each.

The sole industry is sheep farming, and the export of sheep for breeding purposes to Chili and Patagonia. Meat has lately been exported to England in refrigerators. There were, in 1896—3,031 horses, 6,500 cattle, 761,768 sheep.

The chief export is wool. The other exports consist of frozen mutton, sheep skins, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow. The imports consist of textiles, alcohol, hardware, general supplies, and ship's stores.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government savings bank of the usual type was established, in which on 30th September, 1896, the deposits were 36,718*l.*, belonging to 308 depositors.

The Falkland Islands Company.

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this dis-

trict abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This however was not found very profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, not only on their own freehold at Lafonia, but also on 97,128 acres purchased from the Government, the importation of goods of all sorts, and the repairing of ships, many of which call at this port in distress. It is in a very flourishing condition, and has for several years past paid a dividend of fifteen per cent. Its capital is 110,000*l.*, all paid up. The affairs of the company are directed in the islands by Mr. A. E. Baillon, and it maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin, and provides a salary for a clergyman of the Church of England.

Means of Communication.

There is mail communication with England every 21 days. The German "Kosmos" Steamship Company steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao and on the return voyage, once every three weeks. The voyage between Stanley and London occupies four weeks. Mails for the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's Steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, whence they are taken by the Kosmos Steamers to the Falkland Islands on their homeward voyage, and from the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the outward voyage. Postage to the United Kingdom 2*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to the rest of Europe and foreign countries 4*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; there is an internal post 1*d.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parcel postage to London, 9*d.* per lb. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Monte Video. There is a light-house at Cape Pembroke maintained by the Board of Trade at an annual cost of 600*l.*

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet for five years.

Population.

(Nearly all of whom are of European extraction.)

	Males, 710	Females, 340	Total, 1,050
1885			
1886	" 1,080	" 720	" 1,800
1887	" 1,128	" 715	" 1,843
1889	approximately		1,926
1890			
1891 census	1,086	" 703	" 1,789
1892	" 1,097	" 711	" 1,808
1893	" 1,116	" 728	" 1,844
1894	" 1,146	" 756	" 1,902
1895	" 1,173	" 780	" 1,953
1896	" 1,198	" 794	" 1,992

Governors.

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

Colonel Moody, 1842.

W. H. Rennie, 1848.

Captain Moore R.N., 1855.

Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.

W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.

Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.

T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G. 1876.

Thomas Kerr, 1880.

A. C. S. Barkly, 1886 (Lieut.-Governor).

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1887.

E. Pakenham Brooks, 1889 (Administrator).
 Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1889.
 Fred Shedden Sangiueti, 1891 (Administrator).
 Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. 1891 (Governor).
 George Melville, C.M.G., 1893 (Administrator).
 Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1893 (Governor).
 Thos. A. Thompson, 1894 (Administrator).
 Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1895 (Governor).
 G. Craigie Halkett, 1897 (Administrator).
 W. Grey Wilson, C.M.G., 1897 (Governor).

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	10,438	7,598	14,105	23,105
1886	9,295	7,951	17,866	26,044
1887	8,963	9,128	36,322	87,367
1888	8,951	8,818	9,802	54,960
1889	8,628	9,720	8,849	31,637
1890	9,492	9,389	9,142	32,128
1891	11,551	13,302	18,643	86,209
1892	11,485	10,947	22,810	89,072
1893	11,450	11,388	14,718	59,754
1894	11,958	12,395	21,661	71,013
1895	12,518	13,159	24,918	80,212
1896	12,358	13,569	26,513	109,667

There is no public debt.

		IMPORTS.		
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	39,887	—	8,427	48,314
1886	66,626	—	8,906	73,602
1887	58,407	—	8,378	66,785
1888	48,865	—	5,143	54,008
1889	49,789	—	5,927	55,716
1890	61,842	—	5,340	67,182
1891	63,128	—	4,699	67,827
1892	62,555	—	7,583	70,138
1893	64,571	—	6,555	71,126
1894	54,500	—	7,770	62,270
1895	64,248	—	7,578	71,826
1896	62,641	—	7,344	69,985

		EXPORTS.		
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To else- where.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	95,768	—	2,078	97,846
1886	97,964	—	10,982	108,946
1887	104,128	—	3,867	107,995
1888	87,227	—	1,516	88,743
1889	112,342	—	3,760	116,102
1890	114,592	—	1,273	115,865
1891	128,859	—	1,893	130,752
1892	121,305	—	5,007	126,312
1893	130,319	—	4,553	134,872
1894	130,071	—	1,730	131,801
1895	122,988	—	—	122,988
1896	132,194	—	—	132,194

The total customs revenue in 1895 was 3,549l.
 " " " 1896 " 2,804l.

Executive Council.

W. Grey Wilson, C.M.G., Governor.
 F. Craigie Halkett, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
 Samuel Hamilton, Colonial Surgeon.
 C. W. Hill, Clerk of Council.

Legislative Council.

W. Grey Wilson, C.M.G., Governor.
 F. Craigie Halkett, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
 S. Hamilton, Colonial Surgeon.
 J. J. Felton } unofficial.
 A. E. Baillon }
 C. W. Hill, Clerk of Council.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, W. Grey Wilson, C.M.G., 1,200l.
 Judge and Police Magistrate, 500l., and 20l. as auditor.
 Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, &c., Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks, F. Craigie Halkett, 450l. and quarters.
 Government Clerk, Shipping Master, and Clerk to Councils, C. W. Hill, 250l., and fees.
 Treasury Clerk, W. Coulson, 125l. and 25l. personal.
 Colonial Surgeon, Public Vaccinator, and President Board of Health, Samuel Hamilton, 300l., and fees.
 Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Dr. M. Keay, 200l., and fees.
 Stipendiary Magistrate, West Falkland, G. Hurst, 200l., quarters, and 50l. horse allowance.
 Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150l. (paid by Board of Trade).
 Schoolmaster, F. Durose, 170l., and fees.
 Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600l. (paid by the South American Missionary Society).
 Colonial Chaplain, the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A., 300l.
 Assistant Minister, Rev. Canon E. C. Aspinall, 100l.
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. P. J. O'Grady, 50l.
 Baptist Minister, Rev. H. Hill, 50l.
 Storekeeper and Instructor of Volunteers, Serg. Davies, R.M.A., 100l.
 Messenger, H. Coulson, 30l.

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, J. H. Miller.
 Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, A. E. Baillon.
 Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, A. E. Baillon.
 Vice-Consul for the United States, J. Smith.

FIJI.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 miles, and from Auckland 1,200 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotumah consists of all islands, rocks, reefs, between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 square miles, Vanna Levu, 2,432 square miles, Taviuni, 217 square miles, Kadavu, 124 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles, Gau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 7,435 square miles (about equal to Wales).

Physical Features.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 4,000 or even 4,500 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and apparently have all been under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. The soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands. The hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of *Casuarina* and *Pandanus*.

Iron ore is found in considerable quantities, but is not worked. There are also traces of gold, silver (chloride), antimony, manganese, and other metals.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Sigatoka, the Nadi, and Ba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "dalo" (*Calocasia esculenta*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

Rotumah.

The Island of Rotumah, situated in 12° 30' S. lat., 177° 10', E. long., was discovered by the "Pandora" in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty." Lying to the north-west, from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hodua, and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed 13th May, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1891 to number 2,219, of whom two-thirds are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra, of which about 300 tons is shipped annually.

The distance of Rotumah from the seat of government, the infrequency of intercommunication, and the fact that the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, necessitate a government on other lines than that of the colony generally. A European commissioner resides on the island, and is, under the governor, the chief executive and judicial authority in Rotumah. The commissioner's court, except in capital cases, takes the place of the supreme court

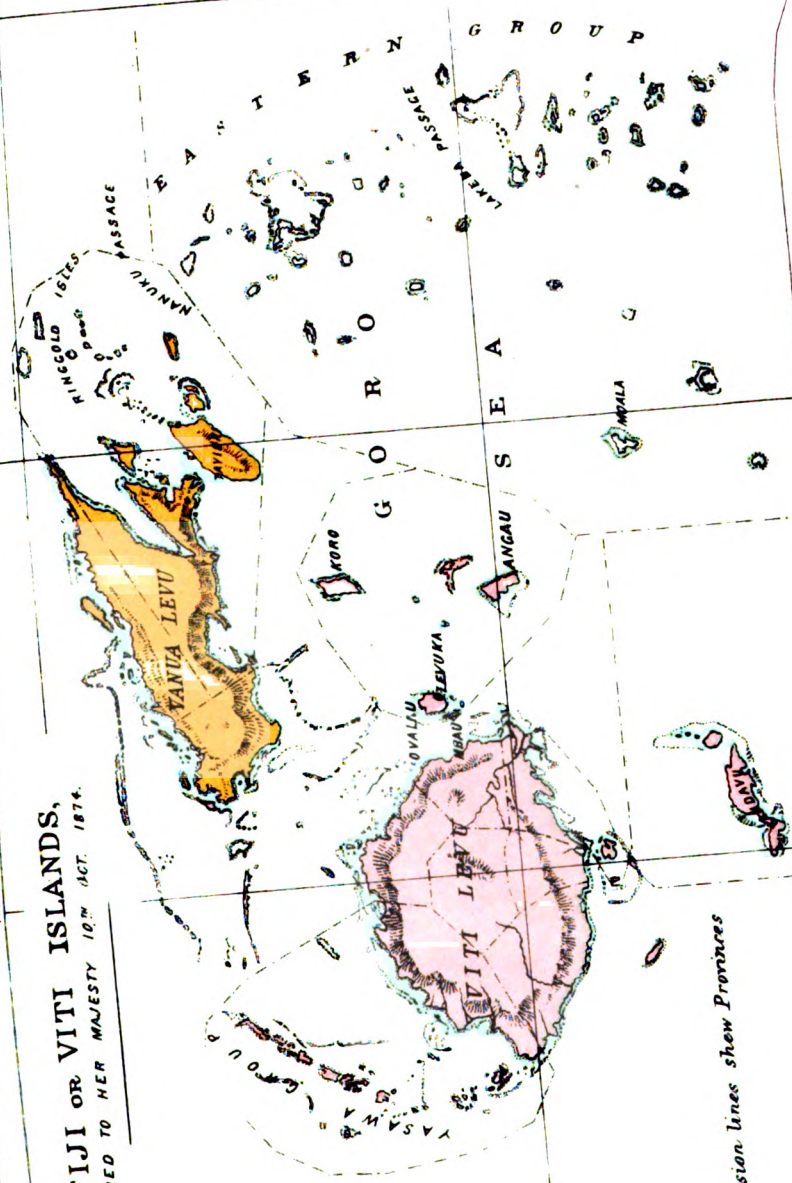
of Fiji. There are two native stipendiary magistrates who have jurisdiction in minor cases. The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which a chief, appointed by the governor, rules. The framing of local laws is entrusted to the Rotumah Regulation Board (consisting of the resident commissioner, the chiefs, and magistrates). Their enactments are subject to the approval of the legislative council of Fiji.

Population.

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. The population of the colony, as ascertained at the census of 1881 and 1891 respectively, with the estimated population at the end of 1896, is shewn in the following table:—

	Estimated 1896.				Census of 1891.				Census of 1881.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Europeans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Half-Castes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polynesians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fijians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotumans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	68,571	53,929	120,500	—	66,367	54,813	121,180	—	70,401	57,085	127,486	—
Net decrease during the decade ..	—	—	—	—	—	2,272	—	—	4,034	—	—	—

FIJI OR VITI ISLANDS,
 CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 10th OCT. 1874.



Division lines show Provinces

The enumeration of the Fijian population in 1881 was somewhat incorrect inasmuch as there was then a tendency on the part of the natives to exaggerate the strength and importance of their various divisions. By the time that the census of 1891 came to be made, that tendency had taken a turn in the opposite direction, under the impression that the assessment of taxes would follow the result of the enumeration. The birth and death returns furnished during the ten years, and believed to be fairly accurate, indicate a decrease of about 4,500 in the native Fijian population. The births among the native population in 1896 were 3,531, and the deaths 4,526. The birth rate was 35.26, and the death rate 45.11 per mil. The death rate among native children is excessive.

Indian immigration has almost taken the place of Polynesian immigration, hence the respective increase and decrease in the population of Indians and Polynesians.

It has been found that Indian labourers are both cheaper and more suitable than Polynesians for work on sugar plantations. The Indian immigrant population is now about 10,000.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions give the following as the number of their adherents at the end of the year 1896:—

Wesleyan	96,421
Roman Catholic Mission	9,437
Total	<u>105,858</u>

History.

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the launch of the "Bounty," sighted part of the group in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the Island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries settled in Fiji in 1835, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms, which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October 1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Climate.

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable. Paludal fevers have never been met with.

The highest shade temperature at Suva in 1896 was 94° in April, and the lowest 60° in July. The total rainfall during the year was, at Suva, 79.67 inches, but the rainfall ordinarily exceeds 100 inches. There is great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but April to October is the driest period. Between December and April is the hurricane season.

Constitution.

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd Jan., 1875. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and four official members, and when sitting for the re-hearing of claims of land, under Ordinance No. 25 of 1879, consists of the ordinary members, with the Chief Justice, the Commissioner for Lands, and Mr. W. S. Carew.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and six official and six non-official nominated members. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their system of village and district councils has been recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 450 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the Island of Viti Levu, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and suburbs numbered 834 at the census of 1891. Both Suva and Levuka are ports of registry, and had on 31st December, 1896, 10 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 519 tons. During the year 1896 seagoing certificates were issued by the Marine Board to 191 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,834; of these 66 were owned by Europeans (tonnage 793), and 125 by natives (tonnage 1,041).

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 19,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into fourteen provinces (exclusive of Colo, the mountain district of Viti Levu), each under the control of a Roko Tui or chief native officer. Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce. The produce contributed consists of sugar-cane, copra, tobacco, yangona (*Macropiper methysticum*), cotton, maize, béche-de-mer, and occasionally green fruit and yams.

Sugar-cane is disposed of to the sugar mills under contracts which are generally entered into for a term of years. Copra (the principal item in which native taxes are paid) and cotton are sold by public tender annually, the contractor agreeing to give a fixed price per ton for all that is received.

Tobacco, maize, and other products are sold by tender or by public auction as the quantity from

time to time contributed, and the state of the market will allow or renders expedient.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded, and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money. The amount thus returned in 1896 was 8,560*l*.

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

Local Government.

A municipality was established in 1887 in Levuka, and in 1882 one was established in Suva on the transfer of the seat of government. These boards are at present regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1883. The governing body in each town is elected by the ratepayers. Rates are collected on land and house property. General rates are limited to one shilling in the pound on the assessed value of ratable property; but special rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound are further provided for.

A grant in aid not exceeding one-fifth of the sum raised by general rate in the preceding year may be paid from general revenue to any town board.

The revenue and expenditure in 1896 were: Suva town board, 1,680*l*. and 1,505*l*.; ditto school board, 718*l*. and 678*l*.; Levuka town board, 1,238*l*. and 1,129*l*.; ditto school board, 552*l*. and 566*l*.

Total receipts of local authorities, 4,189*l*.; total expenditure, 3,880*l*.; in addition to the revenue and expenditure of the native local districts above referred to.

Education.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the election of separate school boards within the constituted districts (at present only Suva and Levuka are so constituted). The expenses of the boards are to be paid out of the "School Fund" of each district, consisting (1) Of an annual grant on the average attendance on a scale fixed by the Governor in Council, and (2) Of a contribution from the rating authorities of the amount required for school purposes beyond the Government grant.

Education is free to children within the school districts between six and fourteen years of age. A fee is charged to children not residing within the school district, or who are under or above the school age. The ordinary subjects of an English education are taught, and fees are charged for tuition in special subjects.

There are two common schools under these school boards, one in Suva with 96 scholars, and one in Levuka with 87 scholars on the roll.

There is also a Roman Catholic school for Europeans in Levuka (attendance 48), and one in Suva, with an attendance of 97.

There is a Government technical school on the island of Vitilevu, within ten miles of Suva, where 78 native youths are instructed in primary education, planting, boat building, and other industrial pursuits. The school is partly self-supporting.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions provide entirely for the education of the natives throughout the group. The former have 2,064 scholars, with 2,597 native teachers, and 35,141 scholars.

The latter have 141 schools, with 2,009 scholars.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency, and the only coin in circulation, is British sterling.

The Bank of New Zealand has two branches in Fiji—at Suva and Levuka.

Provision is made by Ordinance for the establishment of a Government savings bank, which will shortly be opened. There is no Government note issue.

Industries.

The trade and commerce of the Colony depends for its existence on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture, and export of sugar; and (2) of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut); and (3) the growth and export of fruit, principally bananas and pineapples.

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the Colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3½ tons were exported. Since that date the cultivation of kidney cotton has revived, and gives some indications of expansion. In the meantime the fruit trade with the neighbouring Australasian colonies had arisen, after the establishment, through Government subsidy, of regular steam communication with Sydney. This trade increased year by year, until it ranked as the export second only in importance to that of sugar.

The quantity of fruit exported during the year 1892 was 788,100 bunches of bananas, 5,555 cases, and 3 packages (pineapples for the most part), and 65 cwts. of dried fruit, which, valued at 1*s*. 6*d*. per bunch and 12*s*. per package on an average, amounts to 62,564*l*., but owing to the competition of Queensland and the maintenance of high rates of freight from Fiji the export fell, in 1893, to 348,599 bunches, and 17,421 cases of fruit, valued at 36,597*l*. In 1894 a slight increase was experienced, the export having amounted to 390,746 bunches and 33,014 cases of fruit, valued at 49,114*l*. In 1895 the export was only 114,024 bunches of fruit, 20,725 cases of fruit, valued at £20,986 16*s*. 0*d*. This falling off has been due to disease locally, and to competition combined with the results of general depression in the Australian and New Zealand fruit markets. The export of fruit consists almost entirely of bananas and pineapples, but there is a small export of oranges, limes, lemons, citrons, grenadillas, and perhaps mangoes and guavas, which might well be extended.

The following table will illustrate the expansion of the trade in the three staple exports of the Colony:—

Year.	SUGAR.		FRUIT.	COPRA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons	£	£	tons	£
1875	90	3,417	97	3,871	40,058
1880	593	20,920	5,216	7,339	109,752
1890	15,291	244,655	57,563	4,657	42,901
1891	20,470	327,526	61,573	6,669	63,039
1892	18,983	302,133	62,564	6,067	50,812
1893	15,399	246,231	36,598	4,790	42,235
1894	17,265	436,245	49,115	5,833	57,261
1895	23,410	208,889	20,987	10,904	94,084
1896	27,334	336,929	18,498	5,487	48,990

Year.	To U.K. £	Exports. To Colonies.	To Else- where. £	Total. £
		£	£	£
1888	10	341,436	35,532	376,978
1889	—	335,858	28,424	364,282
1890	—	332,322	32,210	364,532
1891	—	420,783	53,551	474,334
1892	—	388,176	46,615	434,791
1893	9,741	318,080	27,810	355,631
1894	10,809	517,407	53,436	581,652
1895	—	259,279	72,929	332,208
1896	—	401,501	33,841	435,342

Public Debt, 217,897l.

(Of which 98,597l. is to the Imperial Government, bearing no interest.)

The total revenue from customs dues in 1896 was 34,220l.

Governors.

1874, Oct.	Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G. E. L. Layard, C.M.G., <i>Admin.</i>
1875, Sept.	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.
1878, June	Lieut.-Gov. Des Vœux, C.M.G.
1879, Sept.	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1879, Nov.	J. B. Thurston, C.M.G., <i>Act. Gov.</i>
1880, Jan.	Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
1883, Nov.	J. B. Thurston, C.M.G., <i>Act. Gov.</i>
1884, June	Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
1885, Feb.	W. McGregor, M.D., &c., C.M.G., <i>Act. Gov.</i>
1885, Aug.	Lieut.-Gov. Thurston, C.M.G.
1887, Jan.	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
1887, Dec.	W. McGregor, M.D., &c., C.M.G., <i>Act. Gov.</i>
1888, Feb.	Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897, Mar.	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor.

The Attorney-General.

The Receiver-General.

The Commissioner of Lands.

W. S. Carew, *Resident Commissioner, Colo East.*

James Stewart, C.M.G., *Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

W. L. Allardyce, *Native Commissioner.*

M. T. Dods, *Clerk,*

Legislative Council.

The Governor.

Official Members :

The Chief Justice.

The Asst. Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Receiver-General.

The Chief Medical Officer.

The Commissioner of Lands.

Unofficial Members :

John Hill, James Murray, Alex. M. T. Duncan,

James M. Borron, Robert E. Donaldson, and

Richard D. Bentley, Esq.

Clerk, A. Langton (Acting).

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., 2,200l.

Private Secretary, F. R. S. Baxendale, 200l.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Asst. Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General, James Stewart, C.M.G. 600l.

1st Clerk, Arthur Langton, 250l.

2nd Clerk, H. A. Smallwood, 200l. (Despatch. Clerk, 50l.).

3rd Clerk, A. Montgomerie, 150l., and 25l. as Clerk, Board of Health.

Clerk, E. A. Goddhill, 100l.

Auditor, J. O. Forth, 370l.

Chief Clerk, R. H. Kirkwood, 250l.

Clerk, H. Ewies, 100l.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER-GENERAL.

Receiver-General and Commissioner of Stamps, James Stewart, C.M.G.

Accountant, R. Scott, 350l.

Cashier for Immigration Accounts, William Gibb, 275l.

Clerk of Native Accounts and Native Taxes, G. A. F. W. Beaucherc, 250l.

Clerk, Richard Rankine, 125l.

Collector of Customs, and President of Marine Board, J. K. M. Ross, 400l.

1st Clerk and Comparing Officer, and Secretary of Marine Board, W. O. Groom, 270l., and 25l. as Secretary to Marine Board.

2nd Clerk and Bond Keeper and Custodian of Powder Magazine, T. Thomson, 260l.

Boarding Officers, Sura, Geo. Gardiner, 220l., R. Bentley, 200l., and J. March, 100l.

Sub-Collector of Customs, Levuka, Edgar C. Turner 270l., and 25l. as Deputy-Commissioner of Water Supply.

Boarding Officer, Leslie Johnston, 175l.

Harbour Master, Levuka, W. W. Wilson, 100l., and 25l. as Marine Board Surveyor, and 25l. as Customs Officer.

Harbour Master, Sura, C. Wooley, 275l.

Master S.S. "Clyde" and Assistant Pilot, Sura, J. Callaghan, 216l.

Inspectors of Native Plantations—

R. M. Wilson, 300l., W. C. Reay, 200l., H. Monckton, 100l., R. M. Booth, 50l., George Wright, 50l., C. R. Swayne, 25l., N. Chalmers, 50l., S. Smith, 50l.

Receivers of Native Taxes, J. D. W. Vaughan, 50l. and W. W. Wilson, 50l.

GOVERNMENT STORE.

Government Storekeeper, J. D. W. Vaughan, 275l.
Clerk, Robert Stokes-Beagley, 100l.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Agent-General of Immigration, John Forster, 350l.

Accountant, Alex. Gray, 150l.

Inspector of Immigrants and Native Labourers, A. R. Coates, 250l., J. Harper, 250l., and W. E. Russell, 200l.

Superintendent, Polynesian Depot, H. T. Milne, 50l. and quarters.

Clerks and Hindustani Interpreters, J. W. Davidson. 225l.; H. M. Michael, 150l.

Emigration Agent (Calcutta), A. C. Stewart, 500l.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS, AND WORKS.

Commissioner of Lands and Works and Crown Surveyor, John Berry, 500l.

Staff Surveyor, G. Moore, 350l.

Clerk, R. C. H. Irvine, 100l.

Foreman of Works, C. Hansen, 240l.

Works Overseer, C. Crapp, 200l.

Curator, Botanic Station, D. Yecoward, 165l.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Postmaster, L. J. Walker, 300l. and quarters

Clerk and Accountant, H. P. St. Julian, 200l.

Clerk, J. Stuart, 100l.
Postmaster, Lecuka, E. C. Turner, 30l.
Clerk to ditto, F. C. Gallagher, 150l.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer, B. G. Corney, 600l.
Medical Officers, F. J. Pound, 450l., and 50l. allowance for house rent; G. W. A. Lynch, H. N. Joynt, M. I. Finucane, W. A. H. Keith, A. H. Hallen, and L. Roberts, 300l., and quarters, or 50l. allowance.
Chief Warder, Public Lunatic Asylum, and Manager of Cemetery, Norman Smith, 170l., with quarters and board.
Sura Hospital, Steward, E. E. De Mole, 100l. Associate Nurse, Miss L. Lees, 75l. Staff Nurse, Miss M. Anderson, 35l. Probationer Nurse, Miss E. Austin, 15l., and quarters and board.
Accountant, Sura Hospital, W. Gibb, 50l.
Dispenser, Asaeli Tamanitoakula, 25l., and quarters and board.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles (acting), Mark T. Dods, 300l.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, 900l., and 300l. from High Commission Funds.
Registrar of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates, John Langford, 400l., and 50l. from High Commission Funds.
Attorney-General, John Symonds Udal, 500l., and private practice; Clerk, W. Scott, 150.
Commissioner of Rotumah, H. E. Leece, 350l.
Commissioner of Colo East and Stipendiary Magistrate, Rewa, W. S. Carew, 450l.
Commissioner of Colo West and Stipendiary Magistrate, Ba, S. F. Marriott, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance for Yasawas. Assistant Resident Commissioner Colo West and Stipendiary Magistrate, (vacant) 200l. Clerk to Stipendiary Magistrate, Ba, E. G. Woolcott, 120l.
Commissioner, Colo North, and Stipendiary Magistrate, Ra, A. B. Joske, 325l.
Stipendiary Magistrates, H. Hunter, 400l.; C. R. Swayne (on leave, J. McOwan, acting), Wm. Sutherland, W. J. F. Hopkins, R. M. Booth, and F. R. S. Baxendale, Hugh Monckton, Nath. Chalmers, 300l. each, and F. Spence, 300l. and 50l. provisional allowance, and quarters; S. Smith, 100l.
Superintendent of Police, C. A. Francis, 250l., and quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, Thos. Molloy, 85l.
Sheriff, C. A. Francis, 100l. and fees.
Superintendent of Prisons, H. T. Milne, 250l.
Gaoler, Sura, F. Sabben, 200l.
Warder, F. Reid, 180l.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner for Native Affairs, W. L. Allardyce, 450l.
Assistant to the Native Commissioner and Clerk Native Regulation Board, S. Smith (acting), 75l.
Assistant ditto in Law, C. R. Swayne (J. McOwan, acting), 25l.
Native Lands Commissioner, David Wilkinson, 300l.
Surveyor to Native Lands Commission, T. Keaney, 250l.
Clerks, T. Laurie, 125l.; Ratu Kadavalevu, 50l., and ration allee, 20l.; Ratu Tevita Toganivalu, 25l., and ration allee, 20l., with quarters.

13 Roko Tuis, or Native Administrators of Provinces, and one Assistant, with salaries varying from 100l. to 340l.

There are also 172 Bulis, or Administrators of Districts, and a number of other native officers with small salaries.

Armed Native Constabulary.

Commandant, C. A. Francis, 50l.
Deputy-Commandant at Fort Carnarvon, S. F. Marriott.
Ditto, Colo North, A. B. Joske, 25l.
European Officer, Ditto, R. Griffiths, 150l.
Sergeant-Major, George Wright, 150l.
Senior Native Officer, E. Peli Vakacaracarn, 30l., quarters and rations.

Printing Office.

Government Printer, E. J. March, 400l.
Machinist, E. H. Rolfe, 220l.
Compositors, E. J. Burke and F. de Frey, 110l.; M. Fernando and H. Lobendahn, 80l. to 90l.
Bookbinder, W. Kingston, 150l.

Foreign Consuls.

German Empire.—Paul Hoerder, Levuka.
Norway.—George Smith.
United States of America.—Vice-Commercial Agent, B. Morris, Levuka.
Italy.—Consular Agent, Alessandro Martelli, Levuka.

THE GAMBIA.

Situation and Area.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The town of Bathurst, 13° 24' N. lat., 16° 36' W. long., is situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The Colony on the river Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreca, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island, situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 153 miles distant from the latter. This island forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the *upper* and *lower* river. The total area of the Colony proper is about 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey).

History.

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants in Exeter to trade with the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed for this. It was not successful, and another established two years later also failed. In 1664 a fort was built on the island, now known as Fort James.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade (1807) till 1816, when a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary by British merchants from Senegal.

The right of trade was abandoned to England by France in the treaty of 1783, with the exception of a French factory which was subsequently established at Albreda on the north bank of the river. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendic for gum, which was retained by England. These two exceptional rights were exchanged in 1857.

From 1807 the settlement was subject to the Government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it by Act of Parliament in 1821, till in 1843 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, and continued to be so under the charter of the 19th December, 1874, until it was made a separate Government in 1888.

McCarthy's Island was purchased in 1823; the Ceded Mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826 and 1832; St. Mary's Island was ceded in 1827; and British Combo was granted by the King of Combo in various cessions in 1840, 1850, and 1855.

Industry.

The principal productions of the settlement and of the adjoining districts are ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, corn, palm kernels, indiarubber, wax, and native "pagans" or country cloths. With the exception of the weaving of cotton into native cloths called pagans, the manufacture of vegetable oils, boat building, and some brick making, there are no manufacturing industries in the country.

A considerable entrepôt trade is done with the French settlements and the adjoining coast districts, in cotton goods, spirits, tobacco, rice, cola nuts, and hardware. In 1896 cotton goods to the value of 26,625*l.* were imported, 447,357 *lbs.* of tobacco, value 5,703*l.*; 580,501 *lbs.* of cola nuts, value 21,571*l.*; 20,420 gals. of spirits of various kinds, value 2,086*l.*; 14,014 gals. of wine, value 1,821*l.*; 1,437 cwt. of sugar, value 1,430*l.*; 847 tons of salt, value 854*l.*; 575 barrels of gunpowder, value 1,075*l.*; and 25,241 cwt. of rice, value 10,380*l.* The quantities and values of the principal exports in 1896 were: ground nuts, 12,107 tons, value 69,595*l.*; rubber, 503,235 *lbs.*, value 29,670*l.*; palm kernels, 154 tons, value 969*l.*; wax, 98,306 *lbs.*, value 3,655*l.*; and 1,448 hides, value 191*l.* Most of the exports go to France, but half of the imports come from England. Bathurst is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1896, 114 vessels registered, of 1,993 tons in the aggregate. The ground nut is the staple product of the Settlement. It is planted in June, and reaped in November, and largely exported to the South of Europe for the extraction of oil. The industry began in 1845, reached its climax in 1858, and has since declined, owing to the competition of other oil materials.

Relations with the Interior.

Since the delimitation of the boundary of the Protectorate by the Anglo-French Commissioners in 1891, steps have been taken to bring the inhabitants of the Protectorate gradually into closer relationship with the Government of the Colony. An Order-in-Council, issued on the 23rd of November, 1893, provided for the establishment of Her Majesty's jurisdiction within the Protectorate, and since then an Ordinance has been passed providing for the establishment of magistrates and also native courts.

Travelling Commissioners regularly, during the eight months of dry weather, travel through the Protectorate on both banks of the river for 120 miles, and in Kommo and Fogni. These parts of the Protectorate are gradually getting more under the immediate control of the Government. A "yard" or "hut" tax, which will average about 4*s.* per annum for a family, has been recently imposed in the Protectorate.

Stipends are paid and frequent presents made to the more influential chiefs, in return for their services in preserving peace and keeping the trade routes open.

In the early part of the year 1881 an expedition was made under the command of Dr. Gouldsbury, Administrator, for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the upper river as a highway for trade between the coast and the interior, and of reaching Timbo, the capital of the extensive Fouta Jallon country. From thence the expedition returned to the coast at Sierra Leone, its report showing that but little extension of trade could be hoped for.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is that of the Latin Union; there is no Colonial coinage and no note issue. A Government savings bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st Dec., 1895, 2,565*l.* deposited by 138 depositors, in 1896, 1,388*l.* deposited by 154 depositors, but there are no private banks.

Education.

The schools, which are wholly in the hands of the several denominations, receive grants in aid. There is one Anglican school, 8 Mohammedan, 3 Wesleyan, and 2 Roman Catholic, with about 1,400 scholars in all. Education is not compulsory, and fees are charged.

Means of Communication.

The Liverpool mail steamers call every fortnight, and there is also communication *via* Dakar with Bordeaux. Four telegraph cables place Bathurst in communication with Europe and West Africa. There are no railways, internal telegraphs, or metalled roads, save one from Bathurst to Cape St. Mary 7½ miles across the Oyster Creek Bridge, which connects the island of St. Mary with the mainland of British Combo. Horses will live, and the river forms an unrivalled highway for 250 miles. A Government steamer now runs weekly to and from McCarthy's Island, stopping at intermediate places, carrying 1st-class passengers at 2*d.* per mile and deck passengers at 1*d.* per mile, letters at 1*d.* each, and affording freight and towage according to a fixed tariff.

The postage of letters to the United Kingdom is 2½*d.* per ½ oz., to the rest of Europe, United States, and West Africa. There is no internal post.

Postal Statistics.

	England.	Other Countries.
Letters received from	7,709	13,627
" despatched to	6,507	11,054
Books received from ...	13,231	2,960
" despatched to ...	959	1,512

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is fairly healthy during the dry season. The mean temperature is 82°, the annual range being from 60° to 104°. The rainfall is about 59 inches, the rainy season being from June to October, and the cool Harmattan from November to February.

The inhabitants are mostly of the negro race, the chief tribes being the Jollofs, Mandingoes, and Jolahs. There are about 50 Europeans resident in the colony, out of a population, in 1881, of 14,150, and 14,266 in 1891. The town of Bathurst contains about 6,000 inhabitants. The population probably remains stationary, but the returns are not considered very reliable.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	13,453	23,920	78,900	117,436
1888	20,985	21,358	119,133	193,511
1889	26,244	20,251	128,014	198,911
1890	30,573	22,758	149,968	221,686
1891	31,038	27,697	149,951	216,735
1892	30,978	28,740	151,672	217,424
1893	31,898	38,143	162,401	228,706
1894	23,798	31,640	183,317	229,702
1895	20,560	28,867	150,871	188,196
1896	26,172	25,301	151,987	231,625

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	31,234	14,208	35,358	80,800
1888	53,219	17,225	32,623	103,067
1889	91,611	27,199	71,357	190,167
1890	75,444	22,634	45,391	143,469
1891	84,798	30,377	45,954	161,129
1892	83,521	31,476	54,976	169,973
1893	82,967	27,250	56,293	166,510
1894	72,893	20,304	37,152	130,349
1895	51,068	17,399	28,932	97,399
1896	57,568	19,987	32,769	110,324

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	27,730	3,706	55,497	86,933
1888	27,514	7,522	83,152	118,188
1889	16,522	857	189,985	207,364
1890	26,196	8,465	129,712	164,373
1891	37,522	6,583	135,977	180,052
1892	34,130	1,631	136,436	172,197
1893	21,427	2,852	180,442	204,721
1894	24,630	3,619	120,894	149,143
1895	33,999	994	58,544	93,537
1896	41,022	1,757	74,202	116,981

Customs revenue in 1893—26,946*l.*; 1894—19,370*l.*; 1895—14,357*l.*; 1896—18,625*l.*

Administrators.

- 1843 H. P. Seagram.
- 1843 E. Norcott.
- 1844 C. FitzGerald.
- 1847 R. G. McDonnell.
- 1852 A. E. Kennedy.
- 1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
- 1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
- 1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.
- 1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
- 1873 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
- 1875 Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.
- 1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
- 1884 C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.
- 1886 J. S. Hay, C.M.G.
- 1888 Gilbert T. Carter, C.M.G.
- 1891 R. B. Llewellyn, C.M.G.

(c)

Executive Council

The Administrator, *President*.
The Treasurer.
The Chief Magistrate.
The Collector of Customs.
Henry Reeve.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, *President*.
The Treasurer
The Chief Magistrate
The Collector of Customs } *Official Members.*
Unofficial Members, S. J. Forster and H. C. Goddard.
Clerk, (vacant).

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, Sir R. B. Llewellyn, K.C.M.G., 1,200*l.*, 300*l.* duty allowance, and table allowance 120*l.* per annum.
Governor's Confidential Clerk, A. K. Withers, 250*l.*, and quarters.
2nd Clerk, I. H. Johnson, 60*l.*, and 25*l.* as *Interpreter*.
Local Auditor, R. C. Granum.
Assistant Auditor, (vacant).
Clerk for Audit Duties, S. F. N'dil (acting), 65*l.*
Government Printer, J. T. Coker, 90*l.*
Assistant ditto, F. T. Wilton, 30*l.*
Treasurer, H. M. B. Griffith, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, quarters, and 60*l.* duty allowance.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, S. D. A. Coker, 175*l.* to 200*l.*
Assistant Clerk, S. F. N'jie, 65*l.*
Junior Clerk, A. A. Thomas, 36*l.*
Postmaster, R. H. Syrett (acting), 110*l.*
Clerk, I. G. McCarthy, 50*l.*
Collector of Customs, T. E. Peirce, 400*l.*, quarters, and 60*l.* duty allowance.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, S. J. Auber, 175*l.* to 200*l.*
2nd Clerk, Customs, J. C. Chapman, 65*l.*
Tide Surveyor and Quarantine Officer, J. Dougan, 200*l.*, and 25*l.* commutation of fees.
Senior Landing Waiter and Locker, J. N. O. Wilhelm, 95*l.*
2nd ditto ditto, J. A. Savage, 55*l.*
3rd Landing Waiter, J. G. Joof, 30*l.*
Colonial Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, Henry Reeve, 500*l.*, and quarters, or 50*l.* for rent.
Foreman of Works, G. M. N'jie, 70*l.*
Clerk, T. J. Carew, 65*l.* (of which 10*l.* is personal).
Storekeeper, Timekeeper, and Office Assistant, John C. Fye, 60*l.* per annum.
Colonial Surgeon, R. M. Forde, 400*l.*, house allowance, 50*l.*, forage, 2*s.* 3*d.* per diem.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, C. R. Chichester, 300*l.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*, forage allowance.
Dispenser, George Spilsbury, 100*l.*, and residence.
Chief Magistrate (vacant).
Registrar, W. C. Cates, 55*l.*
Clerk of Courts, W. C. Cates, 155*l.*
Assistant Clerk of Courts, S. C. King, 75*l.*
Inspector of Prisons, Joseph Brown, 50*l.*
Gaoler, M. J. W. Rocks, 120*l.*
Superintendent of Civil Police, Joseph Brown, 300*l.*, 50*l.* duty allowance, and quarters.
Assistant Superintendent, G. H. Sangster, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Manager, British Combo, G. J. Thomas, 120*l.*
Travelling Commissioners, J. H. Ozanne, C.M.G., C. Sitwell, 400*l.* each, Percy Wainwright, 300*l.* (one vacancy), and 10*s.* per diem travelling allowance.
Curator, Botanical Station, W. Haydon, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and forage allowance of 2*s.* 3*d.* per diem.

*Gort. Steamer, Chief Engineer and Master, Thos. Bramley, 300l., and allowance 50l.
Engineer, H. Kelly, 200l., and allowance 50l.
Inspector of Schools, M. J. Marke, 50l.*

Foreign Consuls.

*Belgium, J. Topp, Vice-Consul.
United States, H. C. Goddard, Vice-Consul.
France, J. Guiraud, Consular-Agent.
Portugal, C. J. Tugman, Consul.*

Quarters for officers are not furnished in this Colony.

GIBRALTAR.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, in N. lat $36^{\circ} 6' 30''$, and W. long. $5^{\circ} 21' 12''$. It consists of a long high mountain called "The Rock," and a very flat sandy plain to the north of it raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, and called the North Front. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is $\frac{2}{3}$ miles, and its greatest breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Its area is $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

History.

The rock of Gibraltar, the Mons Calpe of the ancients, remained under the dominion of the Moors until the 15th century, when it was incorporated with the Spanish kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British forces under Sir George Rooke, 24th July, 1704, and was ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was successfully defended by Gen. Eliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) in the great siege of 1779-1783.

General Description.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. The eastern and northern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the sea and the sandy plain known as the North Front, which lies between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Línea; from the northern end the Rock runs along southward like a knife edge to the ancient site of O'Hara's Tower, from which it slopes gradually till it terminates in a perpendicular cliff about 100 feet high at the water's edge at Europa; these cliffs are continued along the western face to the New Mole, beyond which the fortress is protected by artificial ramparts. Behind these latter lies the larger portion of the town, covering an area of only $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, but it is not unhealthy. Between this part of the town and the southern portion is a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda. The civil population in the southern part of the town is confined to the east and south-east of the New Mole, the remainder of the southern portion of the Rock being entirely taken up with barracks, hospitals, &c., for the Military and the Navy.

Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and coaling station by shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port. Extensive works for an enclosed harbour are now in progress

for the Admiralty, and also for the construction of three graving docks.

The northern end of the harbour is to be enclosed by a mole, built at the joint cost of the Imperial Government and the Colony, by which greatly increased facilities for coaling merchant ships and for landing and shipping cargo will be afforded. The works on this part of the harbour were begun in 1897.

About 450 persons are employed in tobacco manufactories, and about 1,200 in the coal depôts. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1896, 30 vessels, of together 5,171 tons. No statistics of imports or exports are taken.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, duties upon wine, spirits, and beer, and a few licence duties.

There is no executive council nor any legislative body. The Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercises by himself all the functions of government and legislation. The management of the drainage, water supply, &c., is in the hands of a nominated body, called the Sanitary Commissioners. Their receipts for 1896 were 1,680,109 pesetas, and their expenditure 1,649,972 pesetas, and their debt on the 31st of Dec., 1896, 2,095,500 pesetas.

There is a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, which has taken over the business of the late Mr. J. Saccone.

A Government savings bank was founded in 1882, and had on 31st Dec., 1896, 4,493,089 pes. deposited by 3,970 depositors. The legal tender currency is that of Spain, and public accounts are kept in it.

There is daily postal communication with England by way of Spain and France. Rates of postage: letters 25 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., newspapers 10 c. The internal postage rate is 10 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are also branch post offices worked by the Gibraltar postal administration at Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Sati, Mazagan Mogador and Fez in Morocco, and direct telegraphic communication with Spain, and by cables to Tangier, Malta, Lisbon, and Cadiz.

Postal Statistics.

	Internal.	External.	
		Received.	For-warded.
Letters and postcards	30,836	686,932	713,577
Newspapers	11,804	411,216	81,848
Books and samples ...	—	62,764	20,124
Parcels	—	13,074	6,107

Education is not compulsory. There are fourteen elementary poor schools subsidised by Government, the number of scholars on the rolls being 1,656 in 1896. The schools are chiefly managed by the clergy of the different denominations, and small fees are charged.

Defence.

As an important naval station, Gibraltar is strongly fortified, the whole area forming one large citadel. There is a permanent garrison of about 5,000 men. The naval establishment numbers at present about 250, but is being increased. The Admiralty are constructing large dry docks, and works to provide an enclosed harbour are being rapidly pushed forward.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.	SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	1,400,144	1,328,990	8,541,370	10,499,851
1888	1,481,571	1,326,525	10,123,006	11,986,032
1889	1,591,853	1,439,872	10,338,132	12,515,850
1890	1,561,542	1,476,078	9,542,035	11,488,693
1891	1,528,417	1,572,128	8,606,413	10,665,744
1892	1,418,385	1,804,587	6,767,965	8,753,175
1893	1,522,980	1,460,148	7,089,467	9,248,019
1894	1,580,419	1,516,375	7,595,769	9,841,007
1895	1,548,201	1,385,275	7,322,549	9,078,256
1896	1,581,785	1,508,705	6,718,821	8,660,931

The Customs revenue in 1896 was 295,773 pes.

Population (exclusive of military).

Census, 1881, 18,381; Census, 1891, 19,100; estimate, 1896, 20,658.

Governor, General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 125,000 pes.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major Fletcher, R.A.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Biddulph, R.A.; Lieut. F. G.C.M. Morgan, S.W.B.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, H. M. Jackson, C.M.G., 25,000 pes. and free house.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. C. King, 9,085 pes., and 1,270 pes. as Secretary to Board of Health.

Chief Clerk, J. Porral, 6,250 pes., and 1,500 pes. for translating and interpreting.

1st-Class Clerk, E. P. Griffin, 6,250 pes.

3rd-Class Clerk, J. Bruzon, 2,875 pes.

Crown Property Department.

Chief Commissioner, the Colonial Secretary.

Commissioner, A. Porral, 7,000 pes.

Clerk, R. Giraldi, 4,500 pes.

Revenue Department.

Captain of the Port, Captain Barnes-Laurence, R.N., £370, free house, and fees from Board of Trade.

Chief Clerk and Cashier, A. Podesta, 7,000 pes. (and 30l. for collecting lighthouse dues).

1st-Class Clerk, R. H. Pogue, 6,250 pes. (and 300 pes. as Registrar of Marine Court).

2nd-Class Clerks, F. Planelló, 4,625 pes. (and 630 pes. as clerk to Registrar of Shipping); J. Gareze, 4,375 pes., and J. B. Triay, 4,250 pes.; and one supplementary clerk.

Public Works.

Colonial Engineer, Lt.-Col. Purcell, R.E. (acting), pes. 2,500, and pes. 1,250, for forage allowance.

Clerk of Works, F. Robson, 8,000 pes.

Third-Class Clerk, H. Maxted, 3,125 pes.

Audit (under the Comptroller and Auditor-General). Local Auditor and Sanitary Auditor, W. D. Bathurst, 10,000 pes.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, S. H. Gatty, 32,500 pes.

Attorney-General, A. W. Fawkes, Q.C., 23,750 pes.

Clerk to the Attorney-General, A. Bosano, 6,250 pes.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., E. M. Hutton, 15,000 pes.

Assistant Registrar, A. Sanchez, 7,500 pes.

Marshal and Interpreter Supreme Court, T. J. Vecchio, 5,265 pes.

Clerks in the Supreme Court (third class), J. Discombe, 3,250 pes., and one supplementary clerk.

Police Magistrate, A. M. Coll, 15,000 pes., and 1,250 pes. for forage allowance, and 1,500 pes. as Inspector of Schools.

Clerk to Magistrates, A. M. Requena, pes. 4,375 and pes. 600 allowance.

Clerk in Police Magistrate's Office (3rd class), R. F. King, 3,750 pes.

Chief of Police, J. Bennett, 9,000 to 11,250 pes., and 1,250 pes. for horse allowance as Supervisor of Markets.

Coroner, G. F. Cornwell, Q.C., 1,500 pes.

Registrar of Births, &c., J. H. Imossi, 1,250l. pes.

Postmistress and Supt. of Telegraph, Miss Creswell, 16,452 pes., and 3,000 pes. lodging allowance.

Chief Clerk, J. H. Imossi, 6,250 pes.

3rd-Class Clerk, J. S. Coll, 3,625 pes.; and W. B. Edwards, 3,000 pes., and two supplementary clerks.

Telegraph and Savings Bank Clerks.

1st Clerk, A. Bosano, 4,625 pes.

2nd ditto, J. Shakery, 2,875 pes.

3rd ditto, J. Chipulina, 2,500 pes.

4th ditto, T. Chipulina, 1,750 pes.

Board of Sanitary Commissioners (under Ordinance, 1893).

Official Members:—Col. W. H. Rathborne, R.E. (Chairman), Principal Medical Officers (ex officio), Edward M. Hutton, and Staff Surgeon H. E. Marsh, R.N.

Unofficial Members:—C. Rugeroni, Y. Bergel, J. A. Patron, I. Levy.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Bishop, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.

Civil Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon D. S. Govett, M.A.

Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic, The Right Rev. G. Canilla, D.D., Bishop of Lystra.

Chief Military and Naval Officers.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major Fletcher, R.A.

Major-General, Sir F. Carrington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel H. L. Dundas, (Chief Staff Officer).

Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-General J. B. Richardson.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Colonel, W. H. Bath, borne.

Senior Naval Officer, Capt. J. A. T. Bruce, R.N., A.D.C.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Markwick.

Principal Medical Officer (Military), Surgeon-Colonel W. A. Catherwood.

Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. F. Sadlier, M.A.

Chief Naval Engineer, Fleet Engineer, G. A. Haddy, R.N.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, C. Rugeroni.

Austria-Hungary, H. Schott.

Belgium, M. Y. Bergel.

Bolivia, J. Garesse.

Brazil, A. Onetti.

Central America, I. da Costa Freire.

Chili, J. Abrines.

Columbia, F. Gonzalez.

Costa Rica, A. Carrara.

Denmark, C. W. Mathiasen.

Dominica, A. Gomez.

Ecuador, Dr Rodriguez Lopez (Vice-Consul).

France, E. Neuville.

Germany, F. Schott.
Greece, M. J. Coll.
Guatemala, H. Cavanna.
Hawaii, H. Schott.
Holland, J. A. Patron.
Italy, E. Bonelli.
Liberia, F. Bassadone.
Mexico, J. da Costa Freire.
Morocco,
Paraguay, J. Garese.
Peru, L. F. Imossi.
Portugal, J. da Costa de Moraes.
Russia, L. M. O. Power (Vice-Consul).
Siam, H. Schott.
Spain, J. Morphy.
 „ A. Berea (Vice-Consul).
Sweden and Norway,
Turkey, C. T. Hutcheson.
U. S. of America, H. J. Sprague.
Uruguay, A. Corsi.
Venezuela, F. Vasquez (Vice-Consul).

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Situation, Area, and Native Tribes.

The Gold Coast is the name given to that portion of Upper Guinea, between 3° W. long. and 1° 10' E. long., and is bounded on the West by the French settlements of Assinie, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland.

The country is inhabited by a large number of native tribes more or less independent of each other, but with similar customs and forms of government. Each tribe has its own head chief or king, and every town or village of the tribe a chief. The chiefs form the king's council, and assist him in dealing with matters affecting the general welfare of the tribe. The succession both to the king's and chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority, and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal coast tribes are the following:—Appollonia, Ahanta, Chama, Kommenda, Elmina, Cape Coast or Fantii, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Accra, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Allao. Some of these, on account of tribal differences are split up into divisions more or less independent of each other, and as education and civilization spread, a tendency to further disintegration develops itself.

In the interior the principal tribes are:—Aowin, upper and lower Wassaw, Sehwii, upper and lower Denkersa, Tchufu, Assin, Esse Kuma, Edjumako, eastern and western Akim, Akwapim, eastern and western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Kwahu, Atabubu, Shai, Ningo, Krikor, and Anum.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into fourteen districts, each presided over by a commissioner, who besides performing judicial duties as magistrate, is the Chief Executive Officer of the district. The headquarters of each district with two exceptions, are on the coast.

The districts are known by the following names:—Wassaw, Axim, Dixcove, Chama, Elmina, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Accra, Pram

Pram, Ada, Kwitta, Volta River, Krepi and Kwahu.

History.

It is generally accepted that the Gold Coast, with the adjacent territories bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered by French navigators in the fourteenth century. The first really historic accounts that are extant of the Gold Coast are dated 1366, when a company was formed at Rouen, to trade with West Africa. Thirty years later the French established themselves in force at a place which they named La Mine, now called Elmina, and built there a large castle, the towers and bastions of which are still well preserved. The Rouen Company remained predominant on the Coast for nearly a century, when their trade failed, and they finally abandoned it.

The fame of the wealth of the Gold Coast attracted a large number of adventurers of all nations to the Gulf of Guinea, and during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a vast number of factories were established at various points along the seaboard, and the trade of the coast was eagerly disputed by the French, Portuguese, Danes, English, Bradenburghers, Dutch and Swedes, who dotted the whole coast line with formidable forts, erected to defend their commerce.

In 1672 an English company was formed, called the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Sekundi, Kommenda, Anamabu, Winneba, Accra, and Whyda, besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence. It was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. This company, which received an annual subsidy from the Government, suffered by the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, and was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements. The fort at Whyda was abandoned.

In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Ensimankao, where on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and with a Government subsidy of only 4,000*l.* a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, and a Lieut.-Governor appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of

1886.



Native Affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

In 1850, the Danish forts at Christiansborg, Tessi, Ningbo, Ada, and Kitta were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000*l.*, the Danish Protectorate, which included the country inhabited by the Shais, Krobos (Eastern and Western), Akims (Eastern and Western), Akwapims, Akwamus, and Krepis being at the same time transferred.

In 1852 a large meeting of the native chiefs (afterwards known as the "Legislative Assembly") agreed to pay a poll tax in exchange for British protection. This tax gradually fell in arrears, and was abandoned, though some was received up to 1861.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements there had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as, the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports. A partition of the coast was therefore effected by a Convention which came into force on the 1st of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. The Dutch acquired Dixcove, Appolonia, Sekundi, and Kommenda; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Berraku, Appam, Kormantine, and Mori. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland the protectorate over the two Wassaus, Appolonia, Tchuful, and Denkera.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast; and by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. Before the Convention was ratified, an assurance was first sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina, and the forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872.

Relations with Ashanti.

Ashanti is inhabited by a large number of confederated tribes, the principal of which are the Bekwais, Juabins, Kokofus, Kumasis, Daniassis, Mampons, Nsutas, Nkwantas, Dadiassis, Olinus, and Adjisus. Each tribe has its own king, but from time immemorial the King of Kumasi has been recognized as the King paramount of the Confederation. As King paramount, he succeeds to what is known as the "golden stool," and is installed by the Kings of Bekwai, Juabin, and Kokofu, the ceremony of entoolment lasting several weeks, and being observed by the performance of native customs, which in times past consisted largely in the sacrifice of slaves.

On 9th Dec., 1872, the King of Ashanti, despatched from Kumasi an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. His army crossed the Pra on the 29th of January, 1873, and spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunkwa, and again in June at Jukwa, and then attacked the fortress of Elmina, where it was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all under the command of the late Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing.

After this the war languished for some time, until the late Captain, afterwards Sir John Glover, was commissioned to repair to the eastern dis-

tricts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. At the same time Sir Garnet, now Viscount, Wolseley, was despatched with troops to the Gold Coast. The British troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Pra not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolseley, by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops, and seamen and Marines, had been driving the enemy towards the Pra, which they crossed in the end of November. The white troops landed towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and his headquarters crossed the Pra on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolseley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Kumasi. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted Kumasi and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Hausas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Kumasi. On the 13th messengers sent by the King concluded a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fommana, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Kofi. By the Treaty of Fommana the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Pra, to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold, and to respect the independence of the Adansis, a tribe inhabiting the country between Pra and that of the powerful Ashanti tribe of Bekwai. King Kofi Kari-Kari was deposed, and was succeeded by King Mensah, who, in his turn, was deposed in 1881.

Early in 1881 fresh troubles broke out with Ashanti, the affair having at one time a serious aspect. Awusu, a prince of Gaman, who was also connected with the Ashanti Royal family, escaped from Kumasi, where he had been kept under surveillance, to Elmina. He was followed by Ashanti ambassadors, demanding that he should be at once sent back. These envoys brought with them the golden axe, an emblem which was considered by the Government to be a threat of war. The demand was of course refused, and preparations were commenced by Lieut.-Governor (now Sir Brandford) Griffith for the defence of the Protectorate. Reinforcements from the West India Regiments at Sierra Leone and the West Indies were despatched, a small Naval Brigade was landed, and early in March Sir Samuel Rowe, who had just been appointed Governor, arrived. About the same time Ashanti messengers were sent to deny that any threat of war had been intended. The force in the Colony now consisted of about 1,200 men of the W.I. Regiments and Hausa Police. In April the Ashanti ambassadors were received by the Governor at Prasu, and eventually an apology from them, together with 2,900 ounces of gold as an indemnity, was accepted. The gold axe was sent home as a present to the Queen.

After an interregnum of about two years, during which period much trouble and disturbance of trade was occasioned through intrigues designed to replace Kari-Kari upon "The Stool," Kwaku Dua was elected king in April, 1884, but he died June, 1884.

After the death of Kwaku Dua II dissension broke out among the confederated tribes. The Kokofus and Juabins fought against each other, the latter were driven out of the country, a large number finding an asylum within the Protectorate, and being located at Konforodua, where they have built a town and still reside. Dissensions also arose as to the succession to Kwaku. The Kokofus, Mampons, Nsutas, Nkwantas and Dadiassis favoured the claims of Acheri Boanda, while the Kumasis, Bekwais, Ofinsus and Adjisus advocated those of Prempeh. Wars ensued, resulting in great loss of life and injury to trade, and Captains Lonsdale and Barnett were therefore sent to Ashanti to endeavour to adjust differences, and in April, 1888, Prempeh, whose adherents had gradually driven their adversaries out of the country into the Protectorate, was recognised as king. He took the title of Kwaku Dua III, but was never placed on the Golden Stool in accordance with native custom, and was never therefore actually king of Ashanti. From time to time he made overtures to the kings of the fugitive tribes with a view to their return to Ashanti, but the principal condition, namely, that he should be recognized as king paramount and placed on the Golden Stool, was not acceptable and the proposals fell through.

In 1894 Prempeh, having successfully fought against the Nkoranzas who had revolted against his rule, threatened to attack the Attabulus who had been given protection in 1890. This attack was averted by the despatch of a force under Sir Francis Scott, and an ultimatum was then sent to Prempeh warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that he should acquiesce in the establishment of a Residency at Kumasi. No definite reply to this suggestion could be obtained, and in 1895 Prempeh sent messengers to England who were not received. A further ultimatum was sent to him in September, to which he was requested to reply by the 31st October. No reply was sent, and a military expedition to Kumasi, to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government, was therefore decided upon. The expedition, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, entered Kumasi without resistance, January, 1896. Prempeh made submission, but, failing to comply with the terms dictated, was brought to the coast as a political prisoner and lodged in Elmina Castle. A Resident was at the same time installed at Kumasi, and thus has commenced an entirely new departure in the relations of the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti.

Constitution.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken for placing the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by letters patent dated the

23rd of January, 1883, and 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Two unofficial members have been appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Order of the Queen in Council of 6th August, 1874, the Legislature was empowered to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as Her Majesty may enjoy in the protected territories.

The Supreme Court of the Colony was a Court of Appeal for Lagos, and also under the West African Order in Council, 1884, but legislation providing for the establishment of separate courts of appeal in each colony was passed in 1888.

Law and Justice.

The law of the colony is the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of Local Ordinances passed at various periods since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892, and civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance passed in 1876.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, Divisional Courts held in different parts of the colony by two puisne judges, and thirteen inferior Courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction presided over by District Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, and decides appeals from the inferior courts in civil matters, while the Chief Justice has a power of revision of the decisions of the Commissioners in criminal cases. Appeals from Divisional Courts are heard by a full court.

Native law is administered in all the Courts, in as far as it is not incompatible with any Statute or Ordinance, and not repugnant to natural justice.

The Ports of St. James at Accra, St. Jago at Elmina, and Cape Coast Castle are utilised as prisons pending the erection of a central prison at Accra.

At Accra convicts are taught trades, remunerative industries are carried on, and the English penal system is carried out in a modified form.

Climate.

The climate is very unhealthy, especially for Europeans. In 1891 the death rate among the non-official European population was 32·7 per 1,000; in 1892, 70·7 per 1,000; in 1893, 64·93 per 1,000; in 1894, 19·6 per 1,000; 59·02 per 1,000 in 1895; and 48·78 per 1,000 in 1896; and among the European officials 30·7 per 1,000 in 1891; 36·3 per 1,000 in 1892; 31·25 per 1,000 in 1893; 33·7 per 1,000 in 1894; 83·33 per 1,000 in 1895; and 60·10 per 1,000 in 1896. No data are at hand for estimating the death rate among the natives. Infant mortality is great. The mean temperature in the shade during the past seven years was, at Accra, 85° F. The average annual rainfall at the same place and during the same period was 17·33 inches. The rainfall varies with the physical configuration of the country, and is very great in Axim and the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wassaw, &c. The "first rains," or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July, the "latter rains" are spread over the months of September and October. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February. It is characterized by a cool wind which is sometimes dry and bracing

but often moist and then very depressing. The climate generally is hot and moist and very malarious.

Domestic Slavery.

Domestic slavery existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa, the slave population consisting partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was mainly an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between his parents, and the consequent *status* of the mother; but there was also a species of slavery called pawning, founded on contract, which arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery was abolished by force of the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, but no attempt had been made to deal with it in the Protectorate, which was not affected by that statute. The harsher usages of slavery were, however, appreciably mitigated by the action of the court of the "judicial assessor to the Native Chiefs" and other magistrates. At the conclusion of the war of 1873-4 the question was taken in hand anew by the newly established Legislative Council at its first meeting, and settled by two ordinances. One of these prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to, the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

Mail and Steamship Service.

A steamer of the British and African Company, or the African Steamship Company, leaves Liverpool every Saturday, calling at Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast and Accra, the length of the voyage to Accra being 21 days. Every alternate Wednesday one of these two companies' steamers leaves Liverpool touching at Madeira and Teneriffe and every port on the West Coast as far as Kwitta, the voyage to Kwitta being timed to occupy 28 days. Every 20 and 21 days steamers of the above two lines leave Hamburg calling at most of the West African ports as far as Kwitta, the voyage to Accra occupying 29 days.

There is a monthly departure from Liverpool of one of the Company's steamers for Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and ports on the South-West Coast as far as Louanda, the journey averaging 41 days. There is also a German line of steamers starting from Hamburg, and a French line starting from Havre, which call at the Gold Coast and other ports.

Internal Communication.

There is no railway in the colony, but in 1893 a survey for a line from Kormantin Bay, about 3 miles west of Saltpond, was commenced, and in 1894 completed as far north as Insuaim, on the left bank of the Birrim River. The question of constructing the railway is under consideration.

The only roads properly so called in the colony are, the road between Accra and Christiansborg, a distance of 2½ miles, the road from the latter place to the Government Sanitarium at Aburi, a distance of 26 miles, the military road

between Cape Coast and Prahsu, a distance of 75 miles, and the road from Cape Coast to Anamaboe, a distance of 12 miles. In addition to these the road from Aburi through Akwapim and Eastern and Western Krobo to Kpong and Akuse, and the road from Chana to Tarkwa (Upper Wassaw) are all under more or less constant Government supervision, and on that account are kept in fair order. The native kings and chiefs who can be induced to keep their bush tracks clear of bush and passable for traders and travellers at all periods of the year are paid 10s. a quarter, per mile, and cutlasses and hatchets are loaned to them by the Government to assist them in the work, but it is only within the immediate vicinity of the several Government stations that the bush-tracks are as a rule in fair order. A European Staff has been appointed, and attached to the Department of the D. P. W. to supervise the maintenance of roads and the construction of new ones, and road overseers have been appointed in several districts.

The principal waterway is the Volta River, which rises in the Kong Mountains, and falls into the sea at Ada, after a course of 200 miles. It is usually navigable for not more than 60 miles, and only for small boats. The Ankobra River is navigable for boats for about 50 miles. The Pra is almost useless as a waterway.

There is no harbour along the whole coast of the colony, and goods and passengers must everywhere be landed in surf-boats through what is often a dangerous surf.

Postal Communication.

The Colony is included in the Postal Union. Foreign money-order and parcel-post systems are in operation between it and the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos and the Niger Coast Protectorate. An inland postal-order system has been introduced for facilitating the exchange of small remittances between the principal stations in the Colony. A tri-weekly postal service is maintained between all the principal stations, a weekly service between the Colony and the French protectorate of Grand Bassam and Assinie, as well as between the sea coast stations and Kumasi in the Hinterland, and a bi-weekly service between the Colony and the German protectorate of Togoland. The number of letters, &c., posted and received in 1896 was 565,148 and 1,948,404 respectively. The rates of postages are as follows:—

	Letters,	Newspapers, Books, Printed Papers, Patterns, and Samples.
	per ½ oz.	per 2 oz.
Within the Colony (By land post)	1d.	1d.
To all parts of the World (excepting places in the interior of Africa served by way of Cape Colony and Natal)	2½d.	per 4 oz. 1d.
Parcels to and from England,	9d. per lb.	
" " Inter-colonial ports	6d. per lb.	
Money Order commission,	2d. on every 10s.	

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Telegraphs were first introduced in 1882, when a line, 2½ miles long, was put up between Accra and Christiansborg. This line was in 1885 extended to Aburi. Lines have since been constructed along the coast from Accra, a distance of 180 miles, to Axim, connecting the coast towns in the

west of the Colony, and also extended as far as the German boundary on the east, a distance of 114 miles, joining the line erected by the German Government from Little Popo and Lome, and connecting the German settlement of Togoland with the telegraph system of the Gold Coast and with cable communication with Europe. In January, 1894, the construction of a line from Ada, at the mouth of the Volta, to Akuse and Kpong, towns of some commercial importance between fifty and sixty miles up the river, was completed, and a line has since been put up from Cape Coast to Prahsu and Kumasi, a distance of 135 miles. The Colony now possesses 515 miles of telegraph lines and twenty-four telegraph offices. Wooden poles were tried at first, but owing to the ravages of the white ant, iron poles were subsequently used, and have now almost entirely replaced them. In 1893 the number of messages forwarded was 60,031, in 1894, 73,776, in 1895, 81,696, and in 1896, 84,730.

A telephone exchange was opened at Accra in 1890, which now provides communication between 23 public and private offices, and Aburi is connected with this exchange. Accra is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Madeira; also with Grand Bassam on the west, and Lagos and Brass, Bonny Cameroons and St. Thomas on the east. It is also connected with the Cape, *via* Kotonu, St. Paul de Louanda, and Mossamedes, there being altogether four cables.

Defence.

Most of the stations along the coast have old forts, but there are no modern fortifications. A colonial armed constabulary force (Hausas) was raised by Captain Glover, R.N. (afterwards Sir John Glover), and Mr. (now Sir Roger Goldsworthy) for service in the Ashanti War of 1873-4, and was known as Glover's Hausas. The establishment is at present 23 European officers, 10 native officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, and 1,300 privates. The organization is military, and the force is available for service in any of the British West African Colonies. It is divided into artillery and infantry, the former armed with 16 7-pounder R.M.L. guns, 4 Maxim, 3 Nordenfolt, 1 Gatling machine gun, 3 4½-howitzers, 3 4½-mortars, and 18 (9-pr. and 24-pr.) rocket troughs.

The infantry are armed with Lee-Metford carbines and sword-bayonets.

Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers.

The establishment of which is at present 18 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, 10 buglers, 240 privates. The force is armed with Martini-Henri carbines and sword-bayonets.

Education.

Elementary education in the Colony is chiefly in the hands of the Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Basel Missionary Societies, which receive annual grants from the Government. The Government has established schools at Accra, Cape Coast, and Insuaim, W. Akim, the two former schools being under the direct supervision of European masters; there are also Government schools in connection with the Hausa Constabulary and Civil Police Forces. The various missions have their schools situated in outlying districts, reaching far into the interior. The Wesleyan Society has, since the close of the Ashanti Expedition, established schools in Kumasi and the neighbourhood, but these are not yet under inspection. A scheme of industrial education is being introduced into the Government

schools at Accra and Cape Coast, and many of the mission schools in the interior have small plantations attached, where the scholars receive instruction in the cultivation of coffee and other native products. The Basel Mission has also established a training school for their teachers at Akropong.

Returns of assisted schools in the Colony:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Grants Earned.
			£ s. d.
Government ...	6	1,328	
Wesleyan...	53	4,985	1,613 17 6
Roman Catholic...	16	2,039	743 6 0
Basel Mission ...	40	2,853	1,043 7 6
Total	115	11,205	3,400 11 0

In addition there are about 100 more schools which do not as yet receive Government support.

Currency and Banking.

The currency and legal tender is British sterling, with Spanish, American, and French gold coins, as fixed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1880. Gold dust was demonetized by Ordinance No. 9 of 1889, but still remains a medium of exchange in the districts of the interior. A number of United States silver half-dollars are in circulation, but are not legal tender. German gold and silver coins circulate in the Trans-Volta districts since the Customs Union. Bronze coins are little used, owing to the dislike to them entertained by the natives. Cowries are still in use, but only for the purchase of articles of little value. Accounts are kept in sterling. The Bank of British West Africa have an establishment at Accra. It commenced business on the 1st January, 1897. In March, 1888, a Government savings bank was established, and had on the 31st December, 1896, a credit of 5,668*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, in the names of 411 depositors. Penny Banks have also been established in the principal schools. The rate of exchange is at par.

Population.

The census returns for 1891 give the population of the Colony and protected territories as 768,882, exclusive of the countries of Kwahu and British Krepi, but the census committee estimate that owing to the great difficulty in getting at the people in the interior parts of the Colony, and to the great reluctance on the part of the natives to be enumerated, an addition of 205,000 should be made to the returns. The estimated population of Kwahu and British Krepi is 500,000, making the probable total population 1,473,882. The chief towns are, Accra (16,276); Cape Coast (11,614); Elmina (10,530); Kwitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Ada.

Trade and Industry.

The staple products of the territories are palm oil, palm kernels, and rubber. The palm does not grow near the coast, and the produce is brought down on the heads of carriers from an area extending forty miles inland, and by canoe down the Volta River from a greater distance. Gold is found in many parts, notably in the Wassaw district, in the north-west of which Tarkwa and Prestea are centres. Unsuccessful management, the distance of four of the mines from the nearest port (Axim), and the lack of a good road, have proved obstacles to

successful mining on a large scale in the past, but much greater energy has been exhibited in mining enterprise since the year 1889, four companies with established plant and staff having been actively at work, and gold to the value of 96,999*l.* was raised and exported in 1893. Steps are now being taken with a view to the construction of a railway from the coast at Takoradi Bay to the Tarquah district, from which in 1896 gold valued at 33,057*l.* was exported. Indiarubber abounds in the interior forests, and is rapidly becoming an important export. Cotton grows wild, but is not cultivated. Small quantities of coffee and ground nuts are grown, and the exports also include monkey skins, kola nuts, ivory, copra, guinea grains; gum, copal, camwood, and beniseed. An export of valuable native woods opened about two years ago promises to be an industry which will largely increase the export trade of the Colony. The quantities and values of the principal exports in 1896 were:—

	value	
	<i>£</i>	
Cola nuts	3,156 pkgs.	33,278
Dye stuffs and substances used in tanning	64,496 lbs.	996
Gold dust	23,940 oz.	10 ack. 2½ tak. 86,186
Guinea grain	26,594 lbs.	194
Gum copal	14,194 lbs.	226
Ivory	6,931 lbs.	1,994
Monkey skins and furs of all sorts	67,722 nos.	8,666
Palm kernels and other nuts for pressing oil therefrom	13,236 tons	86,293
Palm oil	2,394,563 galls.	126,857
Rubber	3,735,439 lbs.	313,817
Timber	6,063,381 ft.	52,233

The trade with Salagha and Ashanti has hitherto been slight, owing to the difficulties of communication and the frequent native wars. Fishing is extensively carried on. There are but few manufactures, and these on the smallest scale. Native cloth is woven, fish is salted and cured, bricks are made, and simple boats built. Gold is worked into native ornaments with some skill. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, hardware, and coöperage. More than three-quarters of the total trade is with the United Kingdom, the rest being with the United States, Germany, Holland, and France.

In April, 1890, a Botanical Station was established at Aburi, where the Government Sanatorium is situated, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea, and a curator from the Royal Gardens, Kew, appointed, the objects in view being to teach the natives the most approved methods of planting, to introduce fresh seed and trees from other tropical countries, and to develop the agricultural resources of the colony and increase the number of its economic exports generally. At present there are some 44 acres planted with cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, jute, spices, eucalypti, and various fruit trees and other plants. These young plants will be for sale to European and native planters and chiefs, and it is intended to apprentice boys from the schools of the colony to the gardening work and ultimately to assist them to start fresh centres in other parts of the colony. A sample of cotton sent home from Christiansborg in December, 1892, was of better quality and obtained a higher price than the average West African cotton. A coffee plantation of the Liberian variety has been established about twelve miles from Cape Coast by a European firm, and promises well.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
1887	122,350	139,443	407,587	554,656
1888	97,807	133,458	420,186	560,025
1889	111,388	125,002	410,278	569,046
1890	156,449	117,899	455,158	643,915
1891	186,021	133,406	546,104	777,169
1892	183,074	158,103	525,106	826,910
1893	201,783	178,935	564,652	830,766
1894	218,261	226,931	695,775	1,006,053
1895	230,976	265,289	744,615	1,013,366
1896	237,460	282,277	729,096	1,103,836

There is no Public Debt.

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1887	267,176	4,666	91,873	363,715
1888	312,565	6,569	112,978	432,112
1889	340,111	8,829	91,928	440,869
1890	422,740	5,861	133,502	562,103
1891	399,054	5,085	175,163	665,781
1892	407,037	9,925	180,132	597,094
1893	524,037	8,719	185,597	718,353
1894	582,273	13,168	217,388	812,830
1895	539,718	81,897	173,366	794,981
1896	569,828	28,520	179,661	778,009

Year.	EXPORTS.		
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1887	306,665	2,213	63,578
1888	281,778	3,617	96,224
1889	330,323	1,053	78,550
1890	494,237	643	106,467
1891	423,753	436	134,512
1892	471,218	2,053	191,791
1893	530,300	27,016	164,791
1894	571,387	29,225	208,240
1895	586,415	38,212	253,177
1896	536,106	37,471	218,534

Customs revenue, 1894—191,148*l.*
1895—197,971*l.*
1896—204,975*l.*

Governors of Gold Coast Colony.

- 1874. Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A.
- 1876. Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
- 1878. Capt. C. C. Lees, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)
- 1879. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.
- 1880. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1881. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
- 1884. William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
- 1885. W. (now Sir W. B.) Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1887. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1889. F. M. Hodgson (Acting-Governor).
- 1890. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1891. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting-Governor).
- 1892. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1893. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
- 1894. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1895. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.
- 1896. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting-Governor).
- 1897. Sir W. E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- The Governor, President.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Treasurer.
- The Inspector-General of Constabulary.

The Legislative Council is composed of the same members as the Executive Council, with the addition of the Chief Justice, and of J. H. Cheetham, John Vanderpuye, and George Leach, unofficial members.
Clerk of the Councils, vacant, 50l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., 8,000l.
Private Secretary (vacant).

Governor's Office.

1st Clerk, J. S. Hagan, 150l. to 200l.
2nd Clerk, S. H. Brew, 120l. to 150l., and 24l. as shorthand writer.
3rd Clerk, T. W. Parker, 50l. to 70l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary (vacant).

1. 250l.
Chief Assistant ditto, G. B. Haddon Smith, 600l. to 700l.
Assistant Colonial Secretaries, R. F. Knollys, George Attrill, C. H. P. Hunter, 400l. to 500l.
Chief Clerk, T. E. Fell, 300l. to 350l.
Registrar of Correspondence, Jacob Simons, 350l. to 400l.
2nd-Class Clerks, A. Reinhold, (24l. as government interpreter), T. N. Hagan, and one vacancy, 70l. to 100l.
Third-Class Clerks, J. A. Mensah (24l. as shorthand writer), Paul Azu, J. Augustus Brown, J. J. Simons, jun., (12l. as shorthand writer), C. M. Holm, C. Van Duin, Frank J. Ribeiro (12l. as shorthand writer), C. D. Quartey, 50l. to 70l. each.

Treasury.

Treasurer, C. Riby William, 700l.
Chief Assistant Treasurer, Darent McDonald, 400l. to 500l.
Assistant Treasurers, W. W. Rattray, G. A. Adolphus, 300l. to 350l. each.
Chief Clerk and Book-keeper, C. C. Brown, 350l. to 400l.
First-Class Clerks, T. T. C. Fleischer, A. Mensah, J. D. Gardiner, E. B. Addy, T. B. Crentsil, W. J. Mould, 100l. to 150l.
Second-Class Clerks, E. A. Obiri, J. Van Lare, A. Botchey, N. Z. Peregrino, W. A. Johnson, 80l. to 100l. each.
Thirteen Third-Class Clerks, 50l. to 70l. each.

Customs.

Comptroller, F. W. Major, 700l.
Assistant Comptroller, G. P. Cropper, 400l. to 500l.
Travelling and Inspecting Supervisor, H. Kopke, 300l. to 350l.
First-Class Supervisors, S. J. Hood, W. A. Thompson, A. P. Viret, 250l. to 300l.
Warehouse-Keeper, A. Smith, 250l. to 300l.
Second-Class Supervisors, W. J. Lamont, H. S. Brain, E. D. R. Pauli, G. E. Griffiths, G. H. Griffith, 225l. to 275l.
Chief and Statistical Clerk, J. F. Ribeiro, 150l. to 200l.
First-Class Officers, J. L. Minnow and Barend Auman, 150l. to 200l.
Second-Class Officers, Charles Bruce, C. C. Aikins, A. Tschelmaker, J. T. G. Duncan, S. S. Johnson, J. E. Fritz, 100l. to 150l.
Third-Class Officers, W. Biney, A. R. Chinery, J. B. Thompson, W. A. Sackey, J. A. M. Wilson, and F. Hammond, 75l. to 100l.
Eight Fourth-Class Officers, 60l. to 75l.

Twenty-six Fifth-Class Officers, 50l. to 60l.
Thirty-eight Sixth-Class Officers, 36l. to 48l.
Six Powder Magazine Keepers, 30l. to 50l.

Volta River Preventive Service.

Superiors, Charles Patterson, G. P. Pledger, A. C. Mansfield, 225l. to 275l.
Native Patrolling Officer, Francis Grant, 75l. to 100l.
Five Fifth-class Officers, 50l. to 60l.
Sixteen Sixth-class Officers, 36l. to 48l.
Eight First-class Preventive Officers, at 36l. 10s.
Hundred Second-class Preventive Officers, at 27l. 7s. 6d.
Two Engine Drivers, one at 72l., one at 48l.

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Rowland Cole, 350l. to 400l.
Two First-Class Post Offices:—
Accra—Chief Clerk, Wm. Bannerman, 120l. to 150l.
Ditto, Accountant Clerk, H. R. Blankson, 80l. to 100l.
Cape Coast—District Postmaster, J. F. Thompson, 150l. to 200l.

Telegraph Department.

Director of Telegraphs, M. S. Andrews, 500l.
Superintendent, H. B. Hooker, 250l. to 300l.
Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Quaye, 60l. to 90l.
Telegraph Foremen, G. W. Tucker, 350l., J. B. Dodd, 250l. to 300l.
Assistant Telegraph Foreman (vacant).
Clerks in Charge, F. J. Hughes, E. W. France, and one vacancy, 200l. to 250l.
Mechanician, O. J. L. Jensen, 300l.
Chief Lineman, J. P. Plange, 75l. to 100l.

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, W. R. Henderson, 800l. to 1,000l.
Colonial Surgeon, W. A. Murray, 600l. to 700l.
1st Class Assistant Surgeons, D. H. D. Waldron, 500l. to 600l.
2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, B. W. Q. Papafo, J. O. Coker, W. M. Elliott, G. R. Hall, H. Wellis, P. J. Garland, S. H. R. V. R. de Groot, 400l. to 500l. each.
3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, K. F. T. Buée, G. F. N. Taylor, J. S. Part, D. K. McDowell, J. E. Thomson, J. A. Wilkin, A. L. Breen, George S. S. Hirst, P. F. Lyons, J. Stalker, E. H. Tweedy, G. J. Rutherford, A. J. Chalmers, H. F. S. Langstaff, E. G. Storrs, and W. H. Penrose, G. Perkins, 350l. to 500l. each.
Chief Clerk, H. H. Wartenberg, 100l. to 130l.
1st Class Clerk, S. George Ricketts, 60l. to 90l.
Storekeeper and Issuer, A. O. Ashong, 80l. to 100l.
1st Class Dispenser, A. G. Peters, 100l. to 150l.

Constabulary—Hausa.

Inspector-General, Major-General Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 700l.
Deputy Inspector-General, Major G. S. C. Jenkins, 500l.
Inspectors, J. G. O. Aplin, J. H. Cramer, J. M. Middlemist, and E. N. Buchanan Boyd, 400l. each.
Assistant Inspectors, W. L. Clements, R. A. Irvine, W. B. Davidson-Houston, C. H. Armitage, F. R. B. Parmeter, M. Hawtre, T. A. P. Green, J. C. Norwell, C. G. D. Haslewood, F. E. Bishop, R. O. Fraser, H. J. C. Leland, H. R. Stirke, E. J. H. Walker, F. A. Fenton, G. L. Johnstone, J. E. R. Patey, P. H. A. Leggett, E. H. Hobart, W. C. Anderson, A. O. Luckman, T. J. Reynolds, H. V. Shortland, 300l. to 350l. each.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. Plange, 100*l.* to 150*l.* and 50*l.* allowance.
Paymaster-Sergeant, S. P. Crankson, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Native Officers:—*Ali*, *Dambaru*, 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem each; *Mardah*, *Manzaojey*, *Harri Zenuwah*, *Akkéré*, *Lawani Zozo* (1), *Mama Ginalah*, *Amadu*, *Wongara*, and *Osumanu Eju*, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem each.

Regimental Sergeant-Major Dada, 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.
First-Class Clerk, Henry Ulzen, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Civil Police.

Commissioners, A. W. Kitson, 400*l.*
Assistant Commissioner, W. W. Durham Hall, 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Sub-Assistant Commissioners, W. Brown, D. Donovan, B. Burke, 200*l.* to 250*l.* each.
Chief Superintendent, W. L. Sandiford, 5*s.* per diem.
Superintendents, J. A. Duncan, D. Arkrafie, N. C. Coker, and R. E. Wesley, 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem (one vacancy).
Chief Clerk and Interpreter, C. H. Randolph, 78*l.*

Gold Coast Volunteer Corps.

Honorary Colonel (vacant).
Major Commanding, F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., V.D.
Adjutant, E. A. C. Wilcox, 350*l.*

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, W. Brandford Griffith, 1,500*l.*
Puisne Judges, F. Smith, 1,000*l.*; E. H. Richards, 800*l.*; W. Nicoll, 800*l.*
Attorney-General, W. Clark, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Clerk, N. E. Curtis, 42*l.* to 60*l.*
Solicitor-General, J. A. McCarthy, 600*l.*
Clerk, J. W. Quarcoo, 42*l.* to 60*l.*

District Commissioners.

G. H. Cowie, J. R. Holmes, and L. N. Peregrine, 525*l.* to 600*l.*; W. H. Adams, B.A., H. Cummings, H. H. Bell, T. N. Loy, and L. W. Bristowe, 420*l.* to 500*l.*; C. A. O'Brien, W. McLachlan Money, C. R. Roche, E. M. Robertson, F. H. Kelly and D. M. Anderson, 400*l.* each; H. Vroom, 350*l.*; J. A. Williams, 250*l.* to 300*l.*; and A. W. Thompson, 200*l.*

Travelling Commissioners, H. M. Hull, F. B. Henderson, R.N., 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.* per annum.

Registrars and Clerks.

Chief Registrar, S. W. Morgan, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
1st-Class Registrar, P. W. Bernasko, 120*l.* to 180*l.*
2nd-Class ditto, J. Bossman, H. Brew, J. R. Acquay, and R. A. Crabbe, 70*l.* to 100*l.*
2nd-Class Clerks, P. V. Coulou, H. Thompson, and T. O. Newman, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, A. M. Anderson, M.I.C.E., 850*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant ditto, M. Jones, 700*l.*
Senior Superintendent, E. F. W. Wilkinson, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Junior Superintendent, W. Parker, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Draughtsmen, W. G. Lathbridge, 250*l.* to 300*l.*; (vacant) 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Surveyors of Roads (vacant) 400*l.* to 500*l.*; S. B. Marshall, 300*l.* to 360*l.*
Assistant Surveyor of Roads, J. L. N. Hendrie, 300*l.*; vacant, 260*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, S. T. Harrison, 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Assistant Clerk and Accountant, A. H. Morris, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
First Class Clerk, M. D. Thorpe, 150*l.*
Second Class Clerks, B. Mathieson, A. W. Addy, A. C. Lamptey, J. B. Simons 60*l.* to 80*l.*; D. J. Thorpe, 50*l.* to 70*l.*

Third Class Clerks, S. Coleman, L. R. Ruttmeru, 40*l.* to 60*l.*

Foremen of Works, M. Thomas, T. H. Smith, at 350*l.*; J. A. Rogers, F. Mead, W. G. McGill, M. P. T. Symington, J. Stewart, W. H. Pierce, J. Hewlett, F. C. Mountjoy, F. J. Osborne, R. Muir, at 300*l.*; H. Caldwell, A. G. Ford, J. H. Jackson, J. Derbyshire, J. Jardine, J. Ballentine, at 275*l.*

Head Storekeeper, H. Hampton, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant ditto, D. Turnbull, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Assistant Storekeepers, C. C. Lokko, 85*l.* to 100*l.*; J. G. Mills, 60*l.*

Store Accountant, J. J. Simons, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Assistant ditto, J. H. Blankson, 60*l.*

Clerk and Storekeeper, Cape Coast, A. Yarquah, 85*l.* to 100*l.*

Ditto, Elmina, Solomon Adoo, 60*l.* to 75*l.*

Furniture Clerk, and Storekeeper (vacant), 60*l.* to 75*l.*

Printing Department.

Superintendent (temporary), E. Mallett, 300*l.*
Government Printer, S. S. Colo, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant Printer, G. T. A. Thompson, 120*l.* to 150*l.*
First-Class Compositors, U. U. P. Fleischer, and T. R. Asanto, 60*l.* to 72*l.* each.
Second-Class Compositors, Alexander Lawrence, M. G. Okai, and H. H. Vanderpuye, 42*l.* to 60*l.* each.
Bookbinder, F. R. Coleman, 36*l.* to 60*l.*

Prisons Department.

Sheriff, H. Walton, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Sheriff's Clerk, S. W. Bruce, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Assistant Clerk, W. E. Bunna, 50*l.* to 70*l.*
Accra, Keeper of Prison, J. H. Anquandah, 100*l.* to 120*l.*
Chief Warder, Sani Owoh, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Elmina, Keeper of Prison, J. Baifafo, 100*l.* to 120*l.*
Chief Warder (vacant), 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Cape Coast, Keeper of Prison, G. M. Graves, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education C. Marriott, 500*l.*
Inspector of Schools, W. C. F. Robertson, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Master in Government Schools, F. Wright, 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Accra Government School:—
Schoolmaster, W. J. Iomax, 280*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant ditto, A. T. George, 84*l.* to 100*l.*
Schoolmistress, Iris Parkes, 84*l.* to 90*l.*
Assistant ditto, Hagar Vanderpuye, 54*l.*
Cape Coast Government School:—
Schoolmaster, J. A. Britton, 120*l.* to 150*l.*
Schoolmistress, E. A. Sarbah, 72*l.* to 80*l.*
Insuim Government School:—
Schoolmaster, P. E. Sampson, 84*l.* to 100*l.*

Botanical Station, Aburi.

Curator, C. H. Humphries, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Audit Office.

(Under the administration of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London.)

Local Auditor, F. H. D. Negus, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Assistant Auditor, Gold Coast and Lagos, A. L. Turner, 300*l.*; (Gold Coast, 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and Lagos, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*)

Clerks, R. E. Quartey, 150*l.*; Alexander Konuah, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Colonial Chaplain, Accra (vacant), 500*l.*

Assistant Colonial Chaplain, Cape Coast, Rev. D. G. Williams, 200*l.*

Resident Kumassi, Donald W. Stewart, C.M.G., 700*l.*, to 1000*l.* by 50*l.* per annum.

Foreign Consuls.

Germany, Consul-General, Herr Zimmerer, Governor of the Cameroons; *Consul*, C. Funk, Kwitta.

United States of America, Consular Agent, G. E. Eminsang.

France (vacant), Consular Agent, Elmina.

Congo Free State, J. H. Cheetham.

Netherlands, Consul, J. H. Batty, Cape Coast.

HONG KONG.

Situation and Area.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and lies about 40 miles east of Macao, 91 miles south of Canton, between 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles (a third larger than Guernsey). It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon (2½ square miles) was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China and now forms part of the Colony; which also includes Stonecutter's, Green, Apleechow, Middle, Round and other islets.

General Description.

The waterways of the Colony form one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles. The granite hills which surround it rise between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains, with its suburbs, more than 200,000 inhabitants. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are shaded with well-grown and handsome trees.

The rainfall for 1896 was 72·780 inches at the Observatory Station, while the range of the thermometer was from 40°·7 to 94°·0. The rainy season extends from May to October.

History.

The Colony, then a desolate island, sparsely inhabited by fishermen, was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843.

It did not become of much commercial importance until the discovery of gold in Australia, in 1851, and the consequent Chinese emigration. Its trade has gradually increased with the opening up of China to foreign trade.

Large local banking, dock, steamboat, and insurance companies were established between 1865 and 1872, and the trade was greatly increased by the opening of the Suez Canal.

The city is the dépot for an incessant flow of Chinese emigration and immigration, the number in 1896 being 186,290 (principally to and from the Straits); emigrants, 66,822; immigrants, 119,468.

Industry.

The island produces little or nothing, but its position has made it a centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong firms. There are a few manufactories, producing rope, sugar, rum, paper, vermilion, sauce, bricks, and bamboo work, and stores of every description for the supply of shipping.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the amount of the shipping. The exports from the fourteen principal countries to Hong Kong amounted in 1885 to 21,869,145*l.*, and the imports into those countries from Hong Kong were 18,635,181*l.* Since that date the trade has greatly increased, and the total exports may now be estimated roughly at 25 millions, and the imports at 20 millions sterling. Nearly half of this trade is with China, and a third with India, mainly in tea, silk, and opium.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three slips which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making repairs to large ships of war and merchant vessels. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was aided by two loans from the British Government in 1864 and 1885, under The Colonial Docks Act.

Currency and Banking.

The currency of Hong Kong consists of the following coins (*vide* Order in Council, 2nd Feb., 1895):—

1. The silver dollar of Mexico.
2. British dollar.
3. The Hong Kong dollar, half-dollar, and 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent pieces, issued from the Hong Kong Mint (1866-68).
4. Half-dollars, 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces, imported from England, and coined at the Royal Mint and Birmingham Mint.
5. Copper coins representing one-hundredth part of the dollar (called one cent), and one-thousandth part of the dollar (mil or cash), imported from England.

There were issued from the Hong Kong Mint 2,108,054 dollars, and 58,587 half-dollars; and 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces to the nominal value of \$402,671. There have been obtained from England, and put into circulation up to 31st Dec., 1895, subsidiary coins (which now include half-dollars) to the nominal value of \$13,750,125. Importation of copper coins has been discontinued.

The coins issued from the Hong Kong Mint are never met with in the Colony now, and of the coins imported from England it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent. remains in the Colony.

There are five principal banks (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mercantile Bank of

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Industry.

The island produces little or nothing, but its position has made it a centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton-goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong firms. There are a few manufactories, producing rope, sugar, rum, paper, vermilion, sauce, bricks, and bamboo work, and stores of every description for the supply of shipping.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the amount of the shipping. The exports from the fourteen principal countries to Hong Kong amounted in 1885 to 21,869,145l., and the imports into those countries from Hong Kong were 18,635,181l. Since that date the trade has greatly increased, and the total exports may now be estimated roughly at 25 millions, and the imports at 20 millions sterling. Nearly half of this trade is with China, and a third with India, mainly in tea, silk, and opium.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three slips which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making repairs to large ships of war and merchant vessels. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was aided by two loans from the British Government in 1864 and 1885, under The Colonial Docks Act.

Currency and Banking.

The currency of Hong Kong consists of the following coins (*vide* Order in Council, 2nd Feb., 1895):—

1. The silver dollar of Mexico.
2. British dollar.
3. The Hong Kong dollar, half-dollar, and 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent pieces, issued from the Hong Kong Mint (1866-68).
4. Half-dollars, 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces, imported from England, and coined at the Royal Mint and Birmingham Mint.
5. Copper coins representing one-hundredth part of the dollar (called one cent), and one-thousandth part of the dollar (mill or cash), imported from England.

There were issued from the Hong Kong Mint 2,108,054 dollars, and 58,587 half-dollars; and 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces to the nominal value of \$402,671. There have been obtained from England, and put into circulation up to 31st Dec., 1895, subsidiary coins (which now include half-dollars) to the nominal value of \$13,750,125. Importation of copper coins has been discontinued.

The coins issued from the Hong Kong Mint are never met with in the Colony now, and of the coins imported from England it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent. remains in the Colony.

There are five principal banks (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mercantile Bank of

India, Ltd., China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, National Bank of China, and the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits), having a note circulation of \$7,411,307 on 31st Dec., 1896. There is no savings bank under Government control, but one conducted by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency in the Colony.

Local weights and measures are the following: 1 tael = $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 1 picul = 133 lbs.; 1,000 Chinese cash =

Means of Communication.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world by a cable to Shanghai (and thence to Japan and Russia) and two cables to Singapore *via* Saigon and Hué respectively; and there is very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, *via* Yokohama, Japan, to San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company and the China Navigation Company have a frequent service to the Australian Colonies. The Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Austrian Lloyd steamers go to and from Europe monthly, and the Canadian Pacific Mail Company have a three-weekly service to Europe *via* Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway; also the Portland Line of steamers have a monthly service to Portland, Oregon, touching at Japanese Ports, and Victoria, British Columbia. Letters from England reach Hong Kong in about 31 days.

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and almost daily with Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is three or four times a week. There are no railways (but a cable tramway from the city to the higher levels was opened in 1888); and no internal telegraph communication except for police and military purposes.* The island possesses few roads, and the usual means of conveyance outside Victoria is by boat. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao	2 cents
China and Japan	5 "
United Kingdom	10 "
Europe, America, and Australasia	10 "
South Africa	20 "

The postal agencies in China at Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Hoihow are under the superintendence of the postmaster at Hong Kong.

Education.

There is the Queen's College (a secondary Government Boys' School, with low fees) a Police school and a Reformatory, and 10 free Government schools (8 teaching English). A Government Girls' School was opened in 1890. Besides these, there are 97 grant-in-aid-schools, 94 of which are free, belonging to 10 different Missionary Societies. These are denominational, the Government schools being strictly secular. There were 9,686 scholars on the rolls in 1896. The only central administrative organisation is the education department in charge of the Inspector of Schools. The languages taught

* There are telegraph lines connected with the Gap Rock and Cape d'Aguilar Lighthouses, in connection with the signalling of ships, &c.

are English, Portuguese, and two separate dialects of Chinese. Some scholarships have been founded by Government and by private individuals for higher education. There is one school for industrial education, and a college of medicine for Chinese.

Revenue.

One-fourth of the revenue is derived from municipal rates for police, lighting, water and other purposes, 13 per cent. on the annual value in Victoria, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Hill Districts, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at Kowloon, and 7 per cent. in the outlying villages, payable by the owners. The remainder is derived from opium and other licences, land revenue, stamps and fees.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 2,870 men, including the Hong Kong Regiment, which arrived in 1891, towards the cost of which the Colony contributes 40,000*l.* annually. There is also a Volunteer Corps (Artillery and Maxim Guns) with about 85 honorary and 85 effective members. The port is the head-quarters of the China Squadron of some 20 vessels, and there is usually at least one war vessel present. Land batteries of powerful armament have been erected with the view of protecting the town and anchorage. There is an armed police 666 strong, of whom 126 are Europeans, 211 Sikhs, and the rest Chinese.

Constitution.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 19 Jan., 1888, by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and two unofficial members besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of seven official and six unofficial members, three of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese), one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Colonial Ordinances. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 13 of 1873.

Governors.

- 1843 Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1844 Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1848 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1852 Major-General Jervois (acting).
- 1853 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1854 Sir John Bowring, Knt.
- 1854 Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
- 1859 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
- 1862 William T. Mercer (acting).
- 1864 Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
- 1865 W. T. Mercer (acting).
- 1866 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
- 1869 Major-Gen. Whitfield, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1871 Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1872 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1875 J. G. Austin, Administrator.
- 1876 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1877 Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
- 1882 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1883 Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
- 1885 Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B.
- 1886 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1887 Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (acting).
- 1887 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.
- 1891 Major-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B. (acting).
- 1891 Sir W. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
- 1898 Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1887	1,582,724	2,023,002*	6,817,048	12,729,440
1888	1,717,989	1,992,330	6,474,343	12,710,384
1889	1,823,549	1,833,718	6,500,869	12,389,321
1890	1,995,220	1,915,350	6,994,919	13,676,293
1891	2,025,302	2,449,086	7,190,589	14,305,698
1892	2,236,933	2,342,837	7,576,323	14,152,849
1893	2,078,135	1,920,523	7,732,195	14,349,122
1894	2,287,203†	2,299,096	7,778,396	13,951,306
1895	2,486,228	2,972,373	8,589,637	15,632,113
1897	2,609,878	2,474,910	8,758,294	16,515,953

There is a public debt of 341,799l. 15s. 1d.

	Population.			Total.
	European and American.	Chinese.	Others.	
1841	—	—	—	7,000
1848	—	—	—	23,998
1855	—	—	—	72,607
1862	1,604	120,559	1,368	123,511
1872‡	4,931	115,564	1,490	121,985
1876†	7,525	130,168	1,451	139,144
1881	7,990	150,690	1,722	160,402
1891	8,545	210,955	1,901	221,441
1895	—	—	—	248,498
1897	—	—	—	245,000

Executive Council.

Governor, &c., Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General Wilson Black, C.B.
Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, J. H. S. Lockhart.
Attorney-General, W. Meigh Goodman.
Police Magistrate, H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G.
Harbourmaster, R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.
Col. Treasurer, J. Seacombe Smith.
Unofficial Members, C. R. Chator, C.M.G., and J. J. Bell-Irving.
 Clerk,

Legislative Council.

Governor, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General Wilson Black C.B.
Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, J. H. S. Lockhart.
Attorney-General, W. Meigh Goodman.
Colonial Treasurer, J. Sercombe Smith.
Director of Public Works, R. D. Ormsby.
Harbour Master, R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.
Capt. Supt. of Police, F. H. May, C.M.G.
Unofficial Members, C. P. Clater, C.M.G., T. H. Whitchoad, Dr. Ho Kai, E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., J. J. Bell-Irving, and Wei-Yak.
 Clerk of Councils, J. G. T. Buckle.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., £32,000 including table money.
Private Secretary, C. H. C. Platt, \$1,920. \$
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. F. Phillips, West Yorkshire Regiment, \$1,920. ||

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, J. H. S. Lockhart, \$9,720.
Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. J. T. Buckle \$3,600.
 1st Clerk, P. H. Rozario, \$1,920.

* Including \$744,820 for extraordinary public works.
 † Expenditure exclusive of \$236,810 for public works extraordinary chargeable to the Loan raised in 1893.
 ‡ Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.
 § \$360 of this personal allowance.
 ¶ With \$288 chair allowance.

2nd Clerk, J. M. Gutierrez, \$1,612.
 3rd " J. A. dos Remedios, \$1,200.
 4th " F. F. dos Remedios, \$720.
Passed Cadets, C. McJ. Messer, E. R. Hallifax, \$1,800, and \$540 each for quarters.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, T. Sercombe Smith, \$4,800.
Assessor under the Rating Ordinance (No. 15 of 1888), A. Chapman, \$3,600.†

Audit Department (under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London).

Local Auditor, H. C. Nicolle, \$4,000.
 Clerk, E. M. Knox, \$960.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, R. D. Ormsby, \$6,660, and \$480 allowance.
Executive Engineers, W. Chatham, A.M.I.C.E., \$4,200, and \$288 allowance; H. P. Tooker, C.E., \$4,200, and \$288 and \$144 allowance; J. R. Crook, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance.
Assistant Engineers, R. F. Drury, \$2,400, and \$288 allowance; L. Gibbs, A.M.I.C.E., \$2,328, and \$288 allowance; E. M. Hazeland, \$1,440, and \$216 allowance; J. M. Xavier, \$1,440, and \$216 allowance.
Chief Draughtsman, C. H. Gale, A.M.I.C.E., \$2,328, and \$288 allowance.
Draughtsman, H. W. Campston, \$1080.
Superintendent of Crown Lands, C. C. Malsch, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance.
Land Surveyor, J. L. Prosser, \$2,040, and \$288 allowance.
Land Builder, G. W. King, \$1,440, and \$288 allow.
Office Assistant and Accountant, David Wood, \$2,760 and \$144 allowance.
 Clerk, J. G. Gutierrez, \$1,440.

Praya Reclamation Branch.

Special Engineer, E. Bowdler, \$5,760.
Executive Engineer, J. R. Mudie, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,300 and \$288 allowance.
Assistant Engineer, J. F. Boulton, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance.
 Clerk, J. A. Dos Remedios, \$1,200.

Sanitary Department.

Secretary Sanitary Board, H. McCallum, \$3,600.
Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. F. Clarke, \$3,600 and \$730 for quarters.
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, C. V. Ladds, \$3,600.*
Senior Inspector of Nuisances, J. Germain, \$1,320,* and \$240 for rent.

Botanical and Afforestation Department.

Superintendent, Charles Ford, F.L.S., \$2,910,*† and house.
Head Gardener, W. J. Tutchter, \$1,160, and \$360 quarters.

Hong Kong Observatory.

Director, Dr. W. Doberck, \$3,000.
Chief Assistant, J. I. Plummer, \$2,160.
Assistant Meteorologist, A. Doberck, \$1,000.
First Assistant, F. G. Figg, \$1,560.
Second Assistant, Ho-Toshang, \$840.

* With \$288 chair allowance.
 † \$360 of this is a personal allowance.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, J. H. Stewart Lockhart.*
Assistant Registrar-General, H. H. J. Gompertz,
 \$3,240.

1st Clerk, C. Osmund, \$3,000.†

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, &c., Commander R. M. Rumsey,
 R.N., \$5,400.

Assistant Harbour-Master, Commander W. C. H.
 Hastings, \$3,000.

1st Clerk, F. J. Machado, \$2,544.‡

2nd „, J. L. de S. Alves, \$1,968.‡

3rd „, A. P. Guterres, \$1,848.

4th „, A. C. Botelho, \$1,392.‡

Boarding Officer, Edward Jones, \$1,920, and
 quarters.

2nd ditto, E. J. Meugens, \$1,770, and quarters.

Marine Surveyor's (Sub-Department).

Marine Surveyor, R. C. Dixon, \$3,600.

Assistant Marine Surveyor, J. Macdonald, jun.,
 \$2,400.

Postmaster-General's Department.

Postmaster-General, A. M. Thomson, \$4,440, and
 100l. from Imperial Funds.

Assistant Postmaster-General, G. S. Northcote,
 \$2,400.

Accountant, J. G. da Rocha, \$2,208, of which \$480
 is a personal allowance.

Postmaster, Shanghai, F. G. Machado, \$2,880.

Clerk, Shanghai, M. A. Pereira, \$1,200.

*Judicial Establishments.**Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Carrington, K.C.M.G.,
 \$12,000.

Puisne Judge, A. G. Wise, \$8,400.

Registrar, Official Assignee, Official Administrator,
Registrar of Companies and Land Officer, J. W. N.
 Kyshe, \$5,400.

Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, A. Seth, \$4,536.‡

Deputy Land Officer, Bruce Shepherd, \$3,720.

Deputy Registrar and Accountant, F. Hazeland,
 \$3,240.

Clerk, F. Lammert, \$1,458.

Interpreter, J. D. Ball, \$3,072, of which \$480 is per-
 sonal allowance.

Assistant Interpreter, Li Hung Mi, \$2,000.

Attorney-General, W. Meigh Goodman, \$8,400.

Police Court.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse,
 C.M.G., \$7,800, and duties performed by the
Captain-Superintendent of Police, \$144 chair
 allowance.

1st Clerk, W. M. B. Arthur, \$2,232, and quarters.

Gaol Department.

Superintendent of Victoria Gaol,

Assistant Superintendent, The Deputy Superinten-
 dent of Police.

Warden, R. H. Craig, \$1,536, and quarters.

Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police, F. H. May, C.M.G., §
 \$5,760, and quarters.

Deputy Superintendent, F. J. Badeley, §3,000.||

1st Clerk, C. W. Duggan, \$2,592.

2nd „, Ng Fuk Shang, \$1,152.

3rd „, Liang-Kwai-Rai, \$864.

* Is also Colonial Secretary.

† \$120 of which is a personal allowance, and \$288 as
 Deputy Registrar of Marriages.

‡ \$1,296 of which is a personal allowance.

§ Is also Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

|| Is also Assistant Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

(c)

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, A. W. Brewir, \$4,050, \$288
 for conveyance, and \$120 for Chinese teacher.

Head Master of Victoria College, G. H. B.
 Wright, D.D. \$4,320, and \$120 for Chinese
 teacher.

Second Master, A. J. May, \$3,000.

Assistant Masters, J. W. Jones, T. K. Dealy, Inter.
 B.A., R. M. Jamieson, M.A. (Cant.), \$2,430
 each; W. C. Barlow, M.A., W. Machell,
 \$2,190 each; G. A. Woodcock, \$2,052.

Head Mistress of Girls' School, Mrs. Bateman,
 \$1,200.

Assistant Mistress, Mrs. Tutchter, \$720.

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. N. Atkinson,
 \$4,800; \$288 for conveyance.

Health Officer and Inspector of Emigrants, G. P.
 Jordan, M.B., C.M., \$2,400.

Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Lowson, \$2,440 (rising
 to \$3,000).

2nd Assistant Surgeon, Dr. F. Clark, \$3,600, and
 \$720 for quarters.

Surgeon to Gaol,

Apothecary and Government Analyst, W. E. Crow,
 \$2,160.

Assistant Apothecary, F. Browne, \$1,440, rising to
 \$1,560.

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, F. H. May, C.M.G.*

Assistant Superintendent, F. J. Badeley.*

Engineer, J. W. Kinghorn, \$720.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria, G. Harling, acting consul.

Belgium, L. Vineart, consul.

Brazil, A. G. Romano, consul.

Chili, R. Shewan, consul.

Denmark, C. Beuermann, acting consul.

France, E. Leroux, acting consul, M. Labassière,
 cons. agent.

Germany, L. von Loeper, consul.

Hawaiian Islands, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, consul-
 general.

Italy, U. Revvezna, consul.

Japan, S. Shimeza, acting consul.

Mexico, A. J. do Rogario.

Netherlands, F. J. Havel-Droeze, consul-general.

Peru, F. S. Mesa, consul-general.

Portugal, A. G. Romano, consul-general.

Russia, H. S. F. C. Michælsen, consul.

Siam, S. D. Young, consul.

Spain, Joze de Navarro, consul.

Sweden and Norway, G. Harling, acting consul.

United States, W. E. Hunt, consul.

Officers—Military, Naval, &c.

Major-General, Wilsons Black, C.B.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col., A. R.
 Fraser (Senior Officer, R.A.).

Commanding Royal Engineers, H. Elsdale.

Naval Officer in Charge of Naval Establishments,

Commodore G. Swinton C. Holland, A.D.C.

Staff Captain, A. W. Miller.

Naval Storekeeper and Accountant, W. Tarn, Esq.

Naval Deputy Medical Inspector General, Geo.
 Maclean.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Assist. Com.-General
 Noel Clarke.

Principal Medical Officer (Military), Surg.-Col.
 Evatt.

* Salary merged in Police Pay.

JAMAICA.

Situation and Area.

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of the island of Cuba, within N. lat. $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$, and W. long. $76^{\circ} 10'$ and $78^{\circ} 20'$. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,207 square miles, about half the size of Wales. The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,423 ft. high. There are numerous rivers and streams, with a rapid fall for the most part, and not navigable. The largest are the Black River in the S.W., and the Rio Grande in the N.E. Kingston, the capital, with a population of 48,504, is situated on the south coast of the Island, and has a fine harbour. In St. Ann's Parish, in the middle part of the island, on the north of the main ridge, is the Roaring River, so called on account of its many picturesque waterfalls.

The Cayman Islands, lying between $19^{\circ} 10'$ and $19^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat., and $79^{\circ} 30'$ and $80^{\circ} 35'$ W. long., are dependencies of Jamaica. The largest of the islands, Grand Cayman, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, who as well as the inhabitants of the other two, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are mainly engaged in catching turtle for export. Pedro and Morant Cays are also dependencies, being two guano islands in 17° N. lat., as well as the Turks and Caicos Islands.

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,692,480 acres, from which may be deducted 80,000 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting chiefly of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, leaving 2,612,400 acres available for cultivation. Of this 693,674 acres are returned as under cultivation in 1896. The dependencies have an area of 89 miles.

History.

The island was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Haymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Generals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 11th May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the bucaners, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds, and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish town) became practically the capital. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards,

who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 325,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927 of the 20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled.

Climate and Inhabitants.

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is $78^{\circ} 1'$, rising to $87^{\circ} 8'$ in the day time, and falling to $70^{\circ} 7'$ at night. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours.

The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers. The mean annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 34 inches at sea level to as much as 197 inches at Blue Mountain Peak.

Only two per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, four-fifths being pure negroes. There are about 14,000 imported coolies, and about 200 Chinese. English is universally spoken.

Constitution.

The original Constitution, granted by Charles II. in 1662, which, after existing for nearly 200 years, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the assembly refusing to vote supplies, and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1839, actually introduced a bill into Parliament for the suspension of the constitution, but was defeated, and it was not till 1854 that by a change in the constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1885, the constitution was fixed in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five *ex officio* members,

viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons not exceeding ten in number as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

Local Administration.

There are elective Parochial Boards in the town of Kingston and 13 other parishes, under Law 16 of 1885, with jurisdiction over roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works, and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (population (1891) 48,504), Port Royal (population 1,200), Spanish Town (population 5,689), Montego Bay (population 4,651), Falmouth (population 3,029), and Port Maria (population 6,741).

The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., poorhouses, &c., &c., managed by the Parochial Board of the parish, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The several direct taxes received on land, houses, horses, carriages, &c., &c., are devoted entirely to the parish in which they are collected.

The total revenue of all the local bodies in 1895-6 was 129,602*l.*; their expenditure 133,475*l.*, and their debt at the end of the year 102,920*l.* These figures form part of the general revenue and expenditure, as given on p. 136.

There is a High Court of Justice, and Petty Sessions of magistrates throughout the island. The Resident Magistrates, besides holding courts of their own, preside in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

An "island medical service," under the control of a superintending medical officer, was established in 1870. The several medical practitioners, who receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and almshouses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisoners.

The Colonial revenue is derived mainly from import duties on food stuffs, alcohol, and an *ad valorem* duty; the excise on rum (124,523*l.* in 1896-97), and stamps and licences. There is no direct taxation except that of the local boards, and the total of the direct taxes on land is less than 28,000*l.*

Defence.

The constabulary was placed on its present footing in 1867, and is modelled on the system of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and "partially under military organisation and discipline." There are 19 officers (inspectors and sub-inspectors), under an Inspector-General, and 743 sub-officers and

men, and 1,512 rural police distributed throughout the island. The force is about to be strengthened by the addition of sub-officers selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary.

There is an Imperial garrison of 1,638 men, stationed near Kingston, and a naval station at Port Royal. There is a volunteer militia force with an establishment of 600 officers and men.

Currency and Banking.

British currency, United States gold, and gold doubloons are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and Jamaica nickel pence. Total estimated coin 300,000*l.* The Colonial Bank and the bank of Nova Scotia are the only private banking establishments in the Colony, the colonial bank has 1 branch and 4 agencies; it has a note circulation estimated at 150,000*l.* British silver coins above 6*d.* are legal tender to any extent; under 6*d.* to the extent of 40*s.* in any one payment.

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871, the rate of interest allowed being at first 4 per cent., but this was reduced in 1881 to 3 per cent., and in 1897 to 2½ per cent. The total deposits on 31st March, 1897, were £470,820 16*s.* 7*d.*

Education.

Elementary education is left to private enterprise, aided, since 1867, by a system of grants in aid from the Colonial revenue. The number of schools is 932, with 100,352 scholars, and the grant in aid for 1895-96 was 45,905*l.*; no fees are charged except in one or two special cases. The Government maintains a system of inspection, and provides a training college for female teachers which is wholly supported from public funds, besides largely assisting the Mico denominational and three denominational colleges for male teachers. More than 150 students are now under training. By laws passed in 1892 a Board of Education has been constituted, and provision made for the opening of Government secondary schools where required. No provision is made from public funds for technical education, but there are some endowed schools and scholarships tenable at the English universities.

Industry.

Fruit, consisting of bananas, oranges, &c., is now one of the largest exports, the output of oranges in 1896-97 being 103,702,775. The value of the total exports in 1896-97 was 504,791*l.*

The other chief crops are sugar (export 321,468 cwt., value 148,679*l.*); coffee (export 66,614 cwt., value 210,946*l.*); ginger (export 11,014 cwt., value 33,041*l.*); and pimento (export 99,551 cwt., value 77,152*l.*); and the exports comprise, in addition to those products, rum (export 1,642,819 gallons, value 123,211*l.*); dyewood (export 45,863 tons, value 169,901*l.*); cocoa (export 9,178 cwt.; value 15,297*l.*), &c. The area under sugar cane in 1896 was 30,036 acres, and under coffee 25,559. There are 150 acres of Government cinchona plantations.

The coffee plantations are mainly on the Blue Mountain range. The great fruit growing district is in Portland with Port Antonio for its outlet. Sugar is largely grown in the district of Vere in Clarendon parish, and in the seaward parts of St. James and Trelawney, where the best rum in the world is produced. The cattle raising districts are in St. Ann's, and in Hanover and Westmoreland and the western part of St. James. The uplands of Manchester parish are rich in coffee and fruit. St. Elizabeth parish grows a

large quantity of logwood and other dye woods, as well as maize and fine pasture for horses.

The chief imports are food stuffs, clothing, hardware, alcohol, and building materials. Of the whole trade, 49.9 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, and 39.4 per cent with the United States, the next most important country being Canada.

Means of Communication.

There is a regular postal service throughout the island, daily between some places, and elsewhere three times per week, by means of mail coaches.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters. d.	Newspapers. d.
Within the Colony, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. }	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Ditto, elsewhere " }		
To Postal Union and other countries, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2ozs.

Parcels post with England, 9d. per lb.; with United States and British W.I. Colonies, 6d. per lb., and Canada 10d. per lb.

The estimated number of letters sent to the United Kingdom is 241,238, and the number sent to other places 153,343.

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica. The Royal Mail contract steamers leave Southampton on every alternate Wednesday throughout the year. The average passage is 16 days. The Royal Mail cargo steamers leave Southampton on 11th and 23rd of the month. The West India and Pacific steamers leave Liverpool on the 10th of each month, their average passage being 21 days. There is also frequent steam communication between the United States and Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication with Europe is complete. Jamaica is the first British possession in the West Indies which the two cables from Cuba touch at, whence they branch away *via* St. Thomas, to Demerara, and in the opposite direction to the Isthmus of Panama.

A line of inland telegraph, connecting all the principal towns, and having 69 stations, is now in operation. The total mileage open is 690. The total cost of the telegraphs has been about 20,107l. The receipts in 1896-97 were 5,479l. 19s. 3d., and the expenses (not including interest and the cost of maintaining the lines) 7,556l. 19s. 5d.

The Railway extends from Kingston to Montego Bay, in the Parish of Saint James, a distance of 113 miles 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ chains, and to Ewarton, in the parish of St. Catherine, in the other direction, by a branch line from Spanish Town of 17 miles 17 chains; and to Port Antonio by a branch line from Bogwalk, on the Ewarton branch, of 54 miles 30 chains. The total length of line open is 184 miles 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ chains. The railway was recently purchased by an American syndicate, who, under agreement, have extended it to Port Antonio on the north-east, and to Montego Bay on the north-west. There is also a line of telegraph along the railway from Kingston to Montego Bay, 113 miles; Spanish Town to Ewarton, 17 miles; and from Bogwalk to Port Antonio 54 miles.

The island is intersected by a system of main roads, the condition of which will bear favourable comparison with those in many European countries. There are 1,904 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main roads, and about 3,600 miles of parochial roads.

A weekly steam communication round the island to the principal outports has been established. The circuit is completed within 120 hours.

Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Sav-la-mar,

and St. Ann's Bay are ports of registry. During the year ended 31st March, 1897, 5 ships, with aggregate tonnage of 1,053 tons, were registered at Kingston, 4 with a tonnage of 90 tons at Montego Bay.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	590,192	613,960	765,910	895,216
1888	679,770	612,999	875,706	1,084,657
1889	686,817	637,233	823,433	1,074,789
1890-1	784,383	658,003	850,710	1,230,506
1891-2	778,614	746,143	835,004	1,179,063
1892-3	746,776	775,761	890,087	1,285,493
1893-4	863,644	800,418	1,015,614	1,423,793
1894-5	805,215	822,000	1,124,788	1,564,340
1895-6	814,341	836,483	1,125,507	1,607,347
1896-7	777,133	826,894	1,038,714	1,488,905

IMPORTS.			
Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £
1887	724,306	142,293	455,737
1888	1,049,354	159,116	487,135
1889	884,445	162,213	550,962
1890-1	1,232,085	180,926	775,926
1891-2	862,345	225,841	671,705
1892-3	1,001,228	236,220	704,033
1893-4	1,190,563	212,949	754,282
1894-5	1,106,284	229,645	855,816
1895-6	1,106,177	193,641	989,128
1896-7	927,314	164,978	764,085

EXPORTS.			
Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £
1887	582,820	39,965	886,225
1888	734,205	45,446	1,048,939
1889	602,553	57,162	955,109
1890-1	614,913	65,306	1,122,595
1891-2	562,913	88,367	1,070,816
1892-3	511,550	59,754	1,188,502
1893-4	554,082	64,832	1,456,775
1894-5	512,768	49,617	1,359,036
1895-6	517,504	47,613	1,307,988
1896-7	403,922	34,294	1,032,025

Net Public Debt, 31st March, 1897, 1,625,149l.

Customs Revenue, 1896-97 322,088l.

Population.				
	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian, &c. Total.
1861	13,816	81,065	346,374	— 441,255
1871	13,101	100,346	392,707	— 506,154
1881	14,433	109,946	444,186	12,240 580,804
1891	14,692	121,955	488,624	14,220 639,491

Governors.*			
1853 Sir Henry Barkly.	1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.		
1857 Sir C. H. Darling.			
1862 E. J. Eyre.	1883 Gen. Sir H. W. Norman.		
1865 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.			
1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.	1889 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.		
1873 W. A. G. Young (admt.)	1898 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.		
1874 Sir William Grey.			

Civil Establishment.

NOTE.—All salaries over 100l. a year are by Law No. 11 of 1875 subject to a deduction of

* The Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition of 1832.

4 per cent. payable to a widows and orphans' fund and officers must contribute 2 per cent. of their salaries to entitle them to a pension on their retirement.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir A. W.

L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., 6,000l.

Private Secretary (vacant), 400l.

A.D.C., Lieut. H. E. M. Hutchinson, W. I. Regt.

Privy Council.

The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

Director of Public Works, V. G. Bell.

C. J. Ward.

J. Pringle.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-officio Members.

The Captain-General and Governor.

The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Director of Public Works.

The Collector-General.

Nominated Members.

Superintending Medical Officer, Dr. Mosse, C.B.

Inspector of Schools, Thomas Capper.

Custos of St. Mary, John Pringle.

Custos of Kingston, Col. Charles James Ward.

Island Treasurer, S. P. Musson.

Solicitor-General, T. B. Oughton.

Elected Members.

S. C. Burke, St. Thomas.

J. T. Palache, Manchester.

Thomas Patrick Leyden, St. Elizabeth.

A. D. C. Levy, St. Mary.

Rev. Henry Clarke, Westmoreland.

David S. Gideon, Portland.

P. Stern, Kingston.

R. B. Braham, Clarendon.

Rev. J. Johnston, St. Ann.

Conway Whiting, Trelawny.

Herman Stern, St. Catherine.

(Vacant), Hanover.

David Corinaldi, St. James.

Rev. C. B. Berry, St. Andrew.

Clerk of the Legislative Council, R. A. Walcott 300l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Fred. Evans, C.M.G., 1,300l.

Assistant Secretary, P. Cork, 600l. to 700l.

Chief Clerk, F. S. Sanguinetti, 500l.

Clerks, 1st Class, T. L. Roxburgh, J. B. Lucie Smith, and A. Cork, 300l. to 400l.

Clerks, 2nd Class, J. M. Casserly, G. M. Wortley, and F. L. Pearce, 150l. to 300l.

Clerks, 3rd Class, A. C. Finlay, D. Hall, E. Scott Evans, 80l. to 150l.

Sorter (vacant).

Department of Public Works.

Director, Valentine Græme Bell, 1,200l., and actual travelling expenses.

Assistant Director, James Richmond, 800l., and actual travelling expenses.

Ditto, Southern District, J. D'Aeth, 350l. to 450l., and actual travelling expenses.

Engineer, Eastern District, D. A. P. Sanftleben, 350l. to 450l., and actual travelling expenses.

Ditto, Western District, C. Renwick, 350l. to 450l., and actual travelling expenses.

Superintendent for Irrigation, F. E. Taylor (acting), 200l. to 300l., and 50l. travelling allowance.

1st Class Superintendents, J. F. Brennan, T. C. Garrett, G. A. Mould, R. J. De Cordova, W. A. Miller, D. J. Feurtado, and C. A. J. Smith, 250l. to 300l., and travelling allowance.

2nd Class ditto, M. L. Hendricks, J. E. Streadwick, Edward Foster, H. Hollis, E. Morales, A. H. N. Jones, and E. W. Eveleigh, 200l. to 250l., and travelling allowance.

Chief Draughtsman, R. R. Williams, 250l. to 350l.

Assistant ditto, E. V. Acton, 200l. to 250l.

Chief Clerk, C. W. Tait, 300l. to 400l.

Accounting Clerk, E. H. Whitehorse, 300l. to 400l.

1st Class Clerks, C. O. Maguan and M. H. Cooke, 200l. to 300l.

2nd Class ditto, G. R. Taylor, H. M. Pearson, and T. R. Mould, 100l. to 200l.

3rd Class ditto, R. H. R. Payne, G. A. Henriques and C. Hendrick, and P. L. Abraham, 80l. to 100l.

Public Works Stores.

Superintendent, E. L. Du Quesnay, 200l. to 300l.

2nd Class Clerk, E. Wolfe, jun., 100l. to 200l.

Lighthouses.

Superintendent, Plumb Point, A. M. Mould, 150l. to 170l.

Superintendent, Morant Point, W. H. Boorman, 150l. to 170l.

Head Keeper, Folly Point, John Sturgeon, 90l. to 100l.

Superintendent, Negril Point, J. S. Brownhill, 150l. to 170l.

Crown Lands Department.

Surveyor-General, Colin Liddell, 500l., and actual travelling expenses.

Accountant and Clerk, W. M. Fraser, 120l. to 200l.

3rd Class Clerks, E. G. Wilson, 80l. to 100l.

Railways.

Government Inspector, H. Blomfield Smith, M.I.C.E. 800l., and actual travelling expenses.

Public Gardens and Plantations.

Director, William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., 600l., house, 150l. travelling expenses.

Superintendent, Hill Garden, W. Harris, 150l. to 200l., house.

" *Castleton Garden*, W. J. Thompson, 150l. to 200l., house.

" *Hope Garden*, W. Cradwick, 150l. to 200l., house.

" *King's House Garden*, T. J. Harris, 100l. to 120l., house.

" *Kingston Garden*, J. Campbell, 100l. house.

Overseer, Bath Garden, A. Groves, 10l.

Clerk, F. Isaacs, 100l. to 200l., house.

Institute of Jamaica

Secretary and Librarian, Frank Cundall, 500l.

Curator of the Museum, J. E. Duerden, 400l.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, Louis J. Bertram, 800l.

Chief Clerk, W. C. G. Arrowsmith, 300l. to 400l.

Senior Clerk, G. M. Livingston, 300l. to 400l.

Clerks, 1st Class, W. Duff, H. E. Laidman, and E. du Mont, 250l. to 300l.

Clerks, 2nd Class, A. S. Finzi, G. W. Taylor, J. L. Pietersz, C. C. Kelly, C. B. Taylor, 100l. to 200l.

Clerks, 3rd Class, S. W. Royes, P. L. Arscott, H. E. A. Romney, and W. G. A. Pegon, 80l. to 100l.

* Also assists at the Head Office.

Treasury.

Public Treasurer, S. P. Musson, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, E. Jordan Andrews, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Bookkeeper, C. W. Chapman, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Cashier, D. P. Fouché, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerks, 1st Class, T. B. Hendriks, E. W. Astwood, and E. F. Wilson, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerks, 2nd Class, H. Priest, A. L. Harris, F. H. McDermott, J. C. Royes, and H. C. Livingston, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
Clerks, 3rd Class, A. E. Shirley, A. J. Durant, and C. G. Arrowsmith, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Government Savings Bank.

Manager, The Public Treasurer, 200*l*.
Accountant, J. Sinclair, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Cashier, J. M. Tuckett, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
1st Class Clerk, A. L. Savage, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, A. H. Depass, and C. A. Logan, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, C. B. Dignum, W. W. Kelly, T. H. Smith, and A. G. Richards, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, P. E. Chapman, 800*l*. (includes salary for office of Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy.)
Cashier, G. S. Thomson, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerk, 3rd Class, T. E. Fray, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, G. H. Pearce, 600*l*. to 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. H. McBayne, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Travelling Supervisor, E. N. Marshall, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
1st Class Clerks, W. Mackinnon, F. G. M. Lynch, D. G. Parsons, and P. C. Cunha, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
2nd Class ditto, C. W. Magnan, W. J. Heath, W. R. Thomas, R. H. Fletcher, and C. G. Kerr, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd Class ditto, J. E. Fletcher, K. O. Depass, G. S. Cox, T. H. Donaldson, and (one vacant), 80*l*. to 100*l*.
Auxiliary Female Staff, Eight.
Superintendent of Telegraphs, H. C. Wilson, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Assistants, C. F. Duff and G. A. Hart, 150*l*. to 200*l*., but each drawing 250*l*., 50*l*. being personal allowance.

Revenue Department.

Collector-General, J. Allwood, 800*l*. to 900*l*.
Supervisor of Revenue Offices, B. C. Orgill, 500*l*. to 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. H. Miles, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
First Class Clerks, H. E. Ranson, W. B. Isaacs, J. A. Marshall, and J. C. Bonitto, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Second Class Clerks, H. W. Mortlock, T. S. Chapman, O. G. Gauntlett, A. W. L. Laing, and D. N. Norman, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
Third Class Clerks, G. A. Gauntlett, C. M. Arscott, G. A. Robinson, J. W. Gayner, and G. M. Baines, 80*l*. to 100*l*.
First Class Collectors of Revenue, J. W. Gruber, T. F. Clarke, and R. C. J. Baquie, and W. Cork, 450*l*. to 550*l*.
Second Class Collectors of Revenue, E. H. E. MacLavery, J. S. Trench, H. James, E. P. Pullar, T. J. Breakspear, R. R. S. Spalding, L. A. Rattigan, E. C. Baines, A. G. Facey, E. A. Savage, 350*l*. to 450*l*.
First Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, A. G. Davidson (75*l*. travelling), W. J. Pearson, B. Chadwick, R. N. Berwick (75*l*. for travelling), E. Wilson, (50*l*. for travelling), J. A. S. Monaghan, 250*l*. to 300*l*.

Second Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, S. Binns, S. E. Payne, L. J. Lee (75*l*. travelling), C. M. Gifford (75*l*. travelling), A. Taylor, J. L. Lord (150*l*. travelling), F. H. C. Halwell (50*l*. travelling), E. L. Fiddes (80*l*. travelling), T. C. R. Gordon, J. Smythe, G. L. Gifford (50*l*. travelling), G. H. Davidson (50*l*. travelling), C. S. Foote, C. A. Pasmore, R. H. Brice, J. Addison (50*l*. travelling), E. P. Mudie (50*l*. travelling), H. Bamed (50*l*. travelling), M. H. Bogle (50*l*. travelling), H. G. B. Murray, (50*l*. travelling), C. M. Muir (50*l*. travelling), J. P. K. King, and S. H. W. Allwood (75*l*. travelling), 180*l*. to 220*l*.

First Class Landing Waiters, J. J. Orgill, W. M. Robertson, D. M. Robertson, J. K. Collymore, 130*l*. to 200*l*.

Second Class Landing Waiters, H. J. F. Read, E. J. Kennedy, F. A. D. Eves, A. W. Kennedy, J. E. Davis, E. A. Davis, C. W. Bovell, R. E. Walker, D. A. Hudson, and A. J. Rogers, 100*l*. to 120*l*.

First Class Locker and Gauger, W. M. Lewin, 130*l*. to 180*l*.

Second Class Lockers and Gaugers, W. T. Huggard, Charles Guy, and E. T. Reed, 100*l*.

First Class Clerks, W. C. Gauntlett, P. J. Browne, F. L. Nicholas, O. L. Depass, L. S. L. Smyth, D. T. Senton, J. J. Elliott, H. F. Isaacs, E. A. Millingen, A. J. Depass, L. G. Carvalho, D. W. Virtue, A. H. Packer, J. E. Sherlock, and (one vacant), 100*l*. to 140*l*.

Second Class Clerks, H. T. Simmons, E. E. Brown, T. A. Ashman, L. W. Braudon, S. Cross, J. S. Collymore, J. M. Fonseca, St. G. V. Thompson, G. L. Facey, O. M. Seaton, W. F. Jacobs, A. R. Dignum, M. L. Ford, R. Z. Johnston, J. C. White, C. C. Manton, and (one vacant), 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Outdoor Officers, D. G. Archer, A. C. Murray, R. F. G. Cooper, E. Gray, A. P. Sutherland, A. E. Marshall, D. O. Ranson, I. S. Bennett, F. M. Turner, J. A. Marshall, jun., and M. A. Sullivan, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Customs, Kingston.

Collector, Shipping Master, and Inspector of Invoices, C. Goldie, 650*l*. to 750*l*.

First Class Clerks, B. de S. Bell, R. O' C. J. Livingston, B. Daniel, and W. E. M. Drummond, 200*l*. to 300*l*.

Second Class Clerks, A. S. Spratt, W. Douglas, G. S. Shaw, A. K. McDermott, and E. B. Levy, 100*l*. to 200*l*.

Third Class Clerks, F. E. Holtz, A. W. E. Sutton, A. P. Williams, K. W. Hart, and O. C. Pearson, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Surveyor, A. W. Hitchins, 350*l*. to 450*l*.

Assistant Surveyor, R. E. Nunes, 250*l*. to 300*l*.

Senior Landing Waiters, G. A. Burke, J. M. V. Thomson, C. H. V. Hall, and J. H. B. Mais, 200*l*. to 300*l*.

Junior Landing Waiters, G. D. Garsia, G. E. R. Pearce, G. P. McGrath, G. C. Brown and A. A. O'Meally, 130*l*. to 200*l*.

Tide Surveyor, Port Royal, C. L. Scarlett, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

First Class Outdoor Officer, H. J. Katon, J. S. Melbourne, H. D. Campbell, J. A. Kildare, S. H. Byng, and C. B. Cooke, 90*l*. to 100*l*.

Second Class Outdoor Officers, W. C. Plummer, T. P. Walton, F. Luke, E. A. Leeson, J. Roberts, E. W. Campbell, J. F. L. Heury, and R. D. Barclay, 75*l*. to 85*l*.

Third Class Outdoor Officers, C. Lambert, H. E. Nix, A. B. McCatty, E. V. W. Mellad, P. St. L.

Baquie, R. R. Stuart, H. C. O'Meally, A. E. Hart, E. B. Depass, J. H. Smith, A. J. Pullar, H. L. Payne, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

Clerks to Parochial Boards on Civil Establishment.

R. A. Williams, F. H. Hawkins, R. M. Cocking, W. G. Nunes, H. M. Rowe, R. P. Collymore, and F. B. Bowen, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

Harbour Master's Office, Kingston.

T. D. C. Thompson, 500*l.*

Immigration Department.

Agent in India, Allen C. Stewart, 200*l.*, and house and carriage allowance.
600*l.*, and 1*l.* a-day and hire of conveyance when travelling.

Protector of Immigrants in Jamaica, and Inspector, E. W. Pigou, 400*l.*, and travelling allowance.

2nd Class Clerk, C. Doorly, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector-General, Col. Morris Fawcett, 850*l.* (including 320*l.* as *Inspector-General of Prisons*).

1st Class Inspectors, W. McLeod, Geo. E. C. Field, T. Alexander, and P. H. James, salary 300*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

2nd Class Inspectors, T. de Pass, A. A. H. W. Wedderburn (100*l.* extra as Registrar of Criminals), H. T. Thomas, M. H. Shee, and F. S. Church, salary 250*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

3rd Class Inspectors, J. H. McCrea, H. C. G. Purchas, W. E. Clark, and Hon. Arthur J. D. S. St. Aubyn, salary 200*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sub-Inspectors, W. J. Calder, A. H. Pratt, Melville David Harrel, G. H. P. Colley, and A. D'Arcy Harley, salary 130*l.*, forage 41*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

[The officers, with the exception of the *Inspector-General*, have either quarters provided for them, or an allowance.]

Chief and Pay Clerk, C. MacL. Kerr, 400*l.*

1st Class Clerk, J. E. Owen, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd " J. W. Fonseca, and H. P. C. Cox, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd " Wilfred E. Logan, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Clerk, Detective Office, Henry Laidlaw, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Defence.

Adjutant, Jamaica Militia, Capt. E. S. C. Kennedy, The W. I. Regt., 500*l.*

Prison Department.

Inspector-General of Prisons, The *Inspector-General of Police*.

Clerk, L. Facey, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

General Penitentiary Superintendent, G. A. Douglas, 400*l.* and quarters.

Deputy Superintendent, (acting) D. Reynolds, 200*l.* and quarters.

Overseer of Works, C. A. Seronville, 150*l.* and quarters.

Clerks, R. Nosworthy, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; R. Wyuter, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Surgeon, M. Grabham, 250*l.*

Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.
Middlesex and Surrey Gaol, P. Kelly, 120*l.*, and quarters.

St. Catherine District Prison, (acting) J. Thompson, 250*l.*, and quarters.

Hanover, J. Guilfoyle, 120*l.* to 150*l.* and quarters.

Falmouth, R. Humphries, 200*l.* and quarters.

Boys' Reformatory, T. Mair, 340*l.* and quarters.
Girls' Reformatory, Miss A. M. Gifford, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and quarters.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, S. P. Smeeton, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

First Clerk, C. C. Aitken, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Second Clerk, A. R. Soares, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, G. A. Smith, and J. O. Wright.

B. M. Ward, J. A. Mohrman, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Searcher and Copyist, W. A. Hall, 78*l.*

Medical Department.

Superintending Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., 1,000*l.*, and travelling expenses.

Chief Clerk, T. Pearson, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Class Clerk, L. E. Delfosse, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd " M. C. Solomon, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd " A. Strachan, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical Storekeeper, C. D. Moffat, 150*l.* to 250*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

Analytical Chemist, J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., 500*l.*, and 80*l.* house allowance, and 60*l.* as Curator, Public Museum.

Secretary, Quarantine Board, T. Pearson, 36*l.*

Secretary, Central Board of Health, T. Pearson, 36*l.*

Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, H. Strachan, 600*l.*

Resident Medical Officers, G. V. Lockett, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; J. A. Allwood, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, with quarters.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Downer, 50*l.*

Clerk, A. O. Samuel, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant Clerk, J. H. Phillips, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical Superintendent, Kingston Lunatic Asylum, J. W. Plaxton, 600*l.* to 800*l.* and residence.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer, M. P. Cormac McCormack, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer, D. J. Williams, 300*l.* to 400 and a furnished residence.

District Medical Officers, H. L. Clare, 450*l.*; E. H. Cooke, J. H. Peck, 250*l.*; J. Cargill, J. De Leon, J. L. Cox, H. Joslen, G. J. Neish, J. A. L. Calder, G. E. Cheyne, G. Cooke, C. R. Edwards, V. H. Mullen, R. G. S. Bell, E. G. H. Williams, B. M. Beckwith, C. E. Harvey, W. D. Neish, T. M. Drummond, C. W. M. Castle, C. A. Moseley, C. T. Dewar, W. G. Farquharson, L. Gifford, Y. T. G. Moore, H. G. Tillman, J. Hobbs, E. R. C. Earle, I. Costa, J. C. E. Roberts, A. W. Thomson, T. F. Shackleton, and D. M. M. Ross, 200*l.*; D. M. Macphail, R. S. Turton, F. A. G. Purchas, L. M. Clark, G. Hargreaves, J. J. Rogers, F. A. Sinclair, W. J. Calder, J. P. Reirrie, G. J. Tait, A. A. J. Thomas, E. V. Halliday, and T. M. Bartlett, 150*l.*; O. C. Harvey, 100*l.*; P. O. Malabre, G. H. K. Ross, H. D. B. Castle, and C. A. H. Thomson, 200*l.*

Lepers' Home, J. F. Donovan, 450*l.*

Health Officer at Port Royal for the Port of Kingston and Quarantine Station, Jas. Neish, 500*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, and Keeper of the Records, Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., 2,000*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Ernest A. Northcote, 1,200*l.*; and C. F. Lumb, LL.D., 1,000*l.*

Attorney-General, H. R. Pipon Schooles, 1,500*l.*

Clerk to ditto, Sydney Scottock, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Solicitor-General, T. Bancroft Oughton, 500*l*.
Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson, 820*l*.
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature,
 O'Connor de Cordova, 600*l*.
First Class Clerk, C. H. Yorke-Slader, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Second Class Clerks, A. G. Richards and E. F. H. Cox, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
Third Class Clerks, G. R. Rickard and B. O. Clunie, 80*l*. to 100*l*.
Librarian, Supreme Court Library, E. F. H. Cox, 20*l*.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy,
 P. E. Chapman, 800*l*. (includes salary of office of Stamp Commissioner).
First Class Clerk, J. M. Nethersole, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Deputy Keeper of Records, Edward B. Lynch, 500*l*.

Resident Magistrates.

Kingston, E. Vickers, 800*l*.
Assistant Resident Magistrate, A. V. Kingdon, 500*l*.
St. Andrew, A. L. Vendryes, 600*l*., and 80*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Catherine, J. V. Leach, 800*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Thomas, R. Egerton, 750*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
Portland, J. T. Munson, 750*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
Westmoreland, : 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Elizabeth, (value), 700*l*.; 130*l*. travelling allowance.
Clarendon, W. P. Clark, 650*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Ann, I. R. Reece, 700*l*.; 130*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Mary, S. L. Thornton, 700*l*.; 130*l*. travelling allowance.
Manchester, W. W. Fisher, 650*l*.; 80*l*. travelling allowance.
Trelawny, C. M. Calder, 500*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. James, Maxwell Hall, 600*l*.; 80*l*. travelling allowance.
Hanover, L. J. Preston, 600*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.

Clerks of the Courts.

Kingston, H. S. Fisher, 350*l*. to 400*l*.
St. Andrew's, H. Quallo, 300*l*. to 350*l*.; 80*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Catherine, J. Ryley, 350*l*. to 400*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Thomas, J. L. Hill, 350*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
Portland, W. F. Langley, 350*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
Westmoreland, C. P. Huggins, 350*l*.; personal, 10*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Elizabeth's, F. E. Cole, 300*l*. to 350*l*.; 130*l*. travelling allowance.
Clarendon, G. R. Pilliner, 300*l*. to 350*l*.; personal 150*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Ann's, J. S. Thomas, 350*l*.; 130*l*. travelling allowance.
St. Mary, D. A. Tucker, 300*l*. to 350*l*.; 130*l*. travelling allowance.
Manchester, W. G. Clough, 350*l*.; 80*l*. travelling allowance.
Trelawny, D. Balfour, 350*l*.; personal 10*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.
St. James, J. C. Humber, 350*l*.; 80*l*. travelling allowance.
Hanover, R. Lewis, 300*l*. to 350*l*.; 100*l*. travelling allowance.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Jamaica, Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D.
Assistant ditto, Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.
Registrar of the Diocese,
Island Curates, at 340*l*. each. E. Nuttall, D.D. (Bishop); C. F. Douet, D.D. (Assistant Bishop); H. H. Isaacs, M.A.; F. H. Sharpe; J. L. Ramson, Archdeacon of Cornwall; J. G. Del Rio; E. A. Stewart; G. W. Downer.
Spendiary Curate (at 300*l*. per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury), H. M. F. Macdermot.
Spendiary Curate (paid wholly from the British Treasury), C. H. Davis, 50*l*.
 There are also about 85 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Educational Department.

Superintending Inspector of Schools and Inspector of Industrial Schools, T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., 700*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance.
Inspectors of Schools, Geo. Hicks, 250*l*. and 200*l*. travelling allowance; J. R. Williams, 200*l*., and 150*l*. travelling allowance; J. D. Kerrich, 150*l*. to 200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance; A. E. Lockyer, 150*l*. to 200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance; A. Young, 150*l*. to 200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance; R. B. Strickland, 150*l*. to 200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance; C. M. Martin, 150*l*. to 200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance; L. O. Chitty, 150*l*. to 200*l*. and 150*l*. travelling allowance.
Examiner, F. E. Reed, 300*l*. to 350*l*.
Senior Clerk, E. A. Andrews, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
2nd Clerk, E. N. Romney, 100*l*. to 200*l*.
Assistant Clerks, W. E. B. Sinclair, W. L. Delfosse, C. M. Virtue, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Women's Training College.

Principal (vacant), 250*l*., with board and quarters.
1st Assistant Teacher (vacant), 80*l*., with board and quarters.
2nd Assistant Teacher, Miss M. Walter, 60*l*., with board and lodging.
3rd Assistant Teacher, Miss H. P. Guy, 40*l*., with board and lodging.
Mistress of Practising School, Miss Colin Murray, (acting), 60*l*., with board and quarters.
Clerk and Music Teacher, 50*l*., with board and quarters.
Matron, Miss L. Magnan, 50*l*. with board and quarters.
Medical Officer, J. Cargill, 30*l*.
Secretary, Board Visitors, E. A. Andrews, 35*l*.

Industrial School for Boys (Hope).

Master in Charge, A. J. Hopwood.

Industrial School for Girls (Shortwood).

Superintendent,
Matron, Miss Duncan, 80*l*. to 100*l*.

Board of Education.

Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman ex officio.
 Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*.
 Right Revs. C. Gordon, G. H. Hanna; Revs. W. Gillies, T. M. Geddes, W. Pratt, M.A.; W. Simms, M.A.; Hons. J. T. Palache, D.S. Gideon, Dr. G. C. Henderson; Messrs. L. Isaacs, B.A., and W. H. Plant.
Secretary, J. D. Kerrich, B.A., 75*l*.

*Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor.**Chairman*, Hon. John Pringle.*Members*, Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles, Hon. J. T. Palache, Wellesley Bourke, S. Soutar, W. Calder, P. C. Cork.*Secretary*, Robert Johnstone, 300*l.* to 400*l.**Schools Commission.**Chairman*, Most. Rev. the Bishop of Jamaica.*Members*, Right Rev. C. F. Douet; Hon. Thos. Capper; Rev. W. Gillies, Hon. S. C. Burke, Hon. R. B. Braham, and Hon. S. P. Musson.*Secretary*, Robert Johnstone, 65*l.**Foreign Consuls.**United States*, L. A. Dent, Kingston.*Spain*, Celestino Murunel.*Denmark*, S. Soutar.*Venezuela*, J. Duff.*Austria and Germany*, Wm. Schiller.*Belgium*, S. E. Pietersz.*Netherlands*, "*St. Domingo*, J. B. Sorapure.*Hayti*, C. B. Carvalho.*Sweden and Norway*, S. Soutar.*Ecuador*, J. Gall.*Chili*, "*Peru*, A. De Cordova.*Costa Rica*, W. P. Forwood.*Salvador*, J. J. G. Lewis.*Colombia*, W. P. Forwood.*Guatemala*, G. C. H. Lewis.*Honduras*, J. de Cordova (Consul-General).*Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.**Spain*, S. E. Pietersz, V.C., Kingston.*France*, M. Mounet, V.C., Kingston.*Spain*, G. L. P. Corinaldi, V.C., Montego Bay; D. S. Gideon, Port Antonio; C. A. Nunes, Falmouth.*Sweden and Norway*, S. C. Peynado, Black River; Z. Jones, V.C., Sav. la Mar; W. G. Price, V.C., Milk River.*United States*, S. H. Wright, C.A., Kingston; C. A. Nunes, C.A., Falmouth; G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A., Montego Bay; R. W. Harris, C.A., St. Ann's Bay; C. S. Farquharson, C.A., Sav. la Mar; P. N. Carresso, C.A., Pt. Antonio; A. A. Green, C.A., Milk River; L. D. Baker, junior, C.A., Port Morant; J. Lyon, C.A., Pt. Maria; D. H. Mendez, C.A., Old Harbour; C. M. Farquharson, Black River.*Venezuela*, S. Soutar, V.C., Kingston.*Officers, Military, Naval, &c.**Major-General*, H. J. Hallowes.*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Major E. A. Smith, R.A.*Commanding Royal Engineer*, Col. L. F. Brown, R.E.*Naval Officer in charge*, Commodore W. H. Dowding,*Naval and Victualling Storekeeper*, &c. (vacant).*Naval Dep. Med. Insp. Gen.*, James W. Fisher.*Senior Ordnance Store Officer*, Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. Major Crawford.*District Paymaster*, Lieut.-Col. Fox.**LABUAN.***(See Map, page 297.)*

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat., and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is 30.23 square miles. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of Borneo proper, about thirty miles.

The average annual rainfall is about 108 inches, and the thermometer ranges from 71° to 92°.

The island, then uninhabited was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island. Hitherto the companies formed to develop these coal resources have not met with great success; but in 1893, the Central Borneo Company was re-constructed under the name of the New Central Borneo Company. The mines are now progressing more favourably, and a tramway of 8 miles in length between the mines and the wharf at Port Victoria has been completed and is connected with another line leading to the oil springs.

The Company has completed several buildings both in Victoria and at Coal Point, and possesses a steam collier of 1,500 tons, which carries coal to Manila and Singapore. On the 31st of December last the Company's local establishment consisted of 6 Europeans and about 1,000 coolies.

Labuan has a fine port (Victoria Harbour), perfectly safe, and easy of access. Vessels drawing 27 feet can go alongside the new jetty, and vessels drawing 16 alongside the old potties to coal. It is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago, such as sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta-percha, indiarubber, rattan, pearls, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore. Cattle and goats are reared, and 2,000 acres are estimated as under cultivation.

There are three sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is exported to Singapore. There is no bank or savings bank. The currency is Mexican dollars and copper cents, which are legal tender under Order in Council of 25th March, 1887.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays from Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being mostly petty traders.

A school and a free hospital are aided by government grants, but there are no Government schools, and education is not compulsory.

The Government is administered by a Governor who, under the Letters Patent of 16th November, 1889, alone makes ordinances, there being no legislative council.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the Colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony. At the end of 1889 it was arranged that the Governor of the territory of the British North Borneo Company should be appointed Governor of Labuan.

A railway has been made 2-feet 5-inch gauge, and of about 8 miles in length, from Victoria Harbour to the coal mines at Coal Point, where it will join the existing line which connects the mines with the wharf at Coal Point. The railway is the property of the New Central Borneo Company.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has connected Singapore and Hong Kong by cable via Labuan. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Singapore.

Steamers go about once in ten days to Singapore, and also to North Borneo and Sulu. The Sarawak Government steamer runs about once a fortnight between Kuching and Labuan. Most of

the vessels calling at Labuan are engaged in the North Borneo trade, and ply regularly between the ports of that State, Singapore, and Hong Kong, making Labuan a port of call. The Colony has joined the Postal Union. The postage to Singapore is: letters 10 cents, newspapers 1 cent; and to England 10 cents and 1 cent respectively.

The chief sources of revenue are the farming of licences to sell tobacco, spirits, opium (retail), and fish.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1887	20,005	20,167	49,733	62,726
1888	18,393	18,829	70,121	74,936
1889	20,510	18,373	113,479	126,745
1890	22,567	25,745	102,178	114,750
1891	41,520	29,970	113,722	124,134
1892	40,287	32,674	106,696	115,455
1893	39,734	36,129	93,588	109,142
1894	36,962	45,464	92,539	114,036
1895	47,907	70,316	132,600	140,995
1896	55,008	53,888	117,592	128,873

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	Nil	164,971	205,780	370,751
1888	—	116,612	241,342	357,954
1889	—	166,442	132,904	299,346
1890	—	337,376	—	337,376
1891	—	363,022	—	363,022
1892	—	565,772	—	565,772
1893	—	518,414	—	518,414
1894	—	852,880	—	852,880
1895	—	685,889	—	685,889
1896	—	707,749	—	707,749

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	—	216,042	201,509	417,551
1888	—	178,204	241,342	419,546
1889	—	187,208	191,131	378,339
1890	—	207,898	—	207,898
1891	—	265,107	—	265,107
1892	—	365,556	—	365,556
1893	—	247,399	—	247,399
1894	—	482,820	—	482,820
1895	—	566,621	—	566,621
1896	—	593,933	—	593,938

Population.

Census of 1881, 5,995, of whom 47 were Europeans.
Census of 1891, 5,853, of whom 28 were Europeans.

Governors.

1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.
1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)
1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
1861 T. F. Callaghan.
1866 Hugh Low (acting), (afterwards Sir H. Low).
1867 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.
1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.
1881 P. Leys (acting).
1888 A. S. Hamilton (acting).
1890 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.
1891 Leicester Paul Beaufort (acting).
1892 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.
1895 Leicester Paul Beaufort.

Governor.

Leicester Paul Beaufort (in conjunction with governorship of North Borneo, see Appendix.)

Establishment, 1896.

Resident, F. O. Maxwell.

Sub-Treasurer, G. O'B. Horsford.

Postmaster and Police Magistrate, W. Boyd.

Medical Officer, R. E. Adamson, M.B., C.M.

LAGOS.

Situation and Area.

The Colony and Protectorate of Lagos is situated on the Bight of Benin, and is comprised within 2° and 6° east longitude. Its sphere of influence extends to the 9th parallel of north latitude, embracing the whole of the Yoruba country.

The Colony itself, consists of the coast line from the boundary of the French Protectorate of the kingdom of Porto Novo (the river Ajarra) on the west, to Aboto on the Mahin Beach on the east, and includes Badagry, Lagos Island (the capital of the Colony), Ebute Metta, and Iddo Island, Ikorodu, Ejirin, and Epe, with Palma, Leckie, and the Mahin Beach.

Ikorodu is the latest acquisition to the Colony (ceded August, 1894), and the Jebu strip on the north bank of the lagoon now extends from Orichi on the Ogun River, in a direct line half a mile to the north of the village of Majoda, situated on the road between Epe and Jebu Ode, and from thence proceeding due east to the Oshun River. By this acquisition the Colony commands all the main routes to the Interior.

The Protectorate comprises the kingdoms of Pokra, Okeodan, Ilaro, Addo, and Igbessa, with the Awori Country, Jebu Remo (1894), Mahin, Ogbo and Jakri, up to the right bank of the Benin River on the east, where it adjoins the territory of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into the central, the western, the north-western, the eastern, and the north-eastern districts, with district commissioners stationed respectively at Lagos, Badagry, Ikorodu, Leckie, and Epe. In the Hinterland, resident officers are stationed at Ibadan, Jebu Ode, Shagamu, and at Odo Otin. There is also a superintendent of native affairs at Abeokuta.

Lagos Island has an area of 3½ square miles, and the whole Colony and Protectorate probably includes about 1,500 square miles.

The port is 4,279 miles from Liverpool, 1,203 miles from Freetown, 315 miles from Cape Coast, and 232 miles from Brass.

History.

The King of Lagos (Kosoko), having refused to co-operate in putting down the slave trade, was expelled by a British force in 1851, and his cousin Akitoye placed on the throne, by whom a treaty was concluded under which he bound himself to put down the slave trade. A Consul was appointed, but the treaty was not fully adhered to by Akitoye's son and successor, King Docemo, who was induced on the 6th of August, 1861, to cede his possessions to the British Crown, in consideration of a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year, which he continued to draw until his death in 1885.

The territories were erected into a separate Government by Letters Patent dated the 13th of March, 1863.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the

West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but being subject to the Governor-in-Chief, at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, Lagos became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

By further letters patent dated 13th January, 1886, the whole of these territories were separated from the Gold Coast Colony, and erected into a separate Colony.

The original British settlements were Lagos Island and Iddo Island. In 1862, Palma and Leckie became British, and in 1863 Badagry was ceded by its chiefs. In 1879 the kingdom of Ketonu, lying to the south and east of the Denham waters, was, at the request of the king and chiefs, included in the protectorate, and in 1883 the kingdom of Appa, lying east of Ketonu, was also brought under British jurisdiction. On the east also the protectorate was, in 1885, extended as far as the Benin River, by the inclusion of part of the kingdom of Mahin, and of the Ogbo and Jakri territories.

In 1890, Ketonu was exchanged with the French Government for the kingdom of Pokra, lying between Porto Novo and Badagry.

An expedition was sent against the Jebus in May, 1892, which resulted in the military occupation and eventual inclusion into the Colony of a portion of their country, and in the opening of a most important trade route to the interior.

Constitution.

The Government is conducted by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The latter includes four nominated unofficial members. The law consists entirely of local ordinances and Orders in Council, with such English Acts as are of general application.

The Colony is associated with Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast Colony in contributing towards the salary of the Bishop of Sierra Leone and towards the subsidy paid for telegraph maintenance. It also contributes towards the total cost of the audit of the accounts of the Colony by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Industry.

There are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths and mats, boat and canoe building, and brickmaking. A saw mill has recently been established, and native builders, carpenters, and blacksmiths do fair work.

Fishing is extensively pursued in the inland waters, the fish being dried and sent into the interior.

Lagos was formerly one of the chief entrepôts for the export of slaves. It possesses a good harbour, which forms the only safe port along 1,000 miles of coast. It has unrivalled water communication with the interior by means of a network of lagoons and creeks. A very extensive trade has therefore grown up, amounting, in 1893, to over a million and a half sterling. There is a large transit trade with Porto Novo and the leeward coast, as well as with the interior. The principal exports are palm oil and kernels, cotton goods, rubber, country cloths, rum, geneva, specie, and tobacco. The chief imports are cotton goods, spirits, tobacco, and hardware, nearly the whole trade being with England and Germany, some exports going, however, to Brazil and France. The quantities and values of the principal exports during 1896 were palm kernels, 47,649 tons, value 343,206*l.*; palm oil, 3,154,333 gals., value 205,533*l.*; cotton goods, value 159,151*l.*; country cloths, value 2,535*l.*; rum, 14,047½ gals., value 1,368*l.*; geneva, 1,364 gals.,

value 101*l.*; specie, 68,870*l.*; tobacco, 141,128½ lbs., value 2,985*l.*; rubber, 6,484,363 lbs., value 347,722*l.*

Chief Towns.

Lagos town has now about 33,000 inhabitants, and is the largest town on the whole West African coast. Epe is probably the largest town in the Colony outside Lagos, population about 6,000. The next largest towns are Badagry, with a population of 4,022, Leckie, and Ikorodu.

Currency and Banking.

By Ordinance No. 2 of 1880, the legal tender currency, and that generally in use, is British sterling, with some Spanish, American, and French gold coins. Cowries (1,000=3*d.*), are still occasionally employed for small transactions. Accounts are usually kept in sterling, but occasionally still in gallons of palm oil, or in cowries by the smaller native traders. A Government savings bank was established on the 1st January, 1887, under the management of the Colonial Treasurer, and on 31st December, 1896, held deposits amounting to 13,401*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*

During 1891 a branch of the African Banking Company was established at Lagos, which has since been merged in a company named The Bank of British West Africa.

Means of Communication.

A railway is in course of construction, and internal telegraphs will follow. Lagos Island is now in telegraphic communication with the Congo, South Africa, Bonny and Brass, the Gold Coast, and Europe, and *via* Accra, with the Gaboon, Loanda, Kutonu, and Porto Novo. There is also a weekly mail service to and from these places, and communication about once a month with Hamburg. With Brazil and the United States there is frequent communication by sailing vessels. The internal communication is chiefly by water, along the network of lagoons. There is telephonic communication between the various government offices.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters per ½ oz.	News- papers per 4 ozs.
Within the Colony	½ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>
To the United Kingdom and Postal Union countries	2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>

(*Parcels to and from England, 9*d.* per lb.*)

Parcels to and from British Colonies in West Africa, 6*d.* per lb.

Money Orders are issued at a commission of 2*d.* for every 10*s.*, or portion of 10*s.*, for sums not exceeding 20*l.*

In 1896—108,225 letters, 3,596 postcards, 86,260 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 3,061 parcels were dealt with in the Lagos Post Office. The value of money orders sent from Lagos was 10,281*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; received in Lagos, 5,241*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Education.

There are no Government schools, but a system of Government inspection and examination has been introduced under the supervision of an Education Board and a Local Inspector of Schools, under which grants were made during the past year to the schools of the various Christian denominations amounting in all to 1,151*l.*; about 3,371 school children are on the school rolls. Fees are charged, and education is not compulsory. The Mohammedans, who are much on the increase, maintain their own schools, where Arabic is taught.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The mean temperature is 81°, the extreme range being from 68° to 91°. The rainy season extends from May to October, a lull occurring generally in July and August. The annual rainfall is about 70 inches.

The native inhabitants are mainly of the negro race; about one-fourth of them speak English. There are about 200 persons of European birth in the Colony.

Defence.

There is an armed force of Hausa constabulary of 844 men, and a civil police numbering 322. The Hausa force is armed with the Martini-Metford carbines and the civil police with Snider rifles.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	51,346	78,610	375,667	518,643
1888	57,058	60,840	372,774	525,857
1889	57,633	57,488	368,632	505,517
1890	56,341	63,701	385,746	541,184
1891	78,625	66,388	442,646	597,645
1892	68,421	86,513	506,392	679,354
1893	115,317	101,251	526,032	694,840
1894	137,017	124,829	560,983	757,701
1895	142,049	144,484	640,846	795,052
1896	179,746	168,445	648,130	805,405

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	264,275	6,785	144,283	415,343
1888	291,563	10,348	140,152	442,063
1889	307,045	7,971	149,242	464,259
1890	336,714	7,674	156,440	500,828
1891	435,388	6,879	165,452	607,719
1892	323,565	13,782	184,694	522,041
1893	525,287	25,749	197,991	749,027
1894	486,896	28,157	229,508	744,561
1895	605,464	33,223	187,128	815,815
1896	667,801	31,852	201,822	901,475

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	235,622	7,570	284,277	491,469
1888	167,807	7,817	332,613	508,237
1889	152,897	10,631	294,100	547,649
1890	210,141	18,990	366,062	595,193
1891	385,822	18,043	413,778	717,643
1892	212,513	25,342	339,228	577,083
1893	327,613	20,472	488,210	836,295
1894	302,018	14,876	504,788	821,682
1895	430,527	77,195	477,873	985,595
1896	497,864	33,610	443,789	975,263

(Total Customs revenue 1896, 162,515l.)

Administrators of Lagos.

1861. H. S. Freeman (Governor).	
1861. J. Hawley Glover, R.N. (Lieut.-Governor).	
1866. Admiral C. G. E. Patey.	Subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.
1870. W. H. Simpson.	
1871. J. Hawley Glover, R.N.	
1872. George Berkeley.	
1874. Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A.	Subject to the Governor, Gold Coast, C.M.G. (Lt.-Gov.)
1874. Capt. C. C. Lees (Lt.-Gov.).	
1880. W. Brandford Griffith.	
1886. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Administrator).	
1887. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Governor).	

1889. George C. Denton (acting).
 1890. Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. (Governor).
 1890. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
 1891. G. T. Carter, C.M.G. (Governor).
 1893. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
 1893. Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (Governor).
 1895. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
 1896. Frank Rohrweger (acting).
 1896. W. Brandford Griffith (Administrator).
 1897. Lt.-Col. H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Queen's Advocate.

The Treasurer.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, President.

The Chief Justice.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Queen's Advocate.

The Treasurer.

Charles Joseph George, Esq.

J. J. Thomas, Esq.

G. W. Neville, Esq.

J. Bradley, Esq.

} Official members.

} Unofficial members.

*Civil Establishment.**

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., 3,000l., and 500l. table allowance.

A.D.C. (vacant).

Clerk, H. Libert, 80l. to 100l.

Steward, H. Raleigh, 50l.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, G. C. Denton, C.M.G., 800l. to 1,000l.

Asst. Col. Secs., Mark Kerr and F. B. Archer, 400l. to 500l. each.

Chief Clerk, A. L. Laborde, 250l. to 300l.

1st Class Clerk, W. H. Cumming, 200l. to 250l.

Registrar of Correspondence, P. J. Martins, 150l. to 200l.

2nd Class Clerk, S. J. de Souza, 100l. to 150l.

3rd Class Clerks, J. C. Merriman, 50l. to 65l.; E. J. Martins, 48l. to 60l.

4th Class Clerk, F. Wey, 36l. to 48l.

Storekeeper, J. C. Merriam, 25l.

Queen's Advocate Department.

Queen's Advocate, F. O. Edlin, 700l.

Clerks, A. E. Carreau, 60l. to 70l., G. M. John, 36l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, F. O. Edlin.

Registrar of Births, &c., C. R. Cole, 150l. to 175l.

Clerks, D. Akitoeye, 60l. to 75l., 40l. to 50l.

Treasury.

Treasurer, C. H. H. Mosley, 500l. to 700l.

Chief Clerk, H. A. Canlerick, 250l.

Clerks, A. J. Nicol, 150l. to 175l., C. J. Porter, 120l. to 150l., J. E. Smith, 75l. to 100l., O. O. D. May and V. E. Williams, 50l. to 60l., M. J. Porter, 36l. to 42l.

Customs.

Collector, Shipping Master, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks, E. A. Lovell, 500l. to 700l.

Assistant Collector, E. W. Kelt, 300l. to 350l.

Chief Clerk, G. Smith, 200l. to 250l.

Clerks, J. T. Leigh, 150l. to 175l., C. Robbin, 90l. to 100l., G. N. Martins, and J. A. Williams, 80l. to 100l., A. J. Cole, and S. D. T. Shaw, 50l. to 60l.

* All European officers on the Civil Establishment are entitled to free furnished quarters or an allowance in lieu.

Queen's Warehouse Keeper, S. F. Leigh, 75*l.* to 100*l.*
Receiving Officer, J. M. Johnson, 75*l.* to 90*l.*
Assistant Warehouse Keepers, A. H. Bailey, J. C. Foresythe, J. B. Coker, M. T. George, S. T. Williams, J. H. G. Willoughby, J. Adeniji, and D. T. Coker, 50*l.* to 60*l.*
Chief Examining Officer, J. S. Taylor, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Examining Officers, A. S. Johnson, 75*l.* to 90*l.*, T. Monote, D. M. Sasegbon, J. O. Turner, G. A. Shyllon, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Assistant Examining Officers, B. B. Smith, A. C. Macaulay, S. A. Green, S. J. R. Coker, M. A. Thomas, I. A. J. Sodeyindo, S. A. Campbell, G. W. Meadows, E. R. Fatodu, 50*l.* to 60*l.*
Outdoor Officers, J. F. Gomes, A. E. N. Campbell, M. A. Sunday, A. W. Davies, G. H. N. May, F. R. Forsythe, A. T. Williams, A. C. B. Wright, E. J. Davies, and E. M. Santanna, 80*l.* to 40*l.*

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, T. C. Rayner, 1,200*l.*
Police Magistrate, F. Rohrweger, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
District Commissioners, W. G. Ambrose, J. Winkfield, A. Ehrhardt, H. T. L. Marshall, F. P. Pinkett, C. Hornby Porter, J. J. C. Healey, and H. F. Duncombe, 400*l.*
Chief Registrar, J. A. Payne, 200*l.*, and fees, and personal allowance of 100*l.*
Deputy Registrars, J. H. S. Robbin, 75*l.* to 100*l.*; J. B. Buko, E. J. Ojelabi, J. A. Walker, and (2 vacancies), 50*l.* to 60*l.*
Assistant Deputy Registrar, (vacant), 50*l.* to 60*l.*
Interpreter, T. W. Johnson, 100*l.*, and personal allowance of 12*l.*
Messenger, W. A. West, 24*l.*, and personal allowance of 20*l.*
Bailiffs, J. Dawodu, 40*l.*, and fees, T. R. Davies, 25*l.*, and fees.

Political Department.

Resident of Ibadan, F. C. Fuller, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
Travelling Commissioners, Major J. H. Ewart, Capt. F. de V. P. Creighton, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
Superintendent of Native Affairs, E. R. Bickerstoth, 120*l.**
Clerk, C. J. P. Boyle, 120*l.*
Agent for Native Affairs, Dr. E. W. Blyden, 150*l.*, and 5*s.* per diem., for messing allowance.

Constabulary Department.

Ilo-Ilo Force.

Inspector General (vacant), 600*l.* to 700*l.**
Inspectors, R. F. D. Campbell, P. Moir-Byres, L. E. H. Humfrey, 400*l.*
Assistant Inspectors, H. V. Neal, J. E. Cochrane, L. N. Blackwell, E. L. Cowie, L. J. Shaw, C. C. Hook, C. E. Johnstone, A. O'C. Scott, W. R. H. Iles, W. D. Byrne, C. B. Mitchell, G. Anderson, G. A. Sabine, A. H. D. Britton, S. G. Scaife, B. M. Read, H. W. Smith, F. S. Cooper, 300*l.* to 350*l.**
Paymaster, W. R. Harding, 250*l.**
Adjutant (vacant), 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.
Native Officer, F. C. Green, 150*l.**
Quartermaster, J. T. George, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Clerks, S. M. Reffell, 80*l.* to 100*l.*, D. M. Savage, 50*l.* to 75*l.*, C. J. Johnson, 80*l.* to 40*l.*

Police Force.

Commissioner of Police, W. R. Reeve-Tucker, 400*l.**
Assistant Commissioners, J. F. Carroll, J. C. Ralph, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
Superintendent, A. Pratt, 200*l.**
Assistant ditto, H. A. Willoughby, 80*l.* to 100*l.**
Paymaster and Quartermaster, T. A. Adu, 100*l.*
Clerk, E. S. Willoughby, 50*l.*

* Forage allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Prison.

Sheriff, The Commissioner of Police, 50*l.*, and fees.
Keeper of Prison, S. M. Wood, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Warder, E. H. Oke, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical.

Chief Medical Officer, H. Strachan, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.**
Senior Assistant Colonial Surgeon, F. G. Hopkins, 400*l.* to 500*l.**
Assistant Colonial Surgeons, P. M. Dwyer, F. R. Knox-Ball, H. McDonald, T. E. Rice, J. Ingram, J. D. Small, F. Manning, W. W. G. H. Best, E. H. Read, and C. E. Magnire, 350*l.* to 400*l.*.
C. J. Lumpkin, S. A. Leigh-Sodipe, and O. O. Sapara, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
Dispenser, A. E. Phillips, 60*l.* to 100*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. T. C. Robbin, 48*l.* to 60*l.*
Dispenser, Ereko, C. V. O. Taylor, 48*l.* to 60*l.*
Clerks, G. Taylor, 80*l.* to 100*l.*, E. M. Assumpção, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

Sanitary Department.

Sanitary Engineer, W. M. Markison, 500*l.**
Inspector of Nuisances, W. F. Lumpkin, 150*l.**

Public Works Department.

Director, H. B. H. Chapman, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.**
Colonial Surveyor, I. T. Hawkins, 600*l.**
Assistant Colonial Surveyor, J. A. Rowse, 350*l.* to 400*l.**
Foremen of Works, G. C. Thomas, 350*l.*, J. E. Bly, and C. W. Browne, 350*l.*, J. F. Thomas, G. R. Powrie, F. C. Francis, E. Vaughan, F. J. Green, J. E. Parker, and one vacant, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
Bookkeeper, G. G. Bell, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Surveyor of Crown Lands, H. S. H. Macaulay, 150*l.**
Clerks, H. W. Taylor, 100*l.*, R. S. Williams, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Storekeepers, E. Sogunro, 100*l.*, and A. O. Bün Muhammad, 24*l.* to 36*l.*
Draughtsmen, D. N. Leigh, 45*l.*, R. Z. Bailey, 30*l.* to 40*l.*
Brickmaker, W. G. Williams, 275*l.*
Road Constructor, J. E. Stone, 250*l.*

Audit Office.

Local Auditor, F. W. Marshall, 400*l.* to 450*l.**
Assistant Auditor, A. L. Turner, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Gold Coast funds.
Audit Clerk, F. G. Martins, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Harbour.

Harbour Master, W. C. Speeding, 450*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. Lane, 300*l.*
Clerk and Storekeeper, P. G. da Silva, 30*l.*
Signalman, S. R. Taylor, 60*l.*
Lighthouse Keepers, J. E. Goodwill, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and E. A. Williams, 40*l.* to 50*l.*

Government Vessels.

Master, R. L. Routh, 400*l.*
Engineers, A. C. Stuart, 500*l.*, S. K. Hayward, 350*l.*
Boiler Maker, W. McKenzie, 250*l.*
Engine Drivers, M. Z. Turner, 150*l.*, E. C. Taiwo, 75*l.* to 100*l.*
Quartermasters, H. Johnson, J. A. Williams, C. T. Timm, and A. Johnson, 48*l.*
Boatswain, Frederick A. Davies, 60*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster, G. J. Cole, 250*l.*
Chief Clerk, A. T. Coker, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerks, J. T. Pratt, 48*l.* to 56*l.*, A. Johnson, D. O. Beecroft, and P. P. Williams, 36*l.* to 48*l.*

* Forage allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools, H. Carr, 200L, to 250L.*
Secretary to the Board of Education, C. R. Cole, 20L.
Copyist, 24L.

Botanical Station.

Curator, H. Millen, 200L, to 250L.
Assistant Curators, F. G. R. Leigh, T. B. Dawodu, 75L.

Foreign Consuls.

German Consul, Herr E. Schmidt.
Congo Independent State, G. W. Neville, Consular Agent.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.*Situation and Area.*

The Leeward Islands, so called in contrast to the Windward Islands, which are most exposed to the N.E. Trade, the prevailing wind in the West Indies, form the most northerly group of the Lesser Antilles, the whole of which were included among the Windward Islands as the term was used by the Spaniards. Some of them belong to Denmark (part of Virgin Islands), Holland, (St. Eustatius, Saba, a part of St. Martin), and France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin). The English Leeward Islands (except Sombrero, see page 289), comprising the Presidencies of Antigua, with its dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda, Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Nevis, including Anguilla, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 34 & 35 Vict., cap. 107. The total area of the Colony is 704 square miles, about the size of the county of Surrey, and its population about 127,723.

History.

The Islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be found in the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned, that with the exception of Dominica they have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonised from St. Kitts as centre, all included in the Carlisle grant, and possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed; a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1837 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was

largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Colonies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

Climate.

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average rainfall of about 46 inches; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat have average rainfalls of from 50 to 60 inches; the rainfall of Dominica averages about 120 inches. The mean temperature is about 80°, with but a slight range. The Virgin Islands are cooler, but more subject to hurricanes. The hot season is from May to October; the rainy season from August to December.

Constitution.

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871," one Executive and one Legislative Council, under one Governor, were constituted for the six (now five) presidencies. As reconstituted by the Federal Act No. 15 of 1882, the Legislative Council now consists of ten elective and ten non-elective members. Four elective members are chosen by the elective members of the Island Council of Antigua, two by those of the Legislative Assembly of Dominica, and four by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of St. Kitts and Nevis. They must be and continue members of their respective island councils. The non-elective members appointed by the Queen are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis, with five unofficial members, one from each of the island councils, and another member of one of them who acts as President.

The Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, the law relating to status, procedure in maintenance of a general police force and a common convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education and the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the general legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the general legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council meets once a year, at a place notified by proclamation (usually at St. John, Antigua), and no Council lasts more than three years. The session usually lasts from two to four weeks.

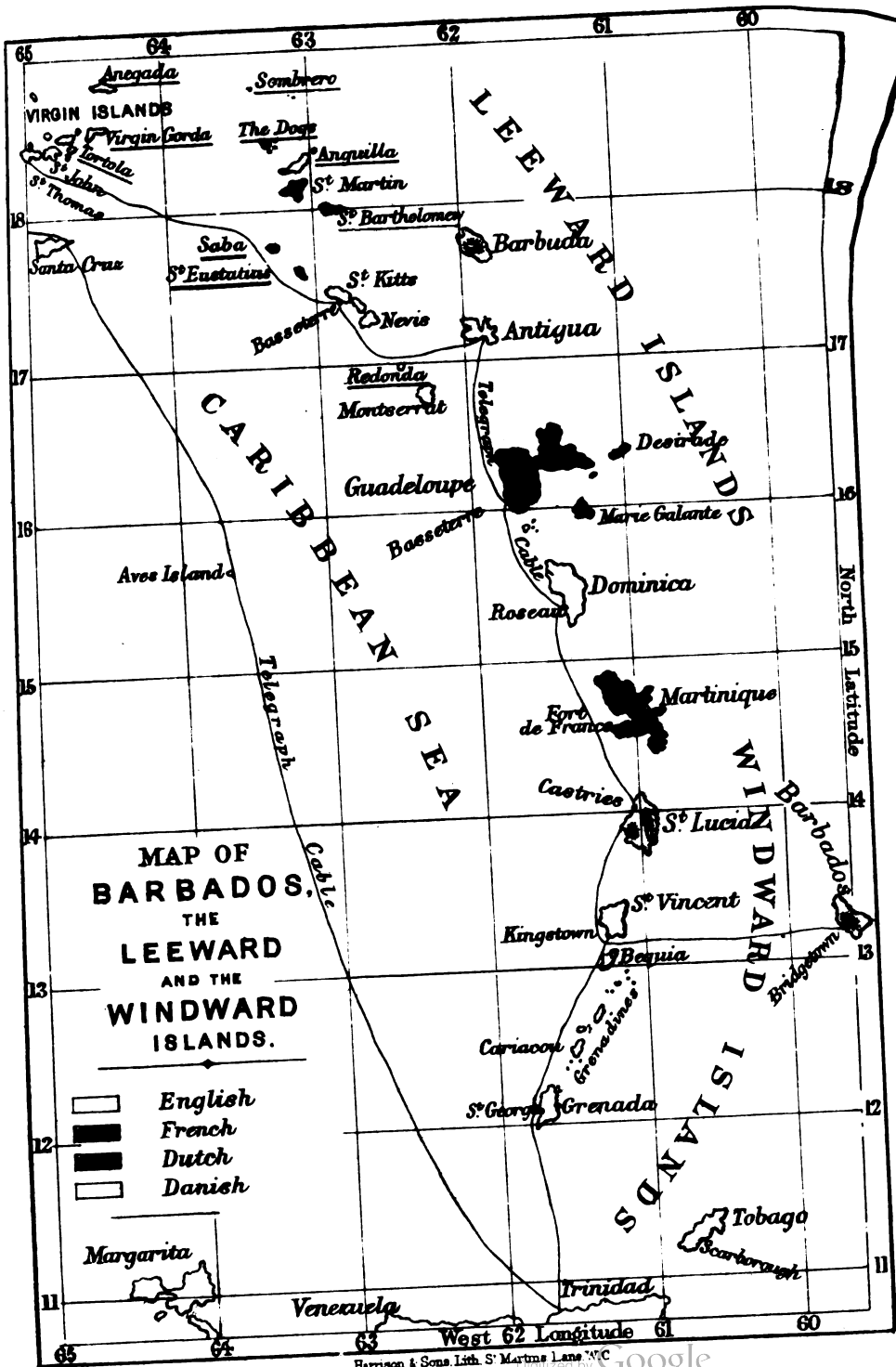
The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies, Antigua bearing five-sixteenths, Dominica three-sixteenths, Montserrat one-sixteenth, St. Kitts and Nevis three-eighths, and the Virgin Islands one-sixteenth.

The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary Act, to be reserved for the Queen's pleasure, and the Queen has power at any time to include any other West Indian Island in the federation, upon joint addresses from both Councils.

Currency and Banking.

The usual currency is British silver, a few British and United States gold coins being

* Forage allowance of 2s. 6d. per diem.



occasionally met with. In addition to these, the gold doubloons are legal tender. The Colonial Bank has a branch in Antigua, one in St. Kitts, and one in Dominica. In the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Nevis, there are no banks. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate in Antigua (3,500*l.*), and St. Kitt's (14,000*l.*), and those of the Danish Bank of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands. There is no limit to silver as a legal tender.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies except the Virgin Islands.

Total deposits on 31st December, 1896.			No. of Depositors on 31st December, 1896.
	£		
Antigua	37,941	1,803	
St. Kitts	7,537	353	
Dominica	4,773	294	
Nevis	3,034	396	
Montserrat	2,593	125	

Means of Communication.

Mail communication exists between England and the Southern Islands, including Trinidad, and with the Northern Islands and Jamaica, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Also to the same islands, as far as Trinidad, and to the United States of America, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Line. The Royal Mail Company also runs a steamer on regular days in each week, connecting the various islands of the group, under a contract with the Colonial Government. Intermediate mails are also made up for the above places by the steamers of Messrs. Scrutton's Direct Line and others. The usual time occupied by the voyage from England to Antigua is about 14 days.

Two telegraph cables connect Dominica with St. Lucia and Martinique, and two St. Kitts with Antigua and St. Thomas; Antigua is also connected with Guadeloupe, and thence with the United States and Europe. The other islands are not in telegraphic communication by cable, the nearest cable station to the Virgin Islands being St. Thomas and St. Croix, and the nearest to Montserrat, Barbuda, and Redonda being Antigua and St. Kitts. There are no railways or internal telegraphs.

Postage.

The rates for external postage are those of the Postal Union (to England 2*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.). Inland postal arrangements exist in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica, the rates being 1*d.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. within each of the islands.

General Statistics of the Leeward Islands.

Total population, census 1891, 127,723, being an increase of 4,958 on that of 1881.

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1887	402,583	451,947	107,898	105,533
1888	405,193	509,627	105,445	115,817
1889	428,996	691,751	112,725	108,677
1890	437,885	498,284	119,358	114,198
1891	419,286	412,800	111,285	114,504
1892	462,610	555,003	131,472	131,744
1893	460,885	564,289	137,010	140,060
1894	450,853	464,929	147,357	156,182
1895	415,990	288,145	119,082	165,374
1896	416,293	331,534	138,660	149,437

Chief Towns.

The most important towns are St. John (Antigua), 10,000; Basseterre (St. Kitts), 7,000; and Roseau (Dominica), 4,500.

Defence.

There is no Imperial garrison.

In Antigua there is a Yeomanry Cavalry Corps consisting of 35 officers and men, and small Artillery Corps. In St. Kitts there was until 1888 a Horse Artillery Corps, and two troops of Cavalry, the strength of the former being 26 men, and of the latter 56, officers included.

There are numerous old forts, mostly dismantled and in ruins, situated round the coasts of the several islands.

Education.

The system of elementary education is denominational, the various denominations being Anglicans, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The schools established by these denominations receive grants in aid from the local revenues of each Presidency. School fees are charged, and the schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants in aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. There are about 125 aided schools, attended by 20,879 children. Grants of varying amount are also made to grammar schools established in all the islands except the Virgin Islands. Provision is also being made for technical education.

List of Governors of the Leeward Islands from 1871.

- 1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G. (now Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G.)
- 1875 Sir George Berkeley, K.C.M.G.
- 1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1884 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
- 1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
- 1888 Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

- The Governor.
- The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
- The Administrator of Dominica.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Auditor-General.
- Thomas D. Foote.
- Edward G. Todd.
- John Joseph Camacho.
- Charles Major.

Clerk, W. M. Gordon.

General Legislative Council.

Official Members.

- Charles Major, President.
- The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Auditor-General.

Elective Members.

- Antigua—
- J. J. Camacho.
- J. F. Foote.
- John Maginley.
- Martin J. Camacho.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

J. R. Gould.
J. R. Manchester.
S. L. Horsford.
T. Liburd.

Dominica—

W. Davies.
A. R. Lockhart.

*Non-Elective Members.**Antigua—*

W. H. Field.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

(Vacant.)

Dominica—

Acton Don Lockhart.

Montserrat—

Edward H. R. Baynes.

Virgin Islands—

Nathaniel G. Cookman.

Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 75*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G., 2,600*l*.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. C. S. Northcote, 300*l*.

Colonial Secretary, G. Melville, C.M.G., 800*l*. (and 50*l*. from Antigua funds).

Clerks, W. M. Gordon, 150*l*. (and 150*l*. as Clerk of Federal and Antigua Legislative Councils), E. B. Jarvis, 100*l*., G. O. Nugent, 100*l*., G. H. V. Mercier, 25*l*.

Auditor-General, E. A. Foster, 600*l*.

Clerks to Auditor-General, D. S. McGregor, 150*l*. to 200*l*., C. R. Rennie, 120*l*. to 150*l*., and G. C. Johnson, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

Inspector of Schools, F. H. Watkins, 400*l*.

Inspector-General of Police, Capt. J. H. Learmouth, salary, 400*l*., travelling allowance, 100*l*., horse allowance 60*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Henry Wrenfordsley, Knt., 1,500*l*.

Puisne Judge ditto, John M. Danavall, 860*l*.

Attorney-General, 700*l*.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua is situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 580), and Redonda (population 120) are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 miles is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces some salt and phosphates of lime, and is well adapted for cattle grazing, exporting cattle to Antigua. It is one of the few islands where wild deer are still found. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W. of Antigua, in 25° 6' N. lat., 61° 35' W. long., 1 mile by ¼ mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered 1865, now worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under license at 6*d*. per ton royalty. On an average 7,000 tons are annually exported to the United States, 90 men being employed.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. The island is in the main low lying and has no forests, and is liable to hurricanes, which occur principally in the month of August.

Rainfall:—

	St. John's.	Average of about 65 Stations.
1894	48·0	38·9
1895	63·2	52·9
1896	64·6	59·8

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1845, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66*l*. derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200*l*. derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26*l*. Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111*l*., or one acre of land and building value 222*l*., or tenancy paying not less than 88*l*. per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 316 voters registered for the whole island, 165 are registered for the City of St. John.

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years.

The chief productions are sugar and pine-apples, but much of the land has been allowed to become ruinous in the hands of the old planting families. There are 87 estates in cultivation, comprising 17,900 acres. St. John, the chief town, has a population of 10,000, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 49 sailing vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 1,325. The other towns are Falmouth and Parham.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	44,032	40,773	355,034	376,448
1888	40,722	46,160	347,245	366,489
1889	43,400	42,991	339,533	385,964
1890	46,334	45,685	396,934	420,614
1891	43,505	43,493	426,907	435,190
1892*	52,550	50,372	491,473	523,260
1893	50,881	50,871	459,581	480,060
1894	53,933	55,755	487,712	501,886
1895	44,348	70,221	447,632	467,978
1896	54,981	57,345	456,204	468,612

New Customs and Excise laws were passed early in 1892.

Year.	From U.K. £	Imports. From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	72,229	19,151	53,847	145,227
1888	72,708	22,980	62,154	157,792
1889	79,481	23,414	62,892	165,788
1890	91,958	19,064	65,297	176,311
1892	93,346	19,114	67,688	180,148
1893	89,217	16,078	73,636	178,931
1894	73,241	23,507	60,881	157,629
1895	57,532	18,798	68,534	144,864
1896	58,315	26,885	50,427	135,627

Year.	To U.K. £	Exports. To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	6,580	20,715	124,741	152,036
1888	18,636	33,101	147,224	199,685
1889	5,506	43,853	217,161	266,520
1890	9,626	23,087	181,094	213,807
1891	2,572	14,421	140,470	157,463
1892	2,765	40,531	195,551	238,847
1893	1,844	21,874	199,870	223,588
1894	1,857	29,515	128,102	159,474
1895	9,064	40,918	60,976	110,958
1896	2,593	26,568	101,952	131,113

The total Customs Revenue in 1895 was 25,241l.

Public Debt, 137,871l. (1896).

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total
1861	2,560	27,603	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422
1881	1,795	27,219	5,950	34,964
1891	1,830	28,584	5,705	36,119

Crops.

	Sugar. Tons.	Molasses. Punchons.	Rum. Punchons.
1887	16,142	7,950	—
1888	18,095	8,551	—
1889	17,660	8,842	—
1890	16,120	7,542	60
1891	10,908	5,077	—
1892	18,334	7,506	93
1893	14,589	5,585	—
1894	15,242	6,676	—
*1895	7,219	4,412	—
1896	13,714	6,648	—

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
Thomas D. Foote.
C. A. Shand.
Edgar H. Lane.
John F. Foote.
W. H. Whyham.
Clerk, E. B. Jarvis.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown:

W. H. Whyham, *President*.
Charles Major, *Vice-President*.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.

The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
W. H. Field.
G. E. Pieroz.
E. H. Lane.
O. Humphrys.

* Severe drought 1894-95.

Elected Members.

F. Holborow.
John Maginley.
J. Camacho.
M. W. White.
J. Harper.
M. Camacho.
Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 75l.

H. B. Moore.
G. J. Goodwin.
S. L. Athill.
D. N. Rannie.
J. F. Foote.
A. L. Wykham.

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, 50l. (Geo. Melville, C.M.A.)

Clerks, Edward B. Jarvis, 50l.; G. H. V. Mercier, 50l.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. D. Auchinleck, 500l., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.

Harbour Master, M. D. B. Eldridge, 300l.

First Landing Waiter, W. B. Davey, 150l.

Second " " E. G. M. Dupigny, 100l.

Third " " W. Thompson, 75l.

Fourth " " C. H. Chambers, 75l.

First Clerk, E. R. Jones, 150l.

Second Clerk, H. Humphreys, 100l.

Third Clerk and Cashier Savings Bank, A. C. K. Tibbits, 50l.

Accountant Savings Bank, A. E. Drinkwater, 50l.

Postmaster, Alfred E. Eldridge, 150l.

Clerk, F. F. Humphrys, 50l. (and 25l. from Federal Funds); A. C. Musgrave, 50l. (and 25l. from Federal Funds).

Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c. Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350l. and 50l. horse allowance.

Secretary to the Board of Health J. Robertson, 50l.

Clerks to the Public Library, Miss Mercer, 55l.; Mrs. Baynes, 45l.

Provost Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphrys, 350l., and 25l. as Chief Registrar, Supreme Court.

First Clerk, Registrar's Office, R. H. K. Dyett, 150l.

Second ditto, G. C. Faille, 100l.

Keeper of Common Gaol, T. F. Fisher, 200l.

District Magistrates, W. H. Whyham, 400l. C. G. Evelyn, 400l.

Inspector of Police, Capt. G. A. Luscombe, 150l., 35l. horse allowance, and 40l. house allowance.

Clerk of Police, J. E. Peters, 100l.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

Geo. Pieroz, M.D., 300l.

" " 2.—A. A. Mackie, M.B.C.M., 150l. and 100l. for attending Scott's Hill and Skerrett's Institution.

" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 250l.

" " 4.—Dr. F. J. Freeland, 250l.

" " 5.—Dr. R. Earl, 250l.

" " 6.—J. S. Gabriel, M.R.C.S.E., 250l.

Resident Medical Officer, Holberton Institution, F. E.

Forward, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Lon., 300l.

Government Analytical Chemist, F. Watts, 300l.

Clergy.

Anglican Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. Bishop Mather, D.D.

Chaplain of Common Jail, Rev. S. E. Branch, B.A., 50l.

Roman Catholic Vicar (vacant).

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, Frederick Melchertson.

Norway and Sweden, Frederick Melchertson.

France, Samuel Galbraith.

United States of America, G. B. Anderson.

Portugal, John J. Camacho.

Netherlands, W. Porcival.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

The Presidency consists of the Islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Anguilla, with their several dependencies. These were united to form one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population is 43,963 by the census of 1891, and the total area about 153 square miles, about the size of Rutland.

Constitution.

There is one Executive Council for the United Presidency, consisting of such persons as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint.

The Legislative body is styled the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, and consists of ten official and ten nominated unofficial members; the Governor, or, in his absence, the Administrator appointed by him, presides, and the Administrator enjoys an original and also a casting vote. Of the ten unofficial members, seven are chosen from among the inhabitants of St. Christopher and Anguilla, and three from Nevis. The council meets at Basseterre in St. Christopher, and is convened at such times as the Governor or Administrator sees fit.

Industry.

Tobacco was at first the principal crop grown, but it soon lost its pre-eminence, and the main industry of the two larger islands is now the production of sugar, molasses, and rum. Arrow-root, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are also grown in small quantities. Cattle are raised. Salt is produced in St. Kitts and Anguilla. The sugar crop of 1896 amounted to 14,822 tons for St. Kitts and Nevis, and the export of rum was 37,100 gallons, and of molasses 2,891 puncheons. Sugar products form 99½ per cent. of the total exports.

In 1896 a volunteer force was raised, consisting of Mounted Infantry, 55; Infantry, 57; total 112. This force is increasing in strength, and now numbers 179 officers and men.

St. Kitts.

The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital. Basseterre, population about 10,000, is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, 54 sailing vessels of 1,183 tons.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The temperature is from 78° to 85°.

The rainfall for the year 1894 was 42.45 inches.

Total area under cultivation:—

St. Kitts,	..	..	18,385 acres.
Nevis ..	..	..	6,868 „

St. Kitts, the native name of which was *Liamuiga*, or "the fertile island," was the first settled of the Leeward group. Thomas Warner was despatched thither in 1623 by Mr. Ralph Merrifield, but a hurricane destroyed the first results of his first efforts at cultivation, and it was only in 1625, when he had obtained the patronage and assistance of the Earl of Carlisle, and a commission as King's Lieutenant over St. Kitts, *alias* Merwar's Hope, Nevis, Barbados, and Monserrat, that a permanent lodgment was effected. On the very day that Warner landed, Desnambuc, with a few Frenchmen, reached the island, and in the face of the common enemy, the Caribs, the two colonies settled peacefully side by side, the French obtaining the two ends of the island and the English the middle portion. From thence all the other islands in the group were colonized, and the settlement grew fast. In 1629 they were almost destroyed by the Spaniards, but soon recovered. The war with France and Holland, in the early part of the reign of Charles II, led to a struggle between the colonists of the rival nations, ending in a victory for the French, the English settlers capitulating in 1666. The English part of the island was restored at the peace of Breda, 1667. The same thing happened during the war of the Spanish Succession, and it was not till the Treaty of Utrecht that the island in its entirety passed into the hands of Great Britain. With all the other Leeward Islands it was captured by the French in the beginning of the wars of the French Revolution, but was re-captured after Rodney's victory in 1783.

Until the year 1866, St. Christopher had representative institutions of the type formerly so general in the West Indies. In 1866 (by Act No. 551), the two Houses were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, partly nominated and partly elected. This Assembly abrogated itself, and substituted for itself a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members (Act of 28th June, 1878). The members were nominated by the Queen. The Governor, however, had power to nominate unofficial members provisionally. The Governor was President, or, in his absence, such member as he appointed in writing. Four besides the President were a quorum.

Nevis.

The island of Nevis is situated in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English from St. Kitts in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it. It has a population of about 1,500, and is a port of registry.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same manner as had then recently been adopted in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established.

By an Act (No. 16 of 1877) to "Amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis" the Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council established in its stead.

Anguilla.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles. The "Dogs" and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 550*l.*, and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt Court. The island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,300, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, licences, &c.

Population according to the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

St. Kitts	29,137	1891	{	30,876
Nevis	11,864			
Anguilla (estimate) 2,500				
				13,087
				3,699

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	£	£	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	40,616	40,180	424,092	441,642
1888	40,078	44,083	392,480	410,941
1889	40,032	37,650	368,431	388,148
1890	42,955	36,928	412,238	437,644
1891	38,209	39,820	435,584	456,213
1892	47,231	46,506	455,775	470,358
1893	53,859	52,580	441,024	472,648
1894	55,542	58,771	476,002	507,965
1895	43,215	55,394	447,475	478,132
1896	49,560	56,500	440,189	473,407

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	77,530	20,171	81,882	179,583
1888	78,431	20,190	75,294	173,916
1889	82,445	18,093	77,215	177,794
1890	90,383	15,892	73,930	180,205
1891	66,653	13,119	81,333	161,105
1892	87,790	17,081	75,951	180,822
1893	58,967	18,331	76,894	184,192
1894	90,830	15,905	85,966	192,701
1895	65,538	20,903	85,840	172,281
1896	68,261	16,227	72,615	157,103

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	12,259	13,604	187,233	223,026
1888	18,527	14,817	203,755	237,099
1889	21,745	20,136	301,290	345,172
1890	12,982	14,405	190,699	218,086
1891	17,986	8,662	160,807	187,455
1892	30,292	8,372	184,108	222,772
1893	20,192	18,551	235,056	273,799
1894	12,510	36,767	167,812	217,089
1895	9,354	33,858	97,330	140,542
1896	5,400	21,390	81,544	108,334

*Public Debt 31st Dec., 1892—30,400*l.**

" " " 1893—49,900*l.*

" " " 1894—73,400*l.*

" " " 1895—72,474*l.*

" " " 1896—86,286*l.*

(Amount of Sinking Fund deducted).

*Customs Revenue, 1895—18,844*l.**

Ezecutive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
R. E. Semper.
G. J. Evelyn.
B. S. Davis.
Joseph Briggs.
E. G. Todd.
F. S. Wigley.

Clerk, J. G. Pignuenit.

Legislative Council.

Official Members.

The Administrator.
F. S. Wigley.
W. J. Brauch, M.D.
L. M. Kortright.
A. Roger.
R. B. Roden.
F. P. Latouche.
W. H. Fretz.
N. Lockhart.

Unofficial Members.

John R. Gould.
Charles C. Greaves.
Thomas Liburd.
Edward Todd.
Joseph Briggs.
W. S. Napier.
S. L. Horsford.
J. T. Manchester.
George Horne.
A. Munro.

*Clerk, G. C. Johnson, 50*l.**

Civil Establishment.

*Administrator and Treasurer, Risely Griffith, C.M.G., 900*l.*, and residence.*
*Clerk, J. G. Pignuenit, 190*l.**
*Type Writer, Miss S. Percival, 40*l.**

Treasury.

*Cashier and Bookkeeper, H. Amory, 150*l.**
*1st Clerk, E. O. Johnson, 150*l.**
*2nd ditto, 60*l.*, Geo. Johnson.*
*1st Revenue Officer, E. Deravin, 175*l.**
*2nd ditto, C. E. Moir, 125*l.**
*3rd ditto, D. A. Macwilliam, 75*l.**
*4th ditto (Sandy Point), S. Wilson, 50*l.**
*Extra Rev. Officer, E. Clukirs, 50*l.**
*Rev. Officer, (Nevis), M. Evelyn, 150*l.**
*Ditto (Nevis) (vacant), 100*l.**
*Ditto (Anguilla) R. B. Robertson, 50*l.**
*Signalman, Fort Thomas, R. Walner, 30*l.**
*Pierkeeper, D. Mason, 36*l.**

Post Office.

*Postmaster, W. P. Pearce, 175*l.**
*Clerk, Geo. King, 50*l.**
*Nevis, Postmistress, A. H. Bridgewater, 60*l.**

Public Works,

*Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, L. M. Kortright, 400*l.**
*Nevis, Assistant ditto, E. X. Connell, 75*l.**

Inspectors of Weights and Measures, C. O. Plagemann and H. France, fees.
Waterworks, Basseterre, Clerk, C. O. Plagemann, 50*l*.

Ditto, Northern Dist., Clerk, H. France, 50*l*.

„ *Nevis, Clerk*, C. C. Graves, 50*l*.

Botanical Station, Curator, J. Wade, 60*l*., and 15*l*. house allowance.

Town Improvements Commissioners.

F. S. Wigley.	E. S. Delisle.
E. G. Todd.	S. L. Horsford.
B. S. Davis.	A. Munro.
W. J. Branch.	F. Procope.

Clerk, C. O. Plagemann, 200*l*.

Registrar, Springfield Cemetery, J. R. Chambers, 50*l*.

„ *Cayon* „ P. V. Todd, 20*l*.

Market Keeper, Basseterre, J. Blake, 40*l*.

Board of Health, St. Kitts.

Chairman, The Administrator.

Clerk to Board, J. G. Pignenit, 50*l*.

Medical Officer, W. J. Branch, M.D., fees.

Quarantine Officer, „ 50*l*.

Sanitary Officers, Basseterre, T. J. Christopher and I. Dowell, 50*l*. each.

Ditto, Sandy Point, S. Wilson, 75*l*.

„ *Old Road*, J. A. Howe, 50*l*.

Board of Health, Nevis.

Chairman, J. Briggs.

Health Officer, Dr. J. D. Bell, fees.

Clerk, H. Amory, 12*l*.

Quarantine Officer, H. Amory, 10*l*.

Sanitary Officer, J. B. Morris, 12*l*.

Registrar of Cemetery (vacant), 25*l*.

Market Keeper W. Hull, 25*l*.

Medical Department.

Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital, Dr. W. J. Branch, M.D., 200*l*.; is also *Analysers of Vital Statistics*, 30*l*.

Master, Cunningham Hospital, C. Dinzey, 100*l*. to 120*l*. and quarters.

Matron, Mrs. L. A. Hodgson, 50*l*. and quarters.

Dispenser, ditto, J. Jordan, 50*l*. and quarters.

Medical Officer, Leper Asylum, Dr. J. Foreman, 80*l*.

Master, Cope Gordon, 80*l*. and quarters.

Dispenser, J. K. French, 10*l*.

Infirmary, Nevis, Medical Officer-in-Charge, Dr.

J. D. Bell, drug allowance, 40*l*.

Master, H. Weeks, 50*l*.

** District Medical Officers.*

St. Kitts.

No. 1. W. H. Fretz, L.R.C.P.S., Edin., 250*l*.

No. 2. J. S. Nurse, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l*.

No. 3. E. W. R. Branch, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l*.

No. 4. C. W. Branch, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l*.

No. 5. J. Foreman, L.K.Q.C.P.I., M.D., Mont., France, 200*l*.

No. 6. Dr. Foreman (acting), 200*l*.

Nevis.

No. 7. J. D. Bell, M.R.C.S., 200*l*.

No. 8. J. H. Cooke, M.B., Dub., 200*l*.

Anguilla.

Medical Officer, J. N. Rat, M.R.C.S., Lon., 100*l*.

Public Libraries.

Basseterre, Librarian, J. P. Turner, 60*l*.

Nevis, ditto, Miss C. Bridgewater, 20*l*.

Telephone Department.

Electrician, J. P. Berridge, 25*l*. and travelling expenses.

* All are allowed private practice.

Chief Operator, Mrs. A. J. MacWilliam, 50*l*., and quarters.

Operators, M. J. Haydon, 30*l*. and quarters; G. McArthur, 25*l*. and quarters; E. L. Evelyn, 20*l*. and quarters.

Linesman, O. S. Hill, 52*l*.

Judicial Department.

1st Puisne Judge, Supreme Court (see Federal Establishment), Thomas Baynes, 850*l*.

Registrar and Procorat-Marshal, F. P. Latouche, 350*l*., and travelling expenses.

1st Clerk, W. Wigley, 80*l*.

2nd Clerk, J. P. Turner, 40*l*.

Nevis, Clerk (vacant), 100*l*.

Bailiff and Crier of Courts, St. Kitts, E. T. Adams, 80*l*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner (District C), F. Spencer Wigley, 400*l*.

Clerk, John R. Chambers, 150*l*.

Bailiff, R. J. Priddie, 60*l*. and horse allowance, 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner (District D), Captain Archibald Roger, 350*l*.

Clerk, C. W. French, 150*l*.

Bailiff, J. A. Howe, 60*l*. and horse allow., 60*l* 13*s*. 4*d*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner for Nevis, R. B. Roden, 250*l*.

Bailiff, A. B. Baker, 40*l*.

Anguilla. — Magistrate and Coroner, J. N. Rat, M.R.C.S., Lon., 200*l*. and 20*l*. house allowance.

Police Department.

Inspector, P. O'Farrell, 200*l*., and 50*l*. for horse and house allowance.

Gaol.

Keeper of the Gaol, W. H. Hoar, 100*l*. and quarters.

Medical Officer, W. J. Branch, M.D., 75*l*.

Head Warder, G. Henry, 50*l*.

Ecclesiastical.—Anglican Church.

St. Peter, Basseterre, Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l*.

Consuls.

St. Kitts.

United States of America, H. Kerr.

Denmark, Fred. Melchertson, consul.

France, Emile S. Delisle, consular agent.

Netherlands, George Horne.

Norway and Sweden, F. Melchertson.

DOMINICA.

Dominica is situated between 15° 10' and 15° 40' N. lat., and 61° 14' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad. It lies between the French Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, being distant from each about thirty miles, and has an area of 291 square miles.

The island is very mountainous and picturesque. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd of November, 1493, in the course of his second voyage. It was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Carribean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral"

island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations.

Dominica was captured by the English in 1756, and by the ninth article of the peace of Paris, in 1763, was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 312,092*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, also Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

In 1771 the island was constituted a separate Government, under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart. On the 21st June, 1775, the Royal Proclamation was issued, establishing a House of Representatives, fixing a new qualification for candidates and electors, and regulating proceedings at elections.

In 1778, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duclilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor. Trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795 another invasion of the island was attempted by Victor Hugues, the French Republican chief, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadeloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants, under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly, and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000*l.* to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Rupert's.

In 1833 the island was, with Antigua and the other Leeward Islands, formed into a General Government, under a Governor-in-Chief, resident at Antigua.

Serious riots occurred in 1893 in connexion with the collection of taxes in the interior of the Island. The police and a party of marines and blue jackets, landed from H.M.S. "Mohawk," were stoned, and compelled to fire on the rioters, with fatal results.

An inquiry into the administration was ordered by the Secretary of State, and entrusted to Sir R. Hamilton, formerly Governor of Tasmania, who left for Dominica in November, 1893, and returned to England in December of the same year.

Dominica, in common with other West Indian islands, was visited in 1897 by the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian colonies.

It is estimated that about 130,000 acres in the island are at present uncultivated. Much of this was at one time under coffee, but "blight" and the marauding of the maroons led to the abandon-

ment of many estates, while the depreciation of sugar has still further reduced the area of cultivation. The soil is rich and the climate healthy, and the island is well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, tea, limes, nutmegs, spices, and tropical fruits of all kinds.

There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs in the island, which is volcanic, and on the Grand Soufrière Hills there is a geyser or boiling lake at an elevation of 2,300 feet.

An eruption in the great crater took place on 4th January, 1880, ash and scoria covering the roofs of the houses in Roseau to a depth of two or three inches.

The island abounds in rivers well stocked with fish, and there is a plentiful supply of water power.

Coffee, cocoa, and lime-juice are the chief products; sugar, formerly the staple industry, is now only exported in comparatively small quantities. A considerable trade is carried on also in fruit, spice, oils, and timber. The principal exports in 1896 were: Coffee, 25,786 lbs.; cocoa, 993,456 lbs.; sugar, 845 tons; limes and lime-juice, value 14,851*l.*; essential oils, value 5,052*l.*

The rainfall in Roseau for 1896 was 77.30 inches, the mean temperature 82.4 Fahr.

The chief town is Roseau, population about 4,500; it is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1896, five vessels, of a total tonnage of 89 tons. The other town is Portsmouth, to the north of the island, in Prince Rupert's Bay. There is a branch of the Colonial Bank at Roseau.

The Local Government is administered by an Administrator, aided by an Executive Council of 10 members. In 1865 the Legislative Assembly was reduced, by an Act of the Local Legislature, from 9 nominated and 19 elected members, to 7 nominated and 7 elected members. The administrator presides over the deliberations of this body, and exercises a casting vote in the House, and in Committee.

Electors for a parish must possess land or houses to be rented at 4*l.* per annum, or be an occupier of premises worth 8*l.* per annum, or have an income of 25*l.*, or pay taxes of 15*s.* per annum.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	£15,702	£16,774	276,248	279,205
1888	17,238	18,025	272,150	274,471
1889	20,977	19,942	294,862	295,866
1890	21,574	23,607	318,644	332,448
1891	21,533	22,009	375,370	375,723
1892	22,715	25,074	385,145	389,915
1893	22,347	26,871	412,475	414,665
1894	22,982	27,833	416,816	418,124
1895	22,850	27,102	388,441	390,951
1896	24,879	25,189	396,797	401,651

Year.	IMPORTS.		From Elsewhere.	
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1887	£20,344	£8,380	£18,166	£46,890
1888	23,545	10,619	14,996	49,160
1889	29,263	12,711	15,272	57,248
1890	27,388	11,423	17,168	55,979
1891	28,368	11,719	20,633	60,780
1892	30,012	10,914	17,839	58,765
1893	34,008	10,770	19,774	64,552
1894	23,975	13,021	16,805	53,801
1895	30,062	13,461	26,266	69,789
1896	21,467	10,780	15,089	47,336

Year.	To U.K.	Exports.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
1887	£12,732	£2,596	£32,777	£48,105
1888	14,525	3,366	24,330	42,221
1889	18,553	3,567	25,204	47,325
1890	11,239	2,202	26,087	39,528
1891	21,094	804	17,012	38,910
1892	20,886	1,472	21,280	43,638
1893	26,428	3,356	23,968	53,782
1894	15,905	7,111	19,646	42,662
1895	19,680	4,501	15,290	39,471
1896	29,706	7,217	14,515	51,438

Population, Census 1881 — 28,211 (309 Caribs).

	1891	— 26,841.
<i>Debt</i> , 31st Dec.	1893	— 40,900l.
" "	1894	— 70,900l.
" "	1895	— 63,986l. (amount of Sinking Fund deducted).
" "	1896	— 62,988l. (ditto, ditto.)
<i>Customs Revenue</i> ,	1896	— 9,465l.

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.
The Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
William Henry Porter, *Treasurer*.
Christopher Musgrave, *Registrar*.
William Coull, *Magistrate, District E.*

Non-Official—

William Stedman.
L. A. Giraud.
A. D. Lockhart.
S. R. Pemberton.
Clerk Leslie Jarvis.

Legislative Assembly.

President, The Administrator.

Crown Nominees.

Official, W. H. Porter.
C. Musgrave.
W. Coull.

Non-Official, W. Stedman.

L. A. Giraud.
A. J. Lockhart.
S. R. Pemberton.

Clerk, J. A. Pinard, 50l.

Elective Members.

Wm. Davies.
H. Rolfe.
L. A. Bellot.
D. O. Riviero.
A. R. Lockhart.
Hy. Hamilton.
J. J. L. Bellot.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, P. A. Templer, C.M.G., 900l. (300l. from Imperial funds).
Clerk, Leslie Jarvis, 120l.

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, W. H. Porter, 300l.
Treasury Government Officers, J. W. Trail, 150l.;
C. A. Seignoret, 125l. and fees;
, 125l. and fees; A. D. Boyd, 40l. and fees.

Government Officers.

Roseau District, C. R. Lauder, 250l. and 50l. horse allowance.
Clerk to ditto, V. P. Blanchard, 75l., and 23l. as *Clerk of Commissioners of Valuation and Assessed Taxes*.
Portsmouth District, I. H. Winston, 150l. and 25l. horse allowance.
Clerk to ditto and Deputy Postmaster, R. P. Marie, 75l. and fees.
Lasoye District, E. R. Green, 150l. and 25l. horse allowance.
Windward District, Alex. Robinson, 150l. and 25l. horse allowance.

Judicial Establishment.

Rendent Judge, J. M. Danavall, 800l. as Second Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands.
Registrar to the Supreme Court and Provost Marshal, C. Musgrave, 300l.
Chief Clerk in Registrar's Office, G. B. Seignoret, 70l.
Second ditto, G. A. Sharpe, 60l.
Interpreter to Courts, J. A. Pinard, 50l.
Magistrate, District E., William Coull, 300l.
Ditto, District F., W. H. Roper, 250l.
Ditto, District G., R. F. Garraway, 800l.

Medical Establishment.

Medical Officer of the Public Institutions and Health Officer, H. A. Alford Nicholls, C.M.G., M.D., 300l. and fees, and private practice.
Dispenser and Clerk of the Roseau Infirmary, A. M. Meltz, 80l. and quarters.
Matron, Miss J. G. Johnstone, 60l. and quarters.
Quarantine Officer, 15l.
Medical Officer, Roseau District, W. R. Williams, M.R.C.S., 250l. and fees, and private practice.
Ditto, Portsmouth District, S. L. Senhouse, M.B., 250l. and fees, and private practice.
Medical Officer, Windward District, J. B. H. Davson, M.R.C.S. Eng., 200l. and fees, and private practice.

Public Works Department.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General, C. V. Bellamy, A.M.I.C.E., 350l. and fees.
Clerk to ditto, J. A. Pinard, 75l.
Foreman of Works, O. A. Miller, 40l.
Curator of Botanical Garden, J. Jones, 150l. and a horse, and quarters.
Inspector of Weights and Measures, G. F. James, fees.

Police and Prison.

Inspector of Police, G. F. James, 200l., horse allowance 35l., and quarters; as *Keeper of Powder Magazine* 5l.
Surgeon to Police Force, H. A. Alford Nicholls, C.M.G., M.D.
Sergeant of Police, J. J. Wilson, 52l. and quarters.
Officer in Charge of Prison Discipline, C. Musgrave.
Keeper of H.M. Prison, Roseau, C. Gaynes, 80l., and quarters.
First Class Warder, Thomas Moses, 50l.
Chaplain, Rev. P. Fogarty, V.G., 20l.
Surgeon, H. A. Alford Nicholls, C.M.G., M.D.

Post Office.

Postmaster, F. S. Fadelle, 175l., and 10 per cent. commission on judicial stamps.
Clerk to ditto, W. R. Elliott, 40l.
Deputy-Postmaster, Portsmouth, B. P. Marie.

Educational Establishment.

Sub-Inspector of Schools, W. H. Roper, 50l.
Head Master, Dominica Grammar School, Wm. Skinner, M.A., 200l. and house.
Assistant Master, ditto, G. A. Barraclough, 100l. and house.
Head Teacher, Roseau Boy's School, P. F. Simou, 135l.
Ditto, Roseau Girls' School, Amanda Roach, 74l.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church, The Rev. Thomas Dent, Rector of St. George.
Roman Catholic Church, The Right Rev. M. Naughten, Bishop of Roseau.
Westeyan Mission, The Rev. E. A. Jones, Superintendent.

Foreign Consuls.

France, L. A. Girard, consular agent.
United States of America, H. A. Frampton, consular agent.

MONTSERRAT.

This island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua in 16°45' N. lat., and 61° W. long., and is about 11 miles in length, and 7 in the broadest part. Its total area is 32½ square miles. It is of volcanic formation and very rugged and mountainous. The hills are covered with forest, the highest elevation being Soufrière Hill (3,000 feet) in the southern part of the island. The cultivated land is mainly on the western and south-eastern sides. Plymouth, the chief town, with a population of 1,500, is on an open roadstead on the south-west coast. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1892, 2 sailing vessels, 1 steam vessel, total tonnage 64 tons.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. After undergoing various modifications they became merged in a Legislative Assembly, which lasted down to 1867.

• By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The principal export of the island is sugar, which is shipped in tierces and barrels: 3 tierces equal 12 hogsheads. In a very good year the crop yields 2,500 hogsheads. In 1892 the export was 2,500 hogsheads, value 20,599*l*. The export of lime-juice for the same year was valued at 4,859*l*. Many sugar works are furnished with steam-engines, but there are still some few properties which rely on the windmill; there are a few cattle mills, and two or three mills are worked by water power.

The export of next importance is lime-juice, raw and concentrated. There are (principally in the northern part of the island) about 1,000 acres planted in lime trees, and the cultivation is extending. It is principally in the hands of the Montserrat Company, Limited.

The cultivation of coffee and cocoa has recently been reintroduced, the export of the former product amounting in 1896 to 25,455 lbs.

There are seven Anglican schools with 4,681 scholars, three Wesleyan with 672, one Roman Catholic with 113, and two undenominational with 511 scholars—in all 2,764 children at school.

The roads of the island have of late years been much improved, macadamized, and drained by

masonry culverts and surface drains; and every year progress is made in these respects, as far as the small revenue of the island will permit.

The island is considered to be the most healthy of the Antilles.

The rainfall in 1896, was 94 inches, and the mean temperature is about 81°.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
1887	5,803	5,718	328,084	329,105
1888	5,853	5,529	311,768	313,344
1889	6,426	6,144	307,417	308,623
1890	6,732	6,097	237,754	240,594
1891	6,525	6,987	344,446	345,731
1892	7,609	7,831	417,416	418,727
1893	8,371	7,972	416,237	418,021
1894	8,677	8,381	309,844	313,215
1895	7,125	10,702	371,291	372,471
1896	7,775	8,732	275,414	276,272

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1887	15,666	8,231	3,947	27,844
1888	9,328	6,467	5,563	21,358
1889	9,817	8,620	6,405	24,843
1890	9,111	5,000	7,277	21,388
1891	9,326	4,287	12,232	25,846
1892	10,228	6,951	5,511	22,690
1893	12,125	5,406	11,794	29,325
1894	12,723	12,027	4,848	29,598
1895	9,975	2,860	11,645	24,480
1896	8,963	7,331	3,989	20,192

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1887	7,602	1,805	14,809	24,216
1888	8,203	2,100	17,571	27,874
1889	8,640	2,358	17,393	28,392
1890	7,775	795	13,306	21,876
1891	10,779	909	12,651	24,339
1892	11,246	2,065	15,518	28,829
1893	10,678	4,206	17,831	32,715
1894	2,394	3,982	16,086	22,462
1895	10,610	529	6,050	17,389
1896	6,942	7,757	11,230	25,929

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1893—8,200*l*.*

" " " " 1894—17,500*l*.

" " " " 1895—18,100*l*.

" " " " 1896—18,000*l*.

Population, 1881—10,083; 1891—11,762.

*Customs Revenue, 1895—2,766*l*.*

" " 1896—3,481*l*.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Commissioner.
H. de C. Hamilton.
M. P. Duke.
W. H. Wilkin.

Members of Legislative Council.

The Commissioner.
 Mansergh Pace Duke.
 H. de C. Hamilton.
 York Wilkin.
 F. L. Norris.
 R. Hannam.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner, Edward Baynes, 500l.
 Commissioner's Clerk, H. Dyett, 65l.
 First Treasury Officer, E. F. Dyett, 125l.
 Second ditto, H. M. Drinkwater, 80l.

Medical Officers.

No. 1 District, M. P. Duke, 225l.
 No. 2 „ F. L. Norris, 200l.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick
 Parishes, Rev. F. W. Haines, 105l., and from
 voluntary contributions, 150l.
 Rector of St. Peter's Parish 180l., Rev. E. Evans.
 Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. J. B. Primeau, 50l.
 Wesleyan Minister, Rev. R. A. Cock, 105l.

Consular Agent.

United States of America, R. Hannam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of islands to westward of and adjacent to Porto Rico; the largest in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The British Islands (about 32 in number) include Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dyke, Peter's Island, Salt Island, and all others not now actually in possession of Denmark with the exception of Bieques, or Crab Island, and Culabra, which are Spanish. The total area of the British colony is about 58 square miles. Sombrero is British, but is not included in the Colony.

The Danes possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

The chief town is Roadtown, Tortola, population 400, which is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1890, 19 vessels, of a total tonnage of 841.

A small quantity of sugar is made in the Virgin Islands, and during the American Civil War the landed proprietors planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly. The peasants own and cultivate most of the land in small plots for subsistence. They also raise a few cattle, and catch fish. They take their produce in small boats to St. Thomas, and this constant sailing among the reefs and currents which surround the Virgin Islands, makes them the finest

seamen in the West Indies. They are a hardy intelligent race, remarkably distinct from the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Their trade and intercourse is with the Danish Islands, and to a smaller extent with Hayti and San Domingo. The currency consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and Danish silver and copper, which are not legal tender. There is also a curious local currency of old Spanish dollars roughly cut into halves, quarters, and eighths, stamped with the word "Tortola." A small number of French copper coins of Louis XVI are also current under the name of "Dogs," value three farthings each.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property.

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

The climate is more healthy than that of the other West Indies, and the heat not so great.

The mail communication is by small sailing craft to St. Thomas, which is touched at fortnightly by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	1,745	1,790	8,497	9,062
1888	1,555	1,904	8,718	9,122
1889	1,882	1,950	8,358	8,506
1890	1,762	1,880	8,179	8,902
1891	1,512	2,193	23,644	24,215*
1892	1,365	1,959	20,975	21,811
1893	1,552	1,767	19,333	21,149
1894	2,576	1,602	20,732	21,699
1895	1,533	1,954	15,579	16,534●
1896	1,469	1,670	11,159	11,924

Public debt, 2,000l.

Population according to Census.

1861	6,051
1871	6,651
1881	5,287
1891	4,639

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
		£	£	£
1887	—	—	3,039	3,039
1888	129	3	2,837	2,969
1889	111	53	3,178	3,323
1890	234	40	3,720	3,994
1891	317	195	3,934	4,446
1892	582	147	3,680	4,409
1893	306	63	3,516	3,885
1894	135	93	4,667	4,895
1895	269	28	4,033	4,576
1896	157	74	3,539	3,770

EXPORTS.

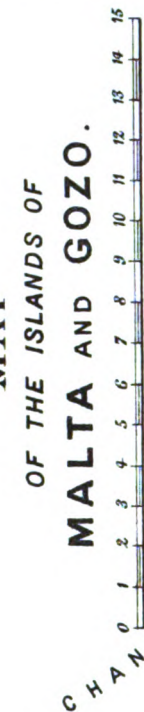
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		£	£	£
1887	—	78	4,416	4,494
1888	—	209	3,263	3,472
1889	—	196	4,144	4,341

* The large increase in tonnage is due to the fact that in April, 1891, the Colonial contract steamer commenced to run.

MAP

OF THE ISLANDS OF MALTA AND GOZO.

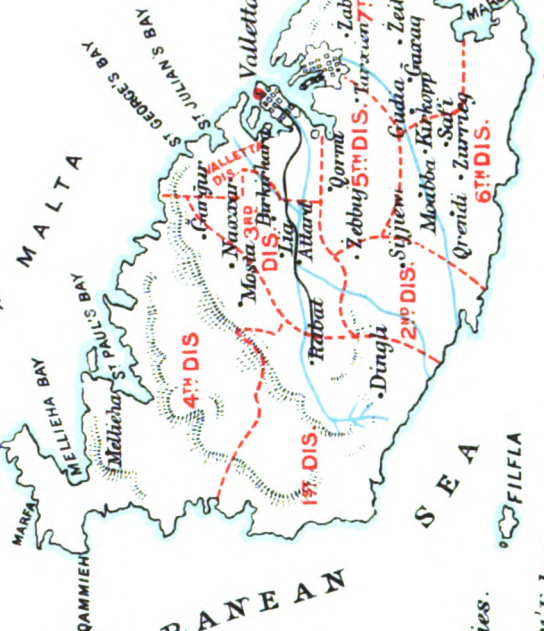
Scale of Miles.



GOZO

CHANNEL OF MALT

MEDITERRANEAN



Railway.

Aqueducts.

District boundaries.

Light houses.

FILEIA

Note. Valletta is $35^{\circ} 54' N. Lat.$ and $14^{\circ} 31' E. Long.$

Harrison & Sons, Ltd., S. Martins Lane, W.C.

$35^{\circ} 54' N.$

$14^{\circ} 31' E.$

MALTA

Year.	To U.K.	Exports.		Total.
		To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1890	—	—	4,987	4,987
1891	—	—	4,633	4,633
1892	—	—	3,111	3,111
1893	—	—	4,153	4,153
1894	—	975	4,015	4,015
1895	—	49	3,769	3,818
1896	—	64	3,646	3,710

Customs Revenue, 1895—416l.

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Commissioner.
Fredk. A. Pickering.

Legislative Council.

The Commissioner
J. B. Romney.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner and Medical Officer, Nathaniel George Cookman, 300l.
Revenue Officers, P. H. Smith, 40l., and H. Graus, 12l.
President's Clerk, G. W. Buckley, 100l.
Gaol Chaplain, Rev. H. R. Semper, 10l.
Gaoler, W. Pickering, 25l.

MALTA.

Situation and Area.

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, 80 miles from Syracuse, and 142 from Reggio, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. Valletta, the port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is 91,557 square miles; that of Gozo 24,804 square miles, and that of Comino about one square mile. Filfla and Cominotto are but islets. The whole group is about half the area of the Isle of Man.

History.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. The Phœnicians settled in them in B.C. 1519, according to some authors, whilst others give the date B.C. 1400. Diodorus Siculus describes Malta and Gozo as most important and prosperous Phœnician colonies. They were afterwards under the dominion of the Greeks, and then of the Carthaginians. During the Punic wars the Maltese islands fell alternately to the lot of the Carthaginians and Romans, and were ultimately occupied by the latter. During the Roman occupation the shipwreck of Paul took place (Acts xxviii.). On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell into the hands of the Goths, and then into those of the Saracens, who were expelled in 1090 by Count Roger the Norman. It was under the dominion of the House of Aragon from 1190 until 1530, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte, who dispersed the Order. The Maltese, however, rose

against the French, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they were closely blockaded by the British fleet aided by the Maltese for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and the government was placed in the hands of Great Britain, 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Climate.

The climate of Malta is equable and very healthy in winter. In August the heat at the sea level approaches that experienced in the tropics. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the sirocco wind. The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 61½° Fahr., and the minimum 53½°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is 82½° Fahr., and the minimum 73½°. The mean temperature is 67°, and the annual rainfall varies from 10 to 20 inches. There is no river or rivulet in the island, the water drainage becoming absorbed in the porous sandstone beds, and finding its way through underground channels and aqueducts.

Industry.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, potatoes, and corn; the vine is grown; oranges of very superior quality and figs are abundant; honey of a superior kind is also produced; and early crops of potatoes and onions are exported to England. Many cattle, sheep, horses and goats are reared. But a large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the enormous trade of Valletta as a coaling station and an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1896—122 vessels of together 8,337 tons. There is a large trade with Tunis, Tripoli, Algeria, Italy, and the Levant.

Chief Towns.

The population, according to the census, 1891 is 177,457, including garrison, Royal Navy, and merchant shipping. The chief town and capital is Valletta, having with its suburbs of Floriana, Sliema, and St. Julian's, a population of 37,909 in 1891. The "three cities" on the other side of the harbour from Valletta (Senglea, Cospicua, and Vittoriosa) have a population of 26,737. Citta Vecchia, the old capital, is in the interior of the island, and, with its suburbs, has a population of 8,008 in 1891. The chief town of Gozo is Victoria (formerly called Rabat), population 6,124.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants of the country districts resemble the southern Italians in appearance, and in some districts show distinct traces of their Punic descent. In the towns and among the upper classes are to be found representatives of families who have settled in Malta from many different countries. The Maltese dialect which is generally spoken is of Semitic origin, and is held to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The educated and commercial classes usually speak also Italian or English, or both. The Maltese are remarkably thrifty, hard-working, and industrious. They are excellent seamen and mechanics; large numbers of them are to be found as traders in Tunis, Egypt, and around the Mediterranean coast.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is, under Order in Council of September 24th, 1886, exclusively Brit-

ish. There are two local banks (Banco di Malta and Anglo-Maltese Bank), and a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. The first two banks have a small note circulation, reported to amount to about 20,000*l.*, and the deposits in the three banks are estimated at about 200,000*l.* The Government savings bank, established in 1833, had on 31st December, 1896, 498,536*l.* deposits.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 3 feet 3 in. gauge, now belonging to the Malta Government, which was originally built by the Malta Railway Company at the cost of about 90,000*l.*, and there are 65 miles of telegraph, constructed and worked by the military authorities, but open to public use. Valetta has an extensive telephone system (320 miles in 1896), and is a station of the Eastern Telegraph Company, with direct cables to Gibraltar, Bone (Algeria), Sicily (2), Alexandria (2), and Zante.

It is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and is a most important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling in quarantine, and at any hour, day and night, and for ensuring the delivery of full weight of bunker coals when owners call for a Custom House certificate of weight. There is direct mail communication with nearly every Mediterranean port, several times per week, and with England, *via* Sicily or Reggio or Brindisi, daily, except on Sundays. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers. Free
Internal	4 <i>d.</i>	
Europe, Tunis, the Levant, the United States, and all Postal Union Countries .		

The total correspondence despatched in 1896 was: Letters 1,270,113; post cards, 54,607; newspapers, 391,569. Internal correspondence received and despatched: Letters, 815,462; newspapers, 495,696.

Public Works.

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and has greatly improved their sanitary condition. The reorganization of the water supply, hitherto very defective, has also been taken in hand, and considerable water works have been established for raising and distributing at high pressure an effective supply of pure water for all purposes. These works have now been extended to all the large villages and to Gozo. In connection with this work arrangements are contemplated for an extension of the means of irrigation, and for utilizing drainage. Considerable progress has also been made lately in improving the roads and streets and in public lighting. Electric lighting has been installed and is being worked in Valletta, Floriana and the Three Cities, including the Great Harbour and Marsamuscetto Harbour. The harbour accommodation has been greatly improved, a loan of 20,000*l.* having been made from Imperial funds in 1873 to the Anglo-Maltese Hydraulic Dock Company, under the Colonial Docks Act.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, advised and assisted by an Executive Council, established in 1881, and reconstituted in 1887; it consists of ten members besides the President and the clerk. Legislation is carried on by

means of a partly elective council of government originally constituted by letters patent of 11th May, 1849, and re-constituted by letters patent of 12th Dec., 1887. It now consists of six official members and fourteen elected, four of whom are returned by special electors, and chosen from the classes of ecclesiastics, nobles, university graduates, and members of the chamber of commerce respectively. Public officers are ineligible for election, and not more than two ecclesiastics may be chosen by the general electors. The islands are divided into ten electoral districts, returning one member each. The total number of electors is over 10,000. The qualification for a member of Council is the possession of immovable property of the clear value of 100*l.* for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of rent for immovable property to the annual value of 10*l.* for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of 40*l.* a year for board and lodging, for the same period previous to election. The qualification for a general elector is an income from immovable property of 6*l.* per annum, or the payment of rent to the amount of 6*l.* per annum for six calendar months before registration, or, independently of both, the age of twenty-one years, and qualification to serve as a common juror. That of a special elector, and of the members elected by this class, is an income from immovable property of 60*l.*, or payment of rent of that amount. The Council of Government, unless sooner dissolved, lasts three years. The Governor is *ex officio* President, with the power of veto. A Vice-President was appointed by Letters Patent dated 6th February, 1893. The Governor, or the Vice-President, if present, may depute an official member to preside. There are no municipalities or other forms of local government.

Education and Religion.

Primary education is carried on almost exclusively in Government schools, which are Roman Catholic and free. There are two secondary schools with 209 scholars, and 118 primary and infants' schools with 13,697 pupils. There is a public lyceum with 500 scholars, and a university (founded in 1769) with 99 students. At these two latter institutions the fees are extremely low, being respectively 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per family per month. There are numerous private secondary schools. The total number of these schools is 126, with 3,763 scholars. Education is not compulsory. The Roman Catholic religion is almost universal amongst the Maltese.

Defence.

Malta is the principal naval station in the Mediterranean, and is strongly fortified. Valetta is defended by massive and extensive works, and the garrison of over 11,887 N.C.O. and men, includes 671 R.M.A., 1,450 R.M. Militia, and 59 Malta Militia Division, Royal Engineers. The Island Government contributes 5,000*l.* for military contribution.

Revenue.

There is no direct taxation of any kind. The most important sources of revenue are the Customs duties, port dues, and land revenue.

Weights and Measures.

Malta barrel	is equal to	92	imperial gallons.
"	salm	"	1 " quarter.
"	cantar	"	175 lbs. English.
"	cattiso	"	44 imperial gallons.

Year	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	219,185	233,825	5,858,076	6,815,636
1888	240,146	212,313	9,241,676	10,545,957
1889	251,175	229,703	9,044,387	10,407,116
1890	261,254	266,900	7,751,949	9,162,094
1891	275,125	281,870	6,782,079	8,187,726
1892	289,231	297,371	4,997,887	6,236,421
1893	291,158	304,993	5,683,964	6,931,663
1894	301,859	291,682	5,959,759	7,190,133
1895	305,440	301,550	5,227,257	7,034,207
1896	313,680	308,902	4,645,101	6,584,348

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1881	73,430	76,352	149,782
„ 1891	81,316	83,721	165,037

(Exclusive of British troops and their families.)

Imports and Exports of Dutiable Goods.

	£	£
1887	767,521	28,787
1888	875,863	70,874
1889	845,177	56,316
1890	778,573	37,482
1891	1,019,088	50,209
1892	1,040,832	69,000
1893	1,468,065	95,038
1894	735,822	83,878
1895	802,891	54,171
1896	885,315	43,276

The transit trade (of grain, alcohols, cattle, &c., not landed) amounts, in addition, to twenty-three millions sterling annually. There is also a large trade in non-dutiable goods. The total imports are probably about 2,500,000*l.* annually, and the total exports about a quarter of a million.

Public Debt, 79,168*l.*

Governors.*

- 1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.
 1858 Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.
 1864 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.
 1878 Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1884 Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1888 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 1890 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.
 1893 Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Executive Council.

- Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor.
 Maj.-Gen. The Hon. the Lord Congleton, C.B., Senior Officer in Command of the Troops.
 Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., Major R.M.M., Chief Secretary to Government.
 A. Naudi, LL.D., Crown Advocate.
 F. Vella, C.M.G., Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports.
 R. Micallef, Comptroller of Charitable Institutions.
 C. Gatt, C. E., Superintendent of Public Works.
 E. de Petri, Receiver-General and Director of Contracts.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

S. Grech, M.D.; F. S. Musu, J.P.; and the Rev. A. Carnana; unofficial Members.
 Clerk of the Council, W. Casolani.

Council of Government.

Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B., President.
 Vice-President, Sir J. Carbone, K.C.M.G.
 Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.
 Crown Advocate, A. Naudi, LL.D.
 Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G.
 Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef.

Superintendent of Public Works, L. Gatt, C.E.
 Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Emilio de Petri.

Unofficial Members, The Hon. Monsignor F. Marmarà; The Most Noble Baron Rosario; The Hon. Testoffirata Moroni Viani; The Hon. S. Savona; The Hon. P. Sammut; The Hon. G. Bencini; The Hon. F. S. Musu; The Hon. A. Mattei, M.D.; The Hon. G. C. de Marchese; The Hon. Mallia Taboni; The Hon. F. Wettinger, L.S.; The Hon. C. Darmanin; The Hon. Rev. A. Caruana, The Hon. P. Sammut, M.D.

Clerk to the Council, William Casolani.
 Assistant Clerk to the Council, G. Borg Cardona.
 Stenographer, P. F. Bellanti.
 Assistant Stenographers, A. Galea, E. L. Bonavia.

Civil Establishments.

Governor, Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, 5,000*l.* (2,000*l.* from Imperial Funds).
 A.D.C., Captain N. G. Biancardi, R.M.R., 173*l.* 17s. 6d.

Chief Secretary's Office

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., 1,000*l.*
 Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Council, William Casolani, 500*l.*
 Second Class Clerks, George Borg Cardona, D. A. Garroni, E. L. Bonavia, 110*l.* to 180*l.* each.
 Third Class Clerks, Charles B. Sciortino,* Edgar Arrigo, 60*l.* to 100*l.* each.
 Copyist, Alfredo Gera, at 4s. 6d. per day.

Gozo.

Assistant-Secretary, C. Gatt, 350*l.*
 First Class Clerk, P. Monreal, 220*l.* to 250*l.*
 Second Class Clerk, W. C. Millard, 110*l.* to 180*l.*
 Third Class Clerk, F. Mercieca, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

Crown Lawyers.

Crown Advocate, A. Naudi, LL.D., 600*l.*
 Advocate for the Poor, Vincenzo Frenzo Azopardi, LL.D., 140*l.*
 Legal Procurator, G. Zammit, Notary, L.P., 75*l.*

Audit and Contract Office.

Auditor-General, A. Sciortino, 500*l.*
 Deputy Auditor-General, A. Francia,* 220*l.* to 250*l.*†
 Supernumerary First Class Clerk, G. Grech, 220*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, W. England, 110*l.* to 180*l.*
 Third Class Clerks, L. Pace, F. Rapinet, E. R. Mifsud, P. P. De Cesare, 60*l.* to 100*l.* each.

Educational.

Director of Education, Napoleon Tagliaferro, 500*l.*
 Librarian, Mons. Alfred Mifsud, D.D., Ph.D., LL.B., 200*l.*

* Captain, R.M.R.

† Besides 50*l.* as Deputy Head of Department.

Professors in the Malta University.

Theology, Very Rev. Canon Monsignor P. R. Farrugia, D.D., 140l.; The Most Rev. Canon Monsignor Enrico Caruana, D.D., 140l.
Law No. 1, G. Caruana, LL.D., 160l.
Law No. 2, B. Ullo Xuereb, LL.D., 160l.
Law No. 3 and Political Economy, S. Castaldi, LL.D., 120l.
Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 190l.
Surgery, T. Bonnici, M.D., 140l.
Anatomy and Histology, Carmelo Samut, M.D., 120l.
Midwifery, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 140l.
Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 160l.
Natural History, F. Debono, M.D., 120l.
Latin Literature, Rev. F. M. Sceberas, D.D., 170l.
English Literature, D. Fallon, 220l.
Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 190l.
Mathematics and Physics, E. Magro, M.D., 215l.
Logic, Very Rev. Canon C. Bonnici, D.D., 120l.

Customs and Port Department.

Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G., 572l.
Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk, Tammaso Vella, 220l. to 250l.*
Second Class Clerks, E. Farrugia, E. Camilleri, M. L. Casolani, R. Bonello, P. Metrovitch Nani, G. Cutajar, R. J. Briffa, A. Camilleri, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerks, R. Chapelle, J. Turner Tonna, H. Arrigo, 60l. to 100l. each.
Head Storekeeper, G. Bonello, 180l.
Chief Gauger, G. Agius, 145l.
Chief Searcher, (vacant).
Superintendent of Public Weighers and Public Measures, G. Borg, 75l. and fees.
Chief Port Officer, S. Staines, 250l.
Quarantine Medical Officers, R. Carbone, M.D., 250l., F. Borg, M.D., 100l.

Receiver-General's Office.

Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, E. de Petri, 500l.
Deputy Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, and Chief Clerk, E. Trapani, 220l. to 250l.*
First Class Clerks, R. Caruana Dingli,† J. Curmi, 220l. to 250l.
Accountant, J. Huber, 120l.
Second Class Clerk, G. Bonello, W. B. Carbonaro, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerks, A. Montanaro ‡; A. Tonna, 60l. to 100l. each.

Charitable Institutions Department.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef, 500l.
Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk, P. Mifsud, 110l. to 180l.*
Second Class Clerk, A. Galca, G. Ferris, II. Barthet, 110l. to 180l.

Hospitals, &c.

Resident Medical Superintendent, A. Gulia, M.D., 160l.
Senior Physician, Central Hospital, G. O. Galea, M.D., 110l.
Accoucheur and Teacher of Practical Midwifery, Central Hospital, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 90l.
Visiting Surgeon, Central Hospital, T. Bonnici, M.D., 90l.
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Surg. Lieut.-Col. L. Manché, M.D., R.M.A., 50l.

* Besides 50l. as Deputy Head of Department.

† Captain, R.M.R.

‡ Lieut., R.M.R.

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Seamen's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon, Central Hospital, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D., 105l.

Junior Visiting Physician, C. Mifsud, M.D., 50l.

Junior Visiting Surgeon, S. Cassar, M.D., 50l.

Assistant Medical Officers, Central Hospital, J. S. Galizia, M.D., C. Calamatta, M.D., and S. Agius, M.D.; 50l. each.

Teacher of Nurses, R. Samut, M.D., Maj. R.M.R., 50l.

Resident Physician and Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito, Gaspare Camilleri, M.D., 130l.

Superintendent of the Poor House, Alfredo Marras, M.D., 160l.

Assistant, John T. Rutter, M.D., 100l.

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, G. O. Galea, M.D., 45l.

Resident Medical Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, F. Xuereb, M.D., 200l.

Assistant, G. Ullo Xuereb, M.D., 110l.

Resident Chief Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Rev. S. Tartaglia, 100l.

Resident Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, 75l.

Matron of Magdalen Asylum, A Sister of Charity, 30l.

Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo, B. Mercieca, M.D., 140l.

*Public Health Department.**A. Office.*

Chief Government Medical Officer, Prof. S. L. Pisani, C.M.G., M.D., 500l.
Deputy Chief of the Public Health Department, P. F. Bellanti, 110l. to 180l.*
Sanitary Engineer, P. Busuttil, L.S.A., 150l.
Second Class Clerk, F. Mompalao De Piro, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerk, H. Casolani, J. Galizia,† 60l. to 100l.

B. Sanitary Branch.

Sanitary Inspector, G. Caruana Xicluna, M.D., 280l.
Chemist, Prof. V. Micallef, M.D., 40l.
Analytical Chemist, T. S. Zammit, M.D., 185l.
Assistant Inspecting Officer of Cattle, G. O. Barden, V.S., 75l.

C. District Medical Service.

Valletta, A. Portelli Carbone, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
Ditto, C. Ghio, M.D., 85l.
Floriana, G. Camilleri, M.D., 75l.
Vittoriosa, T. Franca, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
Senglea, P. Bonello, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
Cospicua, G. F. Inglott (1st class), 140l.
Sliema and St. Julian's, P. Sammut, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
S. Giuseppe and Samra, J. Zammit, M.D., 70l.
Misda, G. Busuttil, M.D., 105l.
Tarzien, Paula, Luqa, Gudja, and Corradino Prison, A. R. Busuttil, M.D., 60l.
Birkirkara, H. Mifsud, M.D. (2nd class), 80l.
Qormi, S. Naudi, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
Zabbar, G. C. Borg, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
Zeidun and Azzop, E. Cannataci, M.D. (1st class), 110l.
Zebbug, A. Semini, M.D., 110l. 10s.
Siggiewi, G. E. Baldacchino, M.D., 65l.
Lia, Attard, and Balzan, A. Zammit, M.D. (1st class), 110l.

* Besides 50l. as Deputy Head of Department.

† Lieut., R.M.R.

Musta, F. G. Salomone, M.D. (1st class), 90l.
Nazzar and Gargur, J. Zammit, M.D., 120l.
Notabile, Rabat, and Dingli, S. Darmanin, M.D., 60l.
Zurrieg, Safi, Mqabba, Kirkop, and Qrendi, V. Grech, M.D., 55l.
Mellieha, P. Caruana Xicluna, M.D. 115l.
Victoria, Garb, Zebbuq, Gozo, G. Debono, M.D. (1st class), 150l.
Nadur, Qala, and Gainsielem, G. Vassallo, M.D. (2nd class), 100l.
Xugra, Xexkja, and Sannat, N. Tabone, M.D., 90l.

D. Drainage Branch.

Superintendent of Foremen, F. S. Ferrante, 6s. per day.

E. Slaughterhouses.

Veterinary Surgeon Superintendent, G. O. Bardon, V.S., 120l.
Third Class Clerk, E. Rizzo, 65l.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent, C. Gatt, C.E., 500l.
Assistant Superintendent and Chief Surveyor, F. Micallef, L.S., 300l.
Deputy Supt. and Chief Clerk, P. P. Spiteri, 220l. to 250l.†
Second Class Clerk, C. Pace Bardon, 115l.
Third Class Clerks, A. Trapani, J. V. Aspenall, F. Tortell, 60l. to 100l.
First Class Land Surveyor, M. Busuttill, 280l.
Second Class, E. Calleja, G. Pace, F. Magri, E. Cornana, C. Mallia, N. Said, 120l. to 150l. each.
Third Class, C. Rizzo, 100l. to 120l.
Clerk of Works, A. Vassallo, 145l.
Superintendent of Public Gardens, M. E. Bonavia, 145l.

Water Works and Electric Lighting Department.

Superintendent, C. Rapinet, 350l.
Deputy Superintendent, G. Mompalao De Piro, 220l. to 250l.*
Second Class Surveyor and Engineer, V. Mercieca, C.E., 180l.

Railway Department.

Manager and Engineer, N. Buhagiar, L.S.A., 180l.
Clerk, F. Gerada, 64l.

Government Press.

Officer in Charge, V. Rizzo,† 50l., in addition to his salary as Second Class Clerk, 110l. to 180l.

Post Office.

Postmaster, S. Camilleri, 500l.
Deputy Postmaster and Chief Clerk, P. Mompalao de Piro, 220l. to 250l.†
Clerks:—G. Izzo, 240l.; H. W. Eugerer, Capt. R.M.M., 180l.; Godfrey Busuttill, 115l.; S. S. Delali, J. Farrugia, E. Spiteri, A. Galea, A. Agius, A. Giglio, H. B. Miller, Alex. Tortell, 60l. to 100l. each.

Public Registry.

Director of Public Registry and Keeper of Government Archives, and Notary to Government, Achille Micallef, Notary, 370l.

First Class Clerk:—A. C. Briffa, LL.D., 190l. to 250l.

Third Class Clerk, E. H. Pace, 60l. to 100l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of Malta and President of the Court of Appeal, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D., 1,000l.

Judges, Court of Appeal, L. Ganado, LL.D., and The Most Noble Baron A. Chapelle, LL.D., 500l. each.

Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall, Z. Roncaili, LL.D., G. Pullicino, LL.D., 500l. each.

Ditto, Second Hall, P. De Bono, LL.D.

Judge, Commercial Court, P. De Bono, LL.D., 500l.

Judges, Criminal Court, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D.; L. Ganado, LL.D.; and Baron A. Chapelle, LL.D.

Registrar of the Superior Courts, Ottone Dedomenico, Notary, 300l.

Deputy Registrars, R. Manara, T. Manara, 220l. to 250l. each; C. Curmi, L. Benjacar, 110l. to 180l. each.

Assistant Registrar, R. Muscat, 220l. to 250l.

Second Class Clerks, G. Xerri Decaro, R. Mifsud, 110l. to 180l. each.

Third Class Clerks, P. Mifsud Bonnici, R. Lapira, P. Savona, F. Camilleri, G. Roncaili, T. Gouder, P. Greck Lupi, 60l. to 100l. each.

Archivist of Notarial Acts, G. Gera, 80l.

Interpreter to the Civil Courts, G. Busuttill, 70l.

Marshals, C. Mizzi, 120l., Antonio Azzopardi, 120l.; and G. A. Scalpello, 110l.

Magistrates of Judicial Police for Malta, G. Falzon, LL.D., P. Frendo Azzopardi, LL.D., S. Trapani, LL.D., and G. B. Mifsud, LL.D., R. Cassar Torreggiani, LL.D., and E. Parnis, LL.D., 350l. each.

Registrar of the Criminal Branch, A. Vassallo, 220l. to 250l.

Registrar, Civil Branch, R. Leonardini, 220l. to 250l.

Second Class Clerks, R. Hiff, F. R. Galea, P. V. Vella, 110l. to 180l. each.

Third Class Clerk, F. S. Rossignaud, 60l. to 100l.

Marshal, A. Piccinino, 55l.

Magistrates of the Island of Gozo, P. Cremona, LL.D., and Luigi Caruana, 250l. each.

Registrar, V. Tabone, LL.D., 200l.

Second Class Clerks, A. Tabone, F. Cutajar, 110l. to 180l.

Third Class Clerk, A. Bajona, 60l. to 100l.

Ecclesiastical.

Archbishop of Malta, Monsignor Pietro Pace, D.D.
Bishop of Gozo, Monsignor Camilleri.

Police Department.

(Interior Police.)

Superintendent of Police, Captain C. La Primaudaye, R.N., 500l.

Senior Assistant ditto, S. C. Magri, LL.D., 250l.

Assistant Superintendents, A. Camilleri, 140l., T. Curmi,* 132l. 6s. 3d.; J. Frendo Azzopardi, 132l. 6s. 3d.; J. B. Mattei,* 127l. 15s.; A. Gouder, 127l. 15s.

First Class Clerk, L. Chapelle, 220l. to 250l.

Third Class Clerk, A. Denaro,* 60l. to 100l.

Marine Police.

(Under the control of the Collector of Customs.)

Senior Assistant Superintendent, S. Stivala, 250l.

Assistant Superintendents, G. F. Inglott, 140l.; J. Zarb Mallen, 132l. 6s. 3d.

Corradino Prison.

Superintendent of Corradino Prison, Crispo Barbaro, Marquis of St George, 230l.

Clerk, G. Portelli Carbone, LL.D., 80l.

* Besides 50l. as Deputy Head of Dept.

† Captain, R.M.M.

*Monte di Pietà.**Commissary, E. Casolavi, 300l.**Second Class Clerk, L. Catrò, 180l.**Third Class Clerk, G. Agias, 60l. to 100l.**Chief Military and Naval Officers.**Assistant Military Secretary, Captain J. S. Ewart, Cam. Highrs.**Major-General, The Hon. the Lord Congleton, C.B., Commanding Infantry Brigade.**Major-General, J. F. Owen, R.A. Commanding Artillery Brigade.**Dep. Adjutant-General, Colonel A. S. Wynne C.B.**Assistant Adjutant-General, Col. E. Grattan.**Dep. Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Lt.-Col. F. Luttman-Johnson, Capt. G. R. C. Paul, Capt. J. R. Dias.**Commander, Engineers, Col. E. Wood, C.B., R.E. Surgeon-General (Military), Surgeon Major-General T. Maunsell, C.B.**Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. A. Malim, M.A.**Admiral Superintendent, Rodney M. Lloyd, C.B.**Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour Master, Thomas Roberson, R.N.**Chief Constructor, W. H. Gard.**Chief Engineer, R. J. Tench.**Superintending Civil Engineer, W. J. Clarke.**Naval Storekeeper and Cashier, J. R. R. Whitmarsh.**Naval Dep. Inspector General, H. Macdonnell.**Naval Chaplain, Rev. Richard D. Lewis, M.A.**Fleet-Surgeon, Horace E. F. Cross, R.N.**Secretary to Supt. and Officer in Charge of Expense Accounts, Colonel H. Vella, R.M.R.**Foreign Consuls.**Austria, Cher Arturo Kohen von Hohenland (Acting Consul-General).**Belgium, Edward V. Ferro.**Brazil, Frederick Vella.**Denmark, Edward V. Ferro.**France, Eugène Ricard.**German Empire, Edward V. Ferro.**Greece, André Charalambis.**Italy, Car. P. Grande.**Montenegro, Gustaf Gollcher.**Netherlands, Gustaf Gollcher.**Portugal, T. G. Micallef.**Republic of Chili, C. Micallef Eynaud.**Republic of Guatemala, O. E. Segond.**Romania, Edw. L. Vella.**Russia, G. Saxe (acting Consul).**Siam, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.**Spain, T. C. Smith.**Sweden and Norway, James Gollcher.**Turkey, Zally Effendi.**United States of America, D. C. Kennedy.**Venezuela, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.***MAURITIUS.***Situation and Area.*

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 18' and 57° 49' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat., distant 115 miles from Réunion, 940 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 705 square miles (nearly equal to Surrey), having an extreme length of 36 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 28 miles from east to west. The Dependencies have an area of 172 square miles.

The formation of the island is supposed to be volcanic, and it is surrounded by reefs of coral. The mountain chains average 2,000 feet in altitude. The highest peak, the Piton de la Rivière-Noire, is 2,711 English feet, and Pieter Both and the Pouce are only a few feet lower. The island is watered by numerous streams, commonly flowing in deep ravines, with several fine cascades; none of these rivers are navigable beyond a few hundred yards from the sea.

History.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first people that occupied it in any great numbers were the Dutch, in 1598, whose commander, Admiral J. C. Van Neck, named it Mauritius, in honour of the then Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch, however, though they built a fort at Grand Port, do not appear to have made any permanent settlement, and they finally abandoned the island in 1712. A party of Frenchmen landed there in 1715, and in 1721 it was formally taken possession of by the French, at first on behalf of the French East India Company, and afterwards, in 1767, on behalf of the Crown of France. The name of the island was then changed by M. Du Fresne, captain in the naval service of France, into that of Isle of France, which it retained till the landing of the English in 1810, when its former name of Mauritius was again restored to it. The most celebrated of the French Governors was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735—1746), "a man of eminent talents and virtues" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of many other valuable plants, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island.

Mauritius was during the earlier part of the long war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, from the facility with which sorties were made from it by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810; the laws, religion, and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation. The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The island was visited by a terrible hurricane on the 29th of April, 1892, which caused an enormous destruction of buildings and crops.

On the 23rd of July, 1893, a part of the town of Port Louis was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the 22nd February, 1894, during a small cyclone, a railway train was blown down in a ravine at Pailles Bridge; five persons were killed and great loss of material sustained.

General Description.

The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French nobles. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture. The natives are proud of their country, and of the designation of Creoles.

Seven daily newspapers and three other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language is spoken all over the island, English being used in courts of justice. Debates in the council of Government may take place in either language.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, l'Amplebousse, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savaune, Moka, Plaines Wilhelmus, and Black River.

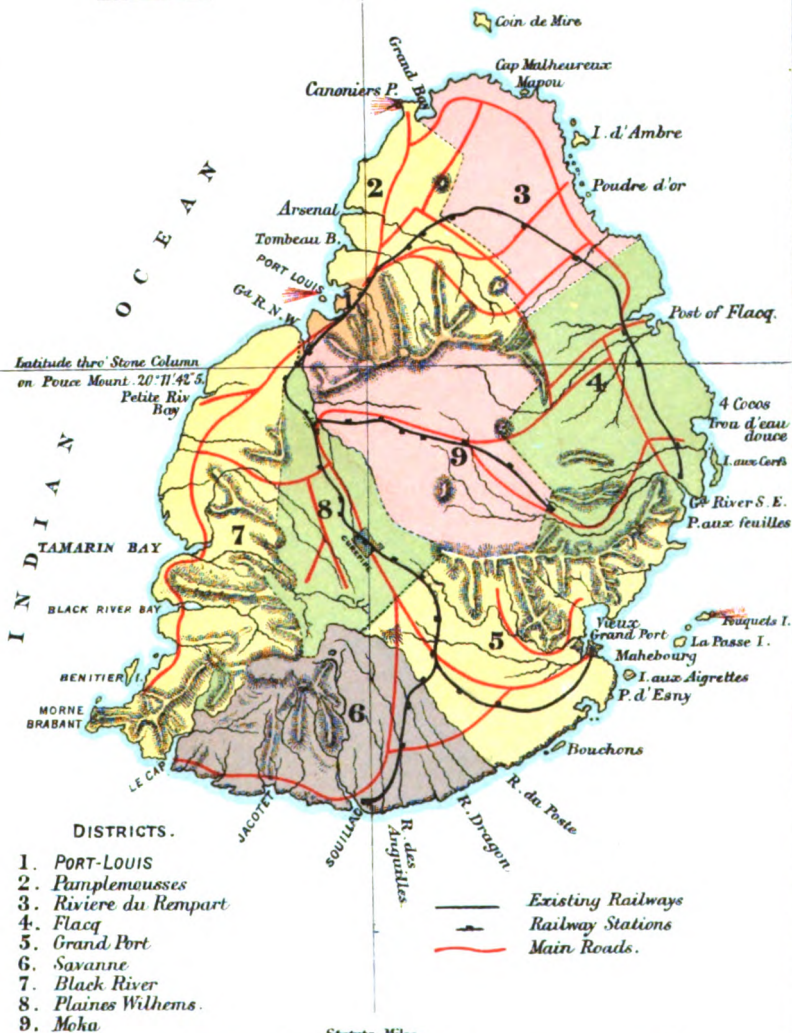
MAURITIUS,

1887.

Meridian thro' Pouce
57° 34' 00" E. of Greenwich.

Round I.

Flat I. Gabriel I.



The *City of Port Louis* is the capital, and seat of Government, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of 55,869 souls. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently spacious to receive more than a hundred vessels. It possesses three graving docks. It is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The city has an elected municipal corporation, and raised in 1896 a revenue of Rs. 592,239-82, against an expenditure of Rs. 587,490-93. Its debt amounts to 133,400*l.* and Rs. 250,355.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, the Royal College, the Town Hall, the theatre, the public offices, &c.

After Port Louis, the largest town is Curepipe, incorporated in 1888 (population 11,291, census of 1891), situated on the uplands in the *Plaines Wilhems*. Its climate is temperate, and many families reside in the numerous villas there during the summer season, while they spend the winter months in Port Louis.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg (population 3,257, census of 1891), so called in honour of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Constitution.

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884-85. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of five officials, and two elected members, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight being *ex officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten elected on a moderate franchise—two for the town of Port Louis, and one for each of the eight rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members must be persons not holding any public office. Members are not paid: they may speak either in French or English. The number of registered electors in 1896 was 6,468; the franchise qualification is ownership of immovables worth Rs. 300, or movables worth Rs. 3,000, or payment of rent of Rs. 25 monthly, or of license duty of 200 *lts.* annually, or receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 monthly. The session usually lasts from April to December.

The law is based on the Code Napoléon, and other French laws modified by Colonial Ordinances.

Climate, &c.—From December to April is the hottest season in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The temperature on the high lands in the interior of the island is always lower by several degrees than in the city of Port Louis and in the coast districts. The climate at Curepipe, from 1,700 to 1,900 feet above the sea, resembles that of the South of France or Italy. The hurricane season extends from December to the end* of April, and the cyclones range from about 8° to 30° S. latitude.

At the Observatory.

(181 feet above sea level).

Rainfall in 1895	68-17 ins.
Average Maximum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	79-0°
Average Minimum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	69-0°

* There is no record of the Island having been visited by a hurricane later than the 12th of April, with the exception of the disastrous one of 1892.

Absolute Maximum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	86-6°
Absolute Minimum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	57-0°
Mean Temperature in Shade for the year between open windows, in a large room	73-1°
Absolute Maximum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	93-5°
Absolute Minimum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	49-9°
Mean Shade Temperature for the year in screen on lawn	74-3°

At Curepipe.

(1840 feet above sea level)

Rainfall in 1895	141-72 ins.
Average Maximum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	73-2°
Average Minimum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	61-3°
Approximate Mean Temperature for the year	67-5°
Absolute Maximum Temperature in shade	85-0°
Absolute Minimum Temperature in shade	50-5°

Mean Annual Rainfall.

At the Observatory (1876-95)	47-57 ins.
Ditto ditto (1888-95)	53-94 "
At Curepipe (1884-95)	131-67 "

Water Supply.—A reservoir on the Grande Rivière for the supply of Port Louis Town was constructed some years ago by the municipality. The works begun by the Government in 1885 for supplying pure water from the upland springs to the chief centres of population are complete. The mains extend from the *Mare aux Vacoas*—with branches—the whole covering a surface of 44 miles. The reservoirs and canals so constructed can supply three and a half millions of gallons per day. These waterworks cost Rs. 430,000. The fever has decreased in the localities now supplied with this upland water. Further works of an important character were commenced during 1892, for the purification of the *Mare aux Vacoa* water by filtration, and for its extension to the town of Curepipe. The estimated cost, including purchase of lands, was Rs. 909,338. These additional works are now completed, and the filtered water is being delivered.

Scenery.—The famous tale of *Paul and Virginia*, by Bernardin de St. Pierre, an Engineer officer in the service of France, who was stationed in the island towards the close of the last century, scarcely exaggerates the picturesque beauty of large portions of Mauritius. Many of the forests have, however, been felled to make room for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the staple industry of the colony. In the remaining woods deer abound, and afford good sport; there are also partridges, quails, hares, and wild ducks in several parts of the island. The far-famed Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses contain many rare and valuable plants and flowers.

Railways.—There are four lines of railway, all owned and worked by Government. (1) The North line, from Port Louis to the sea coast village of Grand River, south-east. Its length is 31 miles, and its course is approximately parallel to the northern coast line of the island. (2) The Midland line, beginning at Port Louis and running

across the island to the sea coast town of Mahébourg on the other side; its length is 36 miles, with a summit level of 1,822 feet; the gradient in many places is 1 in 27. (3) The Moka Flacq line, from the Rose Hill station on the Midland line to Rivière Sèche station on the North line; length 27 miles. (4) Savanne branch from Rosebelle station on the Midland line to the sea coast town of Souillac at the southern extremity of the island; its length is 11 miles. The total number of miles of railway now open is 105, the total cost up to date being about 828,656*l*. At Curepipe the elevation of the railway is 1,822 feet above the sea. The receipts in 1896 were Rs. 1,783,399, and the expenditure, Rs. 1,205,645.

Religion.—The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the last census, the Roman Catholics numbered 115,436, and the Protestants 7,367. The Roman Catholics received in 1896 Government aid amounting to Rs. 102,520 and the Protestants Rs. 41,116.

Education.—The department of public instruction comprises two branches, the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools Department for primary education. The College is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools Department is under the direction of a Superintendent, aided by two Inspectors.

The Government schools are supported wholly by the State; the grant schools only partially so. There were in 1896:—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools	82	9,336
Grant schools	99	8,871
Total	181	18,207

Total Number of Pupils.

The relative numbers are shown by the following percentages:—

Members of Church of England	2.96%
Roman Catholics	70.77 "
Members of other Christian denominations	1.29 "
Mahomedans	7.20 "
Hindoos and others	17.78 "

The total expenditure on education in 1896 amounted to Rs. 510,190-69, of which Rs. 505,451-54 were expended on primary education. There are 452 masters and mistresses employed. Of the pupils in the aided schools 73 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 4 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 1 per cent. to other Christian denominations. No assistance is given to Hindoo Schools, but one Assisted Mohammedan School was opened in Plaines Wilhems District during the year 1894.

Military Contribution.—Ordinance No. 26 of 1895 appropriates five per centum of the annual Revenue of Mauritius to the use of the Imperial Government as a military contribution. The total strength of the garrison on 31st Dec., 1896, was 959 men of all ranks. The total military expenditure for the year amounted to 63,906*l*. The contribution of the colony was 20,250*l*. 5*s*. A sum of Rs. 20,863-81 has been spent by the Civil Government on defence works in 1896, the two forts and two batteries for the defence of the harbour of Port Louis, are finished and armed.

The total police force on 31st December, 1896, was 764.

Communications.—The mail steamers of the Messageries Maritimes leave Marseilles on the 10th and 25th of each month, arriving in Mauritius on

the 9th and 19th of the following month respectively. These steamers leave Mauritius on the 14th and 29th of each month, and arrive at Marseilles on the 9th and 30th of the following month respectively. This line receives a subsidy from the Mauritius Government. There is also a four-weekly service with Ceylon by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company; and a four-weekly service with England, *via* Cape of Good Hope, by the steamers of the Castle line, length of voyage about 6 weeks. There is frequent communication by both sailing and steam vessels with India, Australia, Madagascar, Natal, Réunion, &c. Telegraphic communication is established along and beyond the railway, the total length of line being 135 miles; and cable communication through a branch office of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company with Europe *via* Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Aden, was opened in November, 1893. Through rate: United Kingdom to Mauritius, 5*s*. per word; and from Mauritius to United Kingdom, Rs. 4-15.

There are in Mauritius, the General Post Office in the city of Port Louis, and 64 branch post offices in the rural districts. Port Louis has a telephone system, with 87 subscribers. In the island of Rodrigues there is one post office at Port Mathurin. There is no post office on any other of the Dependencies. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
United Kingdom, Countries in Postal Union	18 cents	4 cents
Dependencies	8 "	free
Seychelles	18 "	4 cents

Parcels Post Rates from 1st July, 1895.—In addition to the following charges, the ruling rate of exchange on the day of posting of such parcels is also levied.

	Viâ France.	Viâ Colombo.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Not over 3 lbs.	1 58	1 00
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	1 88	1 50
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	2 17	2 00

Commerce.

The island produces hardly anything for its own consumption, but its foreign commerce extends to every quarter of the globe.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, molasses, spice, vanilla, aloe-fibre, oil, soap, &c. Attention is now being turned to the cultivation of tea, with very successful results. Oxen are imported from Madagascar, sheep from South Africa and Australia, and breadstuffs from India.

The imports consist mainly of grain (rice, wheat, &c.), cotton manufactures, wine, coals, hardware, and manure. There is a small tobacco plantation, but sugar production is the greatest industry. About 98 per cent. of the value of the exports is due to shipments of sugar. In 1896 the weight of sugar exported was 153,375,415 kilos, with an estimated value of Rs. 28,165,731. The value of the rum exported was Rs. 250,821; that of vanilla, Rs. 120,625; that of aloe-fibre, Rs. 253,327; that of cocoa-nut oil, Rs. 25,937; and that of soap, Rs. 29,580.

The number of vessels registered at Port Louis is now 70, of a total tonnage of 8,968.

Currency and Banking.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank has establishments in the colony. The total amount of deposits was Rs. 5,636,495.

The Bank of Mauritius (Limited) was established in October, 1894, with paid up capital of 125,550*l.*, and opened in Mauritius in Dec., 1894. Total deposits up to end of 1896, Rs. 1,493,062.

A Government savings bank was established in 1865. The total deposits on the 31st December, 1896, amounted to Rs. 3,004,495.

All accounts are now kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. There are about Rs. 10,070,258 (in coin) in circulation. A Government note issue was re-established in 1876, the notes being legal tender except at the office of issue. The circulation on the 31st December, 1896, was Rs. 3,374,250.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

DEPENDENCIES.

The numerous dependencies of Mauritius comprise about a hundred islands scattered over the Indian Ocean, and contain a total population of 17,000 inhabitants. They may be roughly divided into four groups, the Seychelles (see p. 171) the Amirantes Group, the Oil Islands and St. Brandon Group, and detached islands, such as Eagle Island, Peros Banhos, and the Solomon Islands. The Amirantes Group lie between 4° 24' and 6° 13' S. lat., and 53° 27' and 53° 7' E. long. They are coral islands, producing cocoanut oil and a little maize, and some of them are used as fishing stations. The chief are Poivre, Darros, African, Eagle, Iles des Roches, Boudesse, Alphonse, Coetivy, and Platte. The St. Brandon, or Car-gados Islands (Albatross, Tromelin, and Coco), lie between 16° 20' and 16° 50' S. lat., and 59° 26' and 59° 41' E. long. Most of them are mere sand-banks, and their only produce is a little salt fish. The Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, which are known generally as the Oil Islands, lie between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat. and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. The chief are North, South, Polyte, Wizard, and Menai. Amongst the detached islands may be named Assumption, Astove, St. Pierre, Providence, Cerf, Farquhar, and the Aldabra, but none of these have any permanent population.

Rodrigues, the most important dependency of Mauritius after the Seychelles, is situated in latitude S. 19° 41' and longitude E. 63° 23', and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a magistrate, who takes his instructions from the Governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the Governor of Mauritius in executive council. The estimated population on 31st December, 1896, was 2,635.

The island, which is volcanic, mountainous, and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil

is good; sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, maize, beans, and vanilla grow luxuriantly.

During the time of slavery fortunes were made in this island by agricultural pursuits; but of late years cultivation has been neglected, owing to want of regular communication and insufficient labour. There is an abundance of fresh water springs in the island, and wild guinea fowls and partridges are plentiful. There are also deer and wild pigs. Fruit abounds, such as mangoes, bananas, guavas, pineapples, avocados, custard-apples, wild raspberries, and tamarinds, while the island is famous for oranges, citrons, and limes. The palmiste and vacoa trees are to be found all over the island.

The principal exports at present are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit.

Diego Garcia, the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horse-shoe shape, and embracing between its extremities three minor islets. It is a coral atoll fifteen miles by six and a-half, nowhere over ten feet high, but forming a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter, being fifteen miles in length from end to end and from two to five miles in breadth.

Situated as Diego Garcia is, at 7° latitude S. and between 72° and 73° longitude east, on the straight line between the entrance to the Red Sea and Cape Leeuwin, it affords great convenience for coaling purposes to steamers, and coal depôts have been established on the island by commercial companies. In 1885 it was placed under the jurisdiction of a magistrate, with a small force of police from Mauritius, which was, however, withdrawn in 1888.

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.*

James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B.	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting).	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	13 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone (acting)	9 Jan. 1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22 Aug. 1863
Brig.-Gen. E. Selby Smyth (acting)	4 June 1870
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. Selby Smyth (acting)	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	21 Oct. 1872
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	20 Jan. 1873
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct. 1873
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.	21 Nov. 1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	31 Dec. 1878
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	4 April 1879
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)	9 Dec. 1880
C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	5 May, 1883
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	24 Sept. 1884
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	15 Oct. 1884
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	30 Sept. 1886
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1886
The Right Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	15 Dec. 1886
Major-Gen. W. H. Hawley (acting)	18 Dec. 1886

* Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1859.

F. Fleming, C.M.G. (acting) . . . 2 July 1887
 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. . . 22 Dec. 1888
 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G. 1 Dec. 1889
 Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
 (acting) 12 Mar. 1892
 Confirmed 21 June, 1893
 Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. . 19 Sept. 1896
 Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G. 11 May, 1897

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	6,858,920	7,985,910	324,357	615,839
1888	8,574,058	7,771,578	430,184	731,619
1889	8,744,802	8,558,332	415,276	666,039
1890	7,774,774	7,705,311	470,947	689,622
1891	7,595,651	8,192,265	401,090	595,641
1892	7,473,029	8,024,484	467,435	655,270
1893	8,103,922	7,872,096	437,081	587,032
1894	8,534,427	8,587,039	458,011	641,098
1895	8,273,622	8,488,736	495,457	687,014
1896	8,849,181	8,544,736	544,352	782,827

Public Debt, total 1,455,200*l.* balance 1,239,301*l.*, plus loans in rupee currency to the amount of Rs. 600,000 (not including 133,400*l.* foreign Deben-
 ture Debt of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis, plus loans in rupee currency to the amount of Rs. 250,355*l.*).

Customs Revenue, 1896, Rs. 3,069,745.

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies. Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1887	6,272,943	10,133,428	7,243,427	23,649,798
1888	8,100,409	9,830,911	4,197,149	16,538,469
1889	8,670,880	9,413,262	4,592,414	17,676,556
1890	4,051,595	8,837,399	3,813,824	16,702,818
1891	3,622,436	9,633,600	3,221,305	16,477,341
1892	5,189,701	14,820,000	3,391,475	13,401,176
1893	3,349,075	14,245,700	3,793,416	21,388,191
1894	3,709,584	14,822,533	3,403,142	21,935,259
1895	2,802,317	14,469,714	3,515,621	20,787,652
1896	3,855,230	14,937,637	3,708,595	22,501,462

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies. Rs.	To Else- where. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1887	1,761,476	22,653,137	3,474,808	27,889,421
1888	2,901,712	26,275,587	3,663,137	32,840,436
1889	4,237,861	24,680,608	4,280,210	33,198,679
1890	3,155,119	21,914,342	2,551,363	27,620,824
1891	2,774,150	19,299,467	2,234,786	24,308,403
1892	3,212,428	13,251,708	1,886,011	18,350,147
1893	2,304,925	22,340,951	3,268,587	27,914,463
1894	2,870,478	26,096,757	2,692,366	31,659,601
1895	1,226,014	24,147,334	4,422,966	29,796,314
1896	3,94,235	26,467,471	5,032,069	31,893,775

Population.

Estimate, 1767, 19,000.	Male.	Female.	Total.
" 1837, 134,000.			
Census, 1881, General ...	57,303	53,578	110,881
" Indian ...	151,352	97,641	248,993
Census, 1891 (General) ...	58,539	56,129	114,668
" Indo-Mauritian ...	80,653	75,938	156,591
" Other Indians ...	66,846	32,483	99,329

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Receiver-General.
Auditor-General.
 H. Leclézio, C.M.G.
 W. T. A. Edwards.
 Clerk, W. C. Rae.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Receiver-General.
Auditor-General.
Collector of Customs.
Protector of Immigrants.
Surveyor-General.

Elected Members.

H. Leclézio, C.M.G. L. de Rochebouste.
 L. E. Antelme. F. E. Sauzier.
 William Newton, Q.C. V. L. G. Bouchet, M.D.
 V. Rohan, M.B.C.M. W. T. A. Edwards, D.M.P.
 G. Guibert, Q.C. V. Geoffroy.

Nominated Members.

Louis Rouillard, *Substitute Procureur-General.*
 Dr. E. Clastellier, *Director, Med. and Health Dept.*
 E. Aubert, C.M.G., *Poor-Law Commissioner.*
 R. G. Dick, *Registrar-General.*
 A. Poval Ambrose. Hamilton Stein.
 Sir V. Naz, K.C.M.G. Geo. Robinson.
 G. A. Ritter.
 Clerk, W. C. Rae.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles
 Bruce, K.C.M.G., Rs. 50,000.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. B.
 Riddell, R.A., Rs. 4,000.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. W. H. Robinson.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, G. R. Le Hunte, Rs. 13,500.
Assistant Colonial Secretary, Douglas Young,
 Rs. 7,200.

Clerical Staff.

1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gibson, Rs. 4,800.
2nd Class Clerks, M. Saverimoutou (pers. allce. Rs. 400), A. E. Johnson, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerks, G. Crétin (pers. allce. Rs. 100),
 F. Emile, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerks, G. Lincoln, A. Maingard, V. Sherwin, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, P. Arokion, J. Duthil, R. Giquel, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerks, Léon Koenig, L. Isnard, Rs. 720.

Loan Office.

Secretary, Edouard Pelté, Rs. 4,800.
Accountant, P. L. E. Lincoln, Rs. 3,600.
Erpert, E. Marot, Rs. 3,600.
Clerk, R. Lejeunne, Rs. 2,400.
Auditor, J. Rozau, Rs. 200.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Receiver-General, J. J. Brown, Rs. 10,000.

General Branch.

Assistant Receiver-General, F. V. Descroizilles,
 Rs. 6,000.
5th Class Clerk, W. L. Argent, Rs. 1,200, and
 pers. allce. Rs. 1,000.

Account Branch.

- 1st Class Clerk*, V. Singery, Rs. 4,800.
3rd Class Clerks, O. Sandapa, pers. allee, Rs. 600 ;
 E. Rosse, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerks, F. de Rosemond and G. Ferre,
 Rs. 1,800 each.
6th Class Clerk, P. Mouton, Rs. 720.

Pay and Account Branch.

- 2nd Class Clerk*, E. Crétin, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee.
 Rs. 400).
3rd Class Clerk, J. G. Standley, Rs. 2,400.
6th Class Clerk, A. Planel, Rs. 720.

Receipt Branch.

- 2nd Class Clerk*, P. P. Harrison, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerk, L. Crétin, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerk, D. C. Maleappa, Rs. 1,800 ; pers.
 allee, Rs. 200.
5th Class Clerk, A. P. Meyépa, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerks, J. A. Sicard, F. Fanchette,
 A. Bhujoharry, Rs. 720.

Savings Bank.

- 2nd Class Clerk*, Louis Alfred Lahaussé de Lalou-
 vière, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerk, L. Ange Adirouben, Rs. 2,400,
 pers. allee, Rs. 600.
5th Class Clerks, L. Pilot, A. Assarapin, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerk, F. A. Yerriah, Rs. 720.

Stamp Branch and Weights and Measures.

- 3rd Class Clerk*, J. F. Duchenne, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerk, C. L. F. Le Breton, Rs. 1,800,
 pers. allee, Rs. 700.

Distillery Branch.

- Superintendent of Distilleries*, H. C. Rawstorne, Rs.
 3,600.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, L. A. Célestin, Rs.
 2,400.
Inspectors, E. d'Arvoy (with pers. allee, Rs. 700),
 L. A. Pougnet, E. Hitié, A. Letellier, Gustave
 Rose, N. Allan, J. Loumeau, E. Jean Louis,
 Georges Rose, Rs. 1,800.

Inland Revenue Branch.

- Superintendent*, D. P. Garrioch, Rs. 4,000.
Inspectors, M. Keisler, J. P. Freeman, G. Béranger,
 L. F. Lestrange, J. M. Ythier, Rs. 1,500.

AUDIT OFFICE.

- Auditor-General*, E. C. Ashley, Rs. 10,000.
Chief Clerk, J. Rozan, Rs. 5,000.
2nd Class Clerks, R. Fitzpatrick, (with a pers.
 allee, of Rs. 300), P. Cartier, T. Carr, J. H.
 Daniel, J. Macpherson, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerks, F. L. Forré, J. H. Pilot, W. E.
 Acton, G. Batty, F. Crétin, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerks, C. A. Standley, H. Chrétien,
 Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, Rs. 1,200 per annum, E. Narcisse,
 E. Bouffé.
6th Class Clerks, T. Le Merle, H. Kœnig, Rs. 720.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- Superintendent of Public Works and Surveyor General*,
 Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 1,000 travelling allee ;
 G. de Coriolis.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Bruce, Rs. 3,000 per annum.
Pay Clerk, L. J. Mazère, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allee.
 Rs. 600).
Clerks, V. Magnien, Rs. 1,800 ; O. Goder, A.
 Arokion, Rs. 1,200 ; A. G. Sommarain, Rs. 720.

Engineering and Architectural Branch.

- Government Architect and Engineer*, P. Lejuge de
 Segrais, Rs. 5,000.
Inspector of Works, E. Mangénie, Rs. 3,000.

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Roads and Bridges Branch.

- Chief Inspector*, C. Hall, Rs. 3,600, pers. allee.
 Rs. 600, and trav. allee, Rs. 2,000.
Surveyors, C. Mazère, P. Randabel, Rs. 3,000 (with
 refund of travelling expenses).
Government Surveyor, S. B. Hobbs, Rs. 5,000.
Assistant ditto, F. R. Parsons, Rs. 4,000.
5th Class Clerk, L. Saminaden, Rs. 1,200 (pers.
 allee, Rs. 300).
Learners, W. M. Vaudin, Rs. 840 ; D. E. Pougnet,
 Rs. 720 ; Edouard Numa, Rs. 600 ; L. E. Bel-
 court, Rs. 480.

CIVIL STATUS DEPARTMENT.

- Registrar-General*, G. R. Dick, M.A., Rs. 7,000
 and fees.
3rd Class Clerk, J. C. Maingard, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerk, E. Faoulez, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, L. Forget, M. Patron, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerk, M. Collard, Rs. 720.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

- Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping*.
 G. Lumgnair, Rs. 9,000.
Deputy Collector, S. Graves, Rs. 5,000.
2nd Class Clerk, H. Cartier, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerks, J. F. E. Magnien, G. M. Rae,
 Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerks, A. Ythier, R. E. Lamport (pers.
 allee, Rs. 800), S. Thatcher, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, M. Rayépa, L. Seillier, Rs.
 1,200.
6th Class Clerks, J. Bestel, E. Appou, A. Guiot, Rs.
 720.

Outdoor Branch.

- 1st Class Clerk*, C. A. D'Avray, landing surveyor,
 Rs. 4,800.
2nd Class Clerk, S. Diennematin, sen., landing
 waiter, Rs. 3,600.
Landing Waiters, *3rd Class Clerks*, A. Chasteauneuf,
 J. Chasteauneuf (pers. allee, Rs. 100), Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerks, J. E. Aubert, pers. allee, Rs. 700 ;
 A. Marot, pers. allee, Rs. 700 ; J. Brodie,
 locker ; E. Avicé, storekeeper, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, E. Pitchen ; L. Colombino, pers.
 allee, Rs. 300 ; G. H. Barnes, Rs. 1,200.
Tide Surveyor, *3rd Class Clerk*, H. Serret, Rs.
 2,400.
4th Class Clerk, J. Zamudio (with lodging, Rs.
 480), Rs. 1,800.
Tide waiters, H. Lecornu, E. Baril, Rs. 1,500.
Coast Guard Inspector, A. Latapie, Rs. 1,800.
Veterinary Surgeon, C. Gallemar, fees.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

- Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile
 Marine*, J. Wilson, Rs. 6,000, and pers. allee
 Rs. 2,000.
Chief Pilot, T. W. Ledson, Rs. 3,000 and quarters.
Chief Engineer, A. Coutet, Rs. 2,800.
2nd Engineer, J. Thompson, Rs. 2,500.
Clerk and Port Boarding Officer, S. J. Jenkins
 Rs. 1,500 and pers. allee, Rs. 1,500.

Mercantile Marine Office.

- Superintendent*, J. Wilson.
Deputy Superintendent, A. S. Upton, Rs. 3,600.

REGISTRATION OFFICE AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT.

- Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of
 Mortgages*, G. Newton, Rs. 9,000.
1st Class Clerk, L. E. Dupont, Rs. 4,800 ; pers.
 allee, Rs. 1,200.
2nd Class Clerks, P. A. E. D'Emmerez, S. Pitchen
 (pers. allee, Rs. 400), Rs. 3,600.

- 3rd Class Clerks, E. Margeot (pers. allice. Rs. 600),
C. E. Pitrel, G. Goy, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerks, C. Rivière, A. Grégoire, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, P. C. Quéland, W. G. Smith, J.
R. Mellish, M. Yardin, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerk, T. Avice, Rs. 720.

ARCHIVES OFFICE.

- Custodian of Archives, A. Duvivier, Rs. 3,600.
5th Class Clerk, J. Boucherat, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerk, E. Gérard, Rs. 720.

POST OFFICE.

- Colonial Postmaster and Superintendent of Telegraphs,
L. Martin, Rs. 6,000.
2nd Class Clerk, S. Standley, Rs. 4,000.
3rd Class Clerks, P. E. Robert, E. Bourelly, Rs.
2,400.
4th Class Clerk, A. Lefébure, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, L. Rivet, C. Albert, G. Viale,
L. Philippe, E. Hermelin, A. Beaupré, D. Sulli-
van, A. Geffroy, Rs. 1,200.

Telegraph Branch.

- 2nd Class Clerk, C. Joachim, Rs. 3,600, pers. allice.
Rs. 400.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

- Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter (pers. allice.,
Rs. 1,000), Rs. 9,000, and trav. allice., Rs. 1,000.
Inspectors, O. L. O'Connor, C. G. Hall, Rs. 5,000,
and Rs. 2,000 trav. allice.
Chief Clerk, E. Courtois, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerks, G. Adrien, Rs. 2,400, L. E.
Barbeau, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allice. Rs. 100).
4th Class Clerks, A. Lejuge de Segrais, L. E. Beyts,
L. Rayépa, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, C. Philogene, J. Armand, H. de
Réland, Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerks, O. E. Gaiqui, L. E. Sérieuse,
G. Fidélia, R. Vanmeerbeck, C. Amboule,
E. Bathfield, Rs. 720.
Dépôt Superintendent, G. Adrien, Rs. 500, with
quarters.

Emigration Agents in India.

- Calcutta, A. G. Stewart, Rs. 5,000.
Madras, C. E. Conran, Rs. 4,000.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

- Director, Dr. E. Chastellier, Rs. 9,000, trav. allice.
Rs. 1,000.
Medical Inspector, Dr. H. Lorans, Rs. 8,000.
Chief Clerk, A. J. Dupré, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerks, F. Serret, C. L. Lamport, Rs.
2,400.
4th Class Clerks, J. B. Perille, L. St. Clair
O'Sughrue, Rs. 1,800.
5th Class Clerks, A. Caillaud, A. G. Courbanally,
Rs. 1,200.
6th Class Clerks, L. Giraud, B. Cateaux, A. G.
Rickwood, Rs. 720.
Health Officer, Dr. A. Esnouf, Rs. 5,000.
Medical Storekeeper, A. Noel, Rs. 2,400.
Medical Superintendent Civil Hospital, F. Antelmo,
Rs. 7,000.
Assistant Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. Villemont,
Rs. 4,000.
Prison and Police Surgeon, Dr. A. Rouget, Rs. 6,000.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Dr. O. Beau-
geard, Rs. 6,000.
Barkly Asylum, Medical Supt., Dr. A. B. Y. Jollivet,
Rs. 6,000.
Assist. ditto, D. M. Joly, Rs. 3,000.
Dispensary Medical Officer, J. V. Monty, Rs. 5,000.
Government and Poor Law Medical Officers, and
Poor Law Guardians: Pamplémausse, L. V.
Dubois, Rs. 4,300; Rivière du Rempart, A.

- Ménagé, Rs. 3,300; Flacq, S. A. R. Monty, Rs.
2,300; Moka, E. Vinson, Rs. 1,500; Black River,
E. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 2,800, with vaccination
fees; Grand Port, L. E. Portal; Savanne, H. Le
Merle de Chapuiset; Plaines Wilhems, E. Laval,
Rs. 6,000.

Assistant Government Medical Officer, Grand Port,
O. Guérin, paid by fees.

Assistant Government Medical Officer of Plaines
Wilhems and Government Analyst, Dr. J. J.
Paddle, paid by fees.

The Government Medical Officers at Rs. 6,000
are not allowed private practice.

Government Vaccinator, Port Louis, Dr. De
Boucherville, fees only.

Sanitary Warden, Dr. J. Bolton, Rs. 7,000.

Assistant ditto, Dr. G. Barbeau, Rs. 5,000.

Sanitary Engineer, C. Carbonel, Rs. 4,000.

Clerk, L. Courau, Rs. 720.

Quarantine Establishments.

Steward, Flat Island, E. Collins, Rs. 2,000.

Steward, Cannoniers Point, E. Dupont, Rs. 1,200.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND GARDENS.

Director of Forests and Gardens, (vacant) Rs.
4,500, with quarters.

Assistant-Director of Gardens, T. Vankeirsbulck,
Rs. 2,500.

Assistant-Director of Forests, P. Kœnig, Rs. 2,500,
with quarters.

MUSEUM.

Superintendent, A. Daruty de Grandpré, Rs. 2,500.

ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY.

Director, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S., Rs. 6,000 and
quarters.

First Assistant, Albert Watter, Rs. 4,000.

STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Storekeeper-General, L. S. R. Du Vergé, Rs. 8,000.
Assistant ditto, J. Angus, Rs. 4,500.

3rd Class Clerks, L. Senèque, C. Clark, Rs. 2,400.

4th Class, D. Mélotte, J. A. Dupré, Rs. 1,800.

5th Class, J. Huron, L. Audibert, L. Courau,
Rs. 1,200.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, Sir E. P. J. Leclézio, Kt., Rs. 17,500.
Puisne Judges, L. V. Delafaye, F. C. Moncreiff,
O. Smith, Rs. 12,000 each.

Clerks to Judges, W. McIrvine, Rs. 3,000, and
Rs. 500 as Interpreter; T. Hanning, H. W. J.
Lavers, J. Le Maire, Rs. 3,000.

Shorthand Writer, V. I. Bennett, Rs. 2,500, and
Rs. 2,500 as Shorthand Writer to Council of
Government.

Master's Office.

Master and Judge in Bankruptcy, E. Didier St.
Amand, Rs. 10,000.

Registrar in Bankruptcy and Chief Clerk, W. Bath-
field, Rs. 4,800, and fees.

Accountant in Bankruptcy, L. G. de Comarmond,
Rs. 6,000.

Clerks, I. Piarroux, J. R. Coombes, Rs. 2,000 to
3,000; V. A. E. Duvivier, Rs. 2,400.

Registrar's Office.

Registrar, F. L. Isnard, Rs. 7,000.

Chief Clerk, J. D. Emmerez de Charmoy, Rs. 4,800.

2nd Class Clerk, L. H. de Froherville, Rs. 3,600.

3rd Class Clerk, L. S. Collet, Rs. 2,400.

Procureur-General's Department.

Procureur-General, F. T. Piggott, Rs. 13,500.
Substitute Pro-General, L. Rouillard, Rs. 10,000.
Additional Substitute Procureur-General, L. A. Thibaud, Rs. 6,000.
Crown Attorney, A. Rolando, Rs. 6,000.
Crown Prosecutors, M. Noël, E. Serret, Rs. 5,000.
2nd Class Clerk, A. Rao, Rs. 3,600.
3rd Class Clerk, J. Lalanne, Rs. 2,400.
4th Class Clerk, J. Lesueur Greene, Rs. 1,800.
Curator of Vacant Estates, F. Poirier, Rs. 4,000.
3rd Class Clerk, R. Vilbro, Rs. 2,400, and pers. allee. Rs. 100.

District Magistracy.

Senior District Magistrate, G. C. Mayer, Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, E. Desmarais, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 400).
Cashier, L. Pilot, Rs. 2,400.
Junior District Magistrate, E. A. Esnouf, Rs. 7,000.
Joint District Clerk, L. Conway, Rs. 2,400.
Assistant ditto, A. E. Moutia, Rs. 1,200 (pers. allee., Rs. 300).
Pamplemousses Magistrate, A. Boucherat, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 3,600, and pers. allee. Rs. 350.
Cashier, R. Pinguet, Rs. 2,400.
Grand Port Magistrate, M. L. A. Hugues, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, A. Antoine, Rs. 3,600.
Cashier, O. Coombes, Rs. 3,000.
Plaines Wilhelms Magistrate (Rose Hill Division), H. Le Mièrre, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, A. de Lachennaye, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 400).
Cashier, A. Langlois, Rs. 3,000.
Rivière du Rempart Magistrate, G. Pilot, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, S. Gellé, Rs. 3,600.
Cashier, G. Letourneur, Rs. 2,400.
Flacq Magistrate, H. Hewetson, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, L. Meyer, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 400).
Cashier, L. Salece, Rs. 3,000.
Savanne Magistrate, A. G. Bazire, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, L. N. H. Séneque, Rs. 3,500.
Cashier, F. Vanmeerbeck, Rs. 2,400.
Black River and Curepipe Magistrate, H. Avice, Rs. 7,000, and travelling allowance.
Clerk, S. Barfoot, Rs. 3,600.
Cashier, J. N. Morin, Rs. 2,400.
Clerk, Curepipe, L. J. Madelon, Rs. 2,400.
Cashier, V. Pitot, Rs. 1,800.
Moka Magistrate, H. E. Desmarais, Rs. 7,000.
Clerk, E. Pauquy, Rs. 3,600.
Cashier, J. F. Arnot, Rs. 2,400.

Police Magistracy.

Police Magistrate, Port Louis, J. H. Ackroyd, Rs. 7,000.
Clerk, E. McGregor, Rs. 2,400.
Assistant Clerk, N. Sicard, Rs. 1,200.

Stipendiary Magistracy.

Port Louis and Pamplemousses Magistrate, T. E. Dempster, Rs. 5,000; house allowance, Rs. 1,000, travelling allowance, Rs. 750.
Clerk, Port Louis, C. Jonas; *Pamplemousses*, K. A. de Luca, Rs. 1,800.
Moka Magistrate, H. E. Desmarais.
Clerk, E. Rao, Rs. 1,800.
Rivière du Rempart Magistrate, G. Pilot.
Clerk, J. Robert, Rs. 1,800, pers. allee. Rs. 200.
Flacq and Plaines Wilhelms Magistrate, A. LaNauroze, Rs. 5,000; house allowance, Rs. 1,000; travelling allowance, Rs. 750.
Clerk, Flacq, L. Wilmann; *Plaines Wilhelms*, J. Plassan, Rs. 1,800.

Grand Port and Savanne Magistrate, G. Baptiste, Rs. 5,000, house allowance Rs. 1,000, travelling allowance Rs. 750.

Clerks, Grand Port, P. E. Simonet; *Savanne*, Allan Barrant, Rs. 1,800.

Black River and Curepipe Magistrate, H. Avice.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General, Captain Hon. C. T. Holland, Rs. 9,000.
Inspectors, V. A. Butler, A. W. F. Goid, M. W. Stuart, H. Marshall, L. M. Gregoire, A. Johnson, Rs. 4,000.
1st Class Sub-Inspectors, J. Wallis, A. Johnston, S. Bettand, J. Julien, W. Schroeder, H. R. Page, Rs. 1,800 each (qrs. and horse allowance).
2nd Class Sub-Inspectors, P. E. Rose, W. Westaway, G. Wallis, A. Joillet, C. Ruotichelli, L. Désiré, Rs. 1,200 each (qrs. and horse allowance).
Pay Clerk, C. S. Pasquet, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allee. Rs. 600).
Clerks, E. Maingo, Rs. 1,800; A. Ameerudden, Rs. 1,200.

PRISONS.

Superintendent of Prisons and Reformatory, A. H. W. Gordon, Rs. 5,000, with quarters.
Chief Warder, G. Warwick, Rs. 2,400.
Clerks, L. E. Robert, Rs. 1,800; M. Henri, Rs. 1,200.
Matron, Mrs. Orioux, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Warders, New Central Prison, D. H. McGuire; *Reformatory*, A. Labelle, Rs. 1,320 and pers. allee. Rs. 480.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*Church of England.*

Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. (vacant) Rs. 7,200, and trav. allee. Rs. 1,000.
Archdeacon, Ven. R. French.
Civil Chaplain, Port Louis, Rev. A. Vaudin, Rs. 4,000.
Chaplain, Mahébourg, Rev. V. W. Harcourt, Rs. 3,000.
Civil Chaplain for Curepipe, Rev. C. S. Harrington, M.A., Rs. 2,000.
Civil Chaplain for Vacoa, Black River, &c., A. K. Finnimore, B.A., Rs. 3,000.
Incumbent of St. Thomas, Plaines Wilhelms, Ven. R. French, Rs. 2,500.
Incumbent of St. John's, Moka, Rev. W. Pendavis, M.A., Rs. 2,000.
Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, and Asst. St. James, Port Louis, Rev. A. Lagier, B. in Th., Rs. 3,000.
Incumbent of Mariners' Church, Rev. H. A. W. Jones, A.K.C.L., Rs. 2,000.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop of Port Louis, Rt. Rev. Peter A. O'Neill, D.D., O.S.B., Rs. 7,200, and trav. allee. Rs. 1,000.
Vicar-General, Very Rev. P. Cooney, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 500 travelling allowance.
Priests, Revs. C. Hogan, C. O'Loughlin, P. Sweeney, F. McCarthy, L. Piffoux, D. Connellan, Dittner, P. Coghlan, E. Chalvet, F. O'Neill, P. Bretesché, A. Boujon, A. Gausserand, A. Haaby, J. Cotonea, J. Guyot, Rs. 2,000.
Assistant Priests, Revs. L. Mengelle, M. Bechet, A. Perraud, P. J. Lainé, J. R. de Lempdes, B. Grimaud, C. Bruel, V. Malava, F. Guilhen, de Lachapelle, L. Monferan, M. de Souza, J. Pellerin, Neyrolles, C. de Langavant, M. Gallant, C. Leberre, Rs. 1,500.

Church of Scotland.

Minister and Chaplain to Military, Rev. G. McIrvine, Rs. 4,000.

EDUCATION.

Rector, Royal College, A. Messervy, M.A., Rs. 10,000.
Senior Professor, W. W. Hamley, M.A., Rs. 6,000.
Secretary, C. H. Britter, Rs. 2,400.
1st Class Professors, W. Russell, B.A., A. Temple Roberts, M.A., L. Favez, T. A. Pope, B.A., Rs. 4,500 to 5,000.
2nd Class Professors, J. Félix, T. W. Eyre, B.A., A. Standley, J. Bouchérat, Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.
3rd Class Professors, F. G. Patterson, D. Papillon, B.A., F. André, L. J. Bonnin, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
1st Class Masters, H. Morin, A. Cantin, G. Chaperon, A. Lamaletie, L. Lafond, A. Maujean, B.A., E. Laval, B.A., F. J. L'Etang, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
1st Usher, J. Smith, Rs. 3,000.
2nd Usher, J. Furlong, Rs. 1,900.

Government Schools.

Superintendent, D. J. Anderson, Rs. 6,000.
Inspectors of Schools, A. Bernon, Rs. 3,600; A. de Boucherville, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Additional Sub-Inspector of Schools, J. Blackburn, Rs. 2,400.
Accountant, A. Kalle, Rs. 2,400.
Clerk, L. A. Narcisse, Rs. 1,200.
Masters, G. A. Avice, F. B. C. Boullineau, P. J. Ambroisino, E. Augustin, J. N. Rohan, P. T. Nardua, J. Huot, L. Aubergé, L. Ternel, L. R. Berton, Rs. 2,000, and quarters or allowance.
Mistress, M. Dromart, Rs. 2,000, with quarters and Rs. 240 for training teachers.

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

Commissioner, E. Aubert, C.M.G., Rs. 5,000.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

General Manager, L. E. Pitot, Rs. 11,000.
Head Accountant, R. Dowson, Rs. 4,800, and pers. alloe. Rs. 1,200.
Traffic Superintendent, A. Oudin, Rs. 3,000.
Carriage and Wagon Foreman, H. Toché, Rs. 2,400, pers. alloe. Rs. 600.
Inspector, Permanent Way, G. Latter, Rs. 3,000, pers. alloe. Rs. 500.
Loco. Superintendent, G. Watson, Rs. 4,800.

RODRIGUES.

Magistrate, H. B. Colin, Rs. 5,000.
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. L. Delpuech, Rs. 2,000.
Government Medical Officer, Dr. Roussel, Rs. 2,000, with quarters, fees, and private practice.
Schoolmaster, Gabrielle, A. Armand, Rs. 960, and quarters.
Port Mathurin, Ivanoff Buttié, Rs. 720, and quarters.

MINOR DEPENDENCIES.

Police and Stipendiary Magistrate, L. Leclezio, Rs. 5,000.

MILITARY OFFICERS, &c. (in Mauritius).

Col. on the Staff, Major-General G. Salis-Schwabe.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major G. D'a. Alexander.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. F. R. de Wolski, R.E.
Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. W. Myers.
Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Frazer, M.D.

FOREIGN CONSULS (in Mauritius).

France, A. Drouin.
Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Germany, Hamilton Stein.
Austro-Hungary, H. M. Blyth.
United States, J. P. Campbell, Consul; Hon. A. P. Ambrose, Vice-Consul.

Italy, Hon. A. P. Ambrose, Consul; J. W. Hollway, Vice-Consul.
Spain, Jean Simon Leopold Antelme, Vice-Consul.
Portugal, Charles Leopold Antelme, senior.
Netherlands, Hon. A. P. Ambrose.
Belgium, J. W. Hollway.
Switzerland, G. A. R. Bourguignon.
Peru, J. Coutanceau, Consular Agent.

SEYCHELLES.

Situation, Area, and Climate.

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the estimated total number of acres comprised in the group is 50,120.

They are distant from Mauritius 934, from Madagascar 600, and from Zanzibar 970 miles. Mountainous, fairly fertile, and extremely healthy, the shade temperature seldom exceeds 84, and falls frequently at night to 70. The records taken on the hills are several degrees lower. The rainfall at Victoria, Mahé, was:—In 1891, 124 inches; in 1892, 87 inches; in 1893, 88 inches; and in 1894, 95 inches.

Geography.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 4 to 7 miles broad, and is estimated to contain 45,000 acres.

It rises abruptly from the sea, and its mountains, in some cases, reach the elevation of 2,900 feet. The capital of the island, now called Victoria, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a safe and commodious harbour.

The other chief islands are Praslin (8,000 acres), Silhouette (5,700 acres), La Digue (2,000 acres), Curieuse (1,000 acres); and Bird, Frigate, Aride, St. Félicité, Denis, North, The Sisters, and St. Ann's. The total acreage of the Dependence is estimated to be 95,000 acres.

History.

The Islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mas Carognas, in 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to French occupation they were the resort of pirates or corsairs who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahé at the present time.

Under the Government of Labourdonnais at Mauritius, whose name they originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession of the Islands in the name of the king of France, called the principal island Mahé. Later on the group was re-named the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Viconte Hérault de Seychelles.

The natural resources of the Islands, and their freedom from hurricanes, induced the French to transplant from the Isle de France (now Mauritius) cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, under the directions of M. Poivre. Much secrecy was at first observed in regard to the existence of these retired plantations, the object being to wrest from the Dutch the lucrative spice monopoly which the Colonies of that nation then enjoyed in Europe from their own possessions.

The rumours of the war that broke out between France and England in 1778, induced the then French Governor of Mauritius, Count de Souillac, to issue peremptory orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations should be at once destroyed. Soon afterwards a French ship from

Madagascar, having slaves on board, called at Mahé to take in wood and water, but fearing that the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The small French force at Mahé had already been withdrawn, and the officer in charge, knowing that resistance was useless, at once set fire to the whole of the spice trees, each of which had previously been surrounded with dry wood and inflammable material.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahé was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on the 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcombe, of His Majesty's Ship "Orpheus."

Mr. De Quincy was left in undisturbed possession of his authority, which he had held for twenty years under the French, and subsequently for eighteen years as *juge de paix* under the British Government.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806 by Capt. Ferrier, of His Majesty's Ship "Albion," and on the capture of Mauritius, Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony.

The increasing importance of these Islands was considered sufficient to warrant an alteration in its constitution, and in December, 1888, an Order in Council was passed creating the office of Administrator, and nominating an Executive and Legislative Council.

An education grant of Rs. 8,000 is annually given in assisting schools of all denominations, of which there were 28 in 1895, attended by 2,178 children. A sum of Rs. 4,000 is also voted for the maintenance of a government undenominational school, and Rs. 1,200 for affiliating two schools to the Royal College of Mauritius.

Communications, &c.

The steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, leaving Marseilles on the 3rd of each month, call at Mahé on the voyages to and from Australia, a third steamer of the same company completing the circuit of the additional line to Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, and Zanzibar. The company have a coaling dépôt there. The British India Company's steamers between Zanzibar and Bombay and *vice-versa* also call once a month. Men of war of all nationalities frequently call at Mahé. The Admiralty have also a coaling station, and passing steamers can procure coal. It has recently been nominated as the head quarters of the Southern Division of the East India Station. Seychelles is a free port in regard to shipping.

Telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe *via* Zanzibar was completed in November, 1893. The rates for telegrams are 2s. per word to Mauritius or Zanzibar, 3s. 6d. to Aden, and 7s. 3d. to London.

Mails leaving England for Seychelles on the 3rd of each month *via* Marseilles, and leaving Seychelles for Europe on the 15th or 16th, take from 13 to 15 days in transit.

The present letter rate of postage to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Postal Union is 15 cents, and from the United Kingdom to Seychelles, 2½d. The parcels post has been in full operation since April, 1890. During the year 1894, 16,246 letters and 22,085 newspapers, books, and samples, and 524 parcels were received from beyond sea, and 21,068 letters and 1,392 newspapers, and 189 parcels despatched. The money order system is in operation with England and numerous other

countries and colonies, and since October, 1893, with Bombay and Aden direct.

Savings Bank.

A Government savings bank was established in March, 1894, and towards the close of the year Rs. 16,914 was upon deposit.

Revenue, Trade, Products, &c.

The revenue is derived principally from specific import duties, which are light and an *ad valorem* duty of 9½ per cent. on articles not otherwise enumerated, licenses, a locally assessed property or income tax and stamps. There is no export duty.

The chief exports consist of cocoa nut oil, cocoa, vanilla, turtle shell, cloves, cocoa nuts, soap, vacoa bags, &c.

More especially at Praslin, though also in other parts of the group, are to be found the celebrated *cocos-de-mer*, with the leaves of which beautiful hats and delicate basket work are made by the natives.

The Aldabra group of islands under the Seychelles administration is the habitat of the gigantic land tortoises; numerous living specimens are however to be seen in Mahé and the neighbouring islands.

The lighthouse is situated on Denis Island, and the quarantine station is placed on Long Island opposite to Mahé.

Revenue. Expenditure. Imports. Exports. Shipping.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.
1889	210,423	203,608	570,989	653,102	168,425
1890	224,680	212,793	657,512	620,578	192,379
1891	217,332	210,726	610,325	798,698	185,750
1892	194,844	213,593	481,720	819,400	220,719
1893	232,024	223,165	550,209	825,605	224,918
1894	235,410	278,470	604,633	764,080	225,672

Debt Rs. 59,000.

Population.

Census 1881—14,081; 1891—16,603.

Executive Council.

The Administrator.
The Judge.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Auditor.

Legislative Council.

Official Members:—The Members of the Executive Council.

Unofficial Members:—F. Hodoul, E. Serret, N. Jouanis.

Secretary, J. Driver, B.A.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, H. Cockburn Stewart, Rs. 11,000.*

Clerk to Administrator, G. Gemmell, Rs. 1,000.

Copyist, H. Lefevre, Rs. 400.

Revenue Department.

Collector and Treasurer, Manager of Savings Bank, G. A. Banbury, Rs. 4,000.

Auditor, Inspector of Schools, (vacant) Rs. 3,000.

Customs Clerk, Tide Surveyor, Landing Waiter, and Storekeeper, H. Tregarthen, Rs. 2,500.

Warden of Mahé, &c., E. Collard, Rs. 1,000, and 2½ per cent. on taxes collected, averaging Rs. 650.

Judicial Department.

Judge, R. M. Brown, Rs. 7,000.

Registrar, (vacant) Rs. 4,000.

Assistant ditto and Stipendiary Clerk, H. Pilot, Rs. 1,500.

Senior Clerk, J. Duhamel, Rs. 1,000.

Conservator of Mortgages, L. V. Boullé, Rs. 2,000.

Clerk, Felicien Hodoul, Rs. 850 to Rs. 1,000.

* And table allowance of Rs. 2,500.

Medical Department.

Government Medical Officer, Jules Monnier (acting), Rs. 4,000.

Assistant ditto, Prasin, J. V. Monty, Rs. 3,000.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic and Bishop, Père Marc Hudrisier, Rs. 3,000.

Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. F. J. Grandjean, Rs. 3,000

R.C. Priest, The Rev. — Bernadine, Rs. 1,500.

Post Office.

Postmaster and Revenue Stamp Officer, F. Touris, Rs. 1,000 and fees.

Police and Gaols.

Inspector of Police, Inspector of Immigrants, and Sanitary Inspector, H. Smith, Rs. 2,500.

Gaoler, Edgar D. Mélé, Rs. 1,250, and quarters.

Public Works Department.

Government Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works, Sebert Baty, M.A., Rs. 3,000.

Inspector of Works (vacant), Rs. 1,300.

Conservator of Crown Lands, S. Baty, M.A. (acting), Rs. 1,200.

Harbour Department.

Port Officer, Capt. D. Sauvage, Rs. 1,000.

Government Pilot, C. Ferrari, Rs. 1,000.

Education Department.

Head Master, Government School, R. J. Dupuy, Rs. 2,000, with house allowance. Rs. 400.

Assistant Master, A. E. Power, Rs. 1,200.

2nd Asst. ditto, Paul Dupuy, Rs. 600.

Printing Department.

Chief Government Printer and Binder, L. E. Marie, Rs. 600 to Rs. 750.

Foreign Consuls.

Italy, Félix Cheyron; P. P. Boustead, acting Consul.

France, Félix Cheyron; E. D. Lagreze (acting), Vice-Consul.

Portugal, Consul, L. Lemarchand.

Germany, F. A. L. Ross, Consul; M. H. Rohde (acting).

Austria-Hungary, Consul, H. W. Blyth.

NATAL.*Situation and Area.*

The Colony of Natal* derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas Day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat.: it is bounded by the Tugela and Umtamvuna Rivers, and by the Drakensberg Mountains. It comprises an area of about 20,851 square miles (being over one-third of England and Wales), and has a seaboard of one hundred and seventy miles. It is a well-watered country, no less than 23 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and seventy miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable. The capital, Pietermaritzburg, has a population of 20,155; the largest town and only port is Durban, with 31,877 inhabitants, of whom half are Natives and Indians.

History.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco da Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1586, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay

* There was formerly another British settlement named Natal, a factory of the East India Company on the west coast of Sumatra, founded 1751, and not finally abandoned until the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch in 1824.

of Natal. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Navy, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage, endeavoured to colonize it. Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country, sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up about four years later.

Towards the close of 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to, his brother Chaka. For two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory, and placed Panda, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a force under Captain Smith (1842). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

Zululand was incorporated with Natal in 1897.

Constitution.

In 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In May, 1841, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. In April, 1845, other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, and an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1847, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

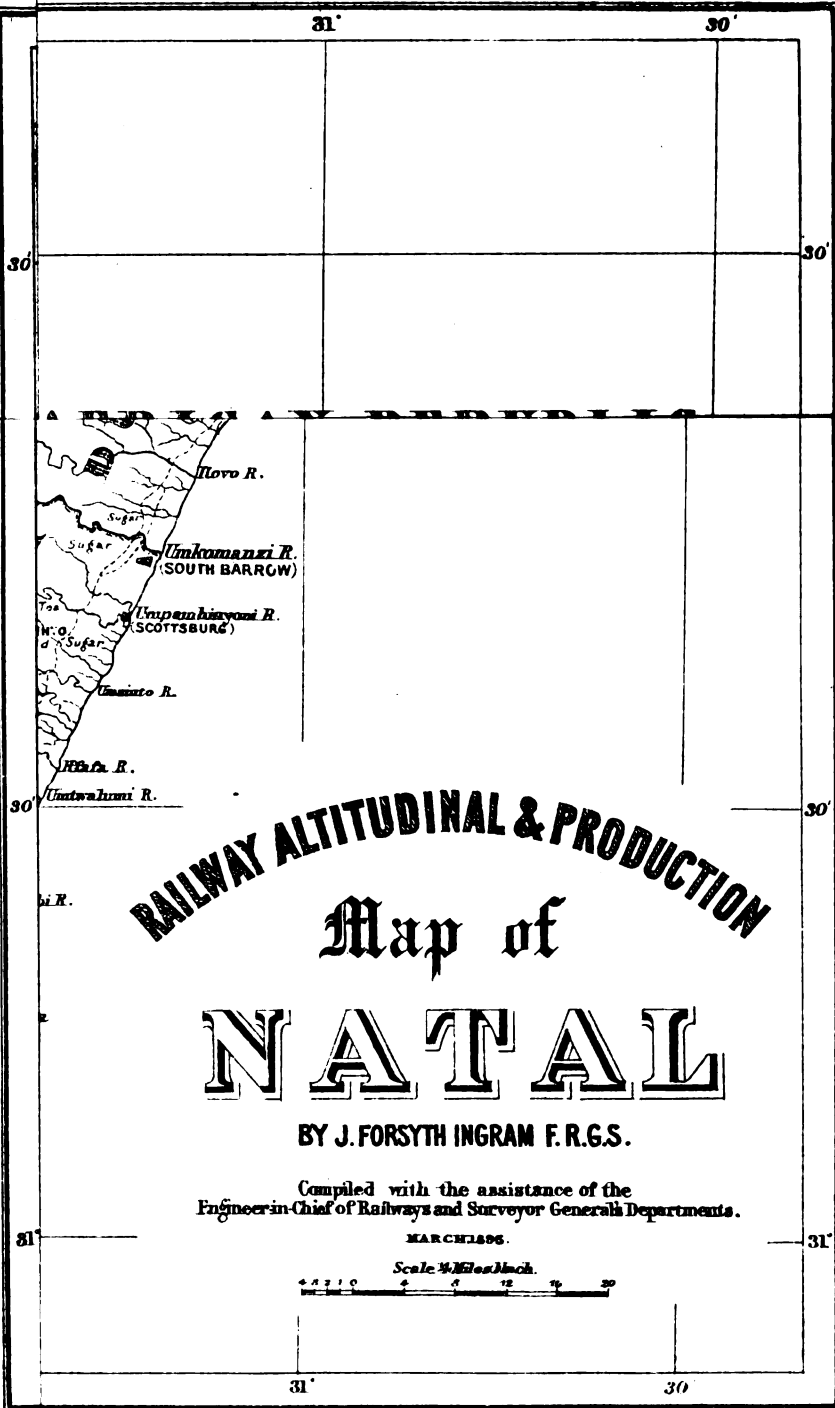
In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, its affairs being administered, under the Royal Charter of the 15th July of that year, by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

The law establishing responsible government (The Constitution Act, of 1893) received the Royal Assent on the 26th June, 1893, and on the 10th October, 1893, the first ministry was appointed.

The ministers are: the Colonial Secretary, who is also Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, the Attorney-General, who is also Minister of Education, the Minister of Lands and Works, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Treasurer, all of whom must hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly, but not more than two may be members of the Legislative Council.

In place of the Legislative Council as previously existing, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly are constituted.

The Legislative Council, consisting of eleven Members, is, in the case of the first council, sum-



allowed to return to Natal in 1886.

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moned by the Governor, and thereafter from time to time by the Governor in Council. The Members are summoned from the following districts of the Colony:—Five from within the counties of Durban, Victoria, Alexandra, and Alfred; three from within the counties of Pietermaritzburg and Umvoti, and three from within the counties of Weenen and Klip River; but not more than two Members may be chosen from within any one county.

Each Member holds his seat for ten years from the date of his summons, but five of the Members first summoned vacate their seats at the end of five years.

No person may be summoned as a Member of the Legislative Council unless he be the registered proprietor of immovable property within the Colony of the value of £500 in net value.

The Legislative Assembly is an elective body, and consists of 37 Members who must be duly qualified and registered electors chosen by the electors of the several electoral districts, of which there are 13 in the Colony.

The duration of the Legislative Assembly is limited to four years from the date of the return of the writs of election, but the Governor may dissolve the Assembly whenever he may think fit.

The laws relating to the mode of election, the qualifications of electors, and to all other matters concerning elections, in force at the time of the passing of the Act, apply to the election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly.

The reserved Civil List attached to the Act includes £2,900 for pensions to officers retired on account of the change in the Constitution, and also £8,200 for the salaries of the Governor and Ministers, £600 for an Under Secretary for Native Affairs, and £10,000 for the promotion of the welfare and education of the natives.

Members are not paid, but those residing more than two miles from the Seat of Government receive 1*l.* per day travelling allowance. The session is usually from April to June.

Every male inhabitant who possesses property to the value of 50*l.*, or is in receipt of rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, or who has been a resident in the Colony, and whose income, inclusive of allowances, is equal to 8*l.* per month, is entitled to a vote.

Local Government.

There are municipal corporations in Durban, Maritzburg, and Newcastle, and local boards in Ladysmith, Verulam, Greytown, and Dundee. Their total revenue in 1896 was 298,435*l.*, their expenditure, 190,287*l.*, and their debt 683,825*l.*

Native Affairs.

In 1873, Langalibalele, chief of the Amalubi Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, rebelled and escaped into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force was dispatched against the tribe, and Langalibalele and many of the tribe were secured in Basutoland and given up. Langalibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under "native law." About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langalibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. Langalibalele and his son were transported to the Cape of Good Hope. They were allowed to return to Natal in 1886.

The native population had until then been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 3 of 1849, which withdrew them from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *malum in se*. The native population was debarr'd from the franchise, but by an Act No. 28 of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he was entitled to all the rights of an ordinary colonist.

It was decided to supersede very gradually the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law (No. 26 of 1875) established a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and placed them under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. By Act No. 13, 1895 the Native High Court and the Court established by law No. 10, 1876, were abolished, and the jurisdiction of these Courts transferred to the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and in certain cases to the Magistrates' Courts. A white magistrate is placed with every tribe, who is the administrator of justice in civil matters, and supersedes to a considerable extent the authority of the Chiefs. The tribes live apart, upon locations provided for them by the Government. But besides these location natives there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms. By law No. 13 of 1875 a tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.* Under law 41, 1884, a rent of 1*l.* per hut is imposed upon natives living on Crown lands.

The area vested in the Native Trust, for occupation by natives, is 2,200,000 acres, besides about 150,000 acres held by religious missions. The number of natives living on these lands was estimated in 1885 at 169,800, there being at the same date about 162,600 on private lands as tenants, and 42,000 on Crown lands as squatters.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate varies, but is usually mild, cool, and bright. On the coast it is semi-tropical. The mean temperature at Pietermaritzburg is 65°, and at Durban 69°. The rainfall at the coast is about 40 inches, and less inland. The rainy season is from October to March inclusive, during which thunderstorms are frequent and severe.

More than four-fifths of the inhabitants are Zulu Kaffirs, and about 7 per cent. are Indian Coolies. The Europeans nearly all speak English, but many of them are of Dutch descent, with some Germans and Norwegians.

Means of Communication.

There is a weekly mail service with England (voyage from England to Natal, 24 days 12 hours, and from Natal to England daily 24 days 4 hours; services with Cape daily; with Mauritius and East Coast Ports (Inhambane, Chiloane, Beira, Mozambique, Ibo, &c.) once or twice a month; with Delagoa Bay six times a month or more frequently; with Australia fortnightly; and at intervals of ten or twelve days with India.

There is direct land telegraph communication with the South African Republic, the Orange Free

State, the Cape, Zululand, Rhodesia, Delagoa Bay, and other parts of South Africa; and by cable with Zanzibar, Aden, Europe, and the world generally.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal and Cape	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 oz.
Orange Free State, and Transvaal	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ per 2 oz.
Most other countries	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ per 2 oz.

There are 794 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Government telegraphs constructed at a cost of 96,351*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the earnings for the year ended 1896, were 32,782*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (cash receipts, 24,815*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and value of Government messages, 7,966*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*) and the expenses, 19,281*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

There are 420 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the Dundee branch ($\frac{7}{8}$ miles in length) which was constructed by the Dundee (Natal) Coal Company, but is worked by the Government, and will ultimately be absorbed into the Natal Government railway system.

The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 70 miles inland), and from thence to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic (309 miles distant from the port), where it connects with the Netherlands South African Company's line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. A branch line extends northwards from Durban to Verulam, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and another from South Coast Junction to Unkomaas 25 miles. The work was begun in January, 1876, and the sections then authorised were completed in November, 1880. Two subsequent extensions of 119 and 114 miles respectively were sanctioned, and the last, which completes the main line to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic, was opened for passenger traffic on 7th April, 1891, and for goods traffic on 1st August, 1891. Connection with Johannesburg and Pretoria was opened at the close of 1895. A branch to Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, from the main line at the 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post, was opened for traffic on 14th July, 1892, with a mileage of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ of which run through the Orange Free State.

The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1896, was 6,236,555*l.* The receipts for 1896, were 1,136,213*l.*, and the expenditure 421,989*l.* The net receipts were equal to 11*l.* 0*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per cent. upon the capital expended upon open lines.

Defence.

There is a garrison of about 1,500 Imperial troops quartered at Pietermaritzburg.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1896, consisted of 1,391 of all ranks. This includes a volunteer naval force of 90 men.

There is also an armed and mounted police force, numbering 488 Europeans. The port of Durban is strongly fortified by a battery on the Bluff and one at the Back Beach armed with heavy guns.

Industry.

The chief exports are wool, sugar, tea hides, gold, coal, maize, hair, wattle bark, and ostrich feathers.

There is a large transit trade with the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic. The harbour of Durban, which has a somewhat dangerous bar, has been much improved by the works of the Harbour Department, and by dredging. It is a port of registry, having, in 1896, 27 vessels, with a total tonnage of 5,444 tons. The main industry of the Colony is, however,

agriculture: large numbers of cattle and sheep being reared, and large crops of maize and sugar raised. There are several mines of coal, those at Dundee, Eland's Laagte, and Newcastle supplying the Government railways.

The area under sugar is about 19,415 acres, the produce for the year, 1896, being about 20,000 tons; that under coffee about 322 acres, yielding about 30,000 lbs. Tea, tobacco, arrowroot, and cayenne pepper are also grown. The area under tea in 1896 was 2,302 acres, yielding 793,100 lbs., and the area cultivated by natives was 533,925 acres.

The stock owned by Europeans was as follows: Horses, 28,088; mules, 1,791; cattle (horned) 242,165; sheep, 786,796; Angora goats, 62,878; pigs, 14,278; donkeys, 576. The stock owned by natives was as follows: Horses, 22,372; cattle (horned), 494,402; sheep, 20,595; goats, 308,309; pigs, 29,462.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. The Natal Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa, the Bank of Africa, the African Banking Corporation, and the National Bank of the South African Republic have together sixteen establishments, with 2,729,767*l.* deposits. A Government savings bank was established in 1868, and had in 1896 (Dec. 31st), 223,415*l.* deposits.

Education.

There are 23 Government schools, 68 aided denominational and other schools, and 229 farm-house schools. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 8,180 (1896). The management is vested in the Minister of Education, and the local control occasionally in committees. Education is not compulsory. There are government secondary schools at Pietermaritzburg and Durban, as well as private establishments. There are also 145 native schools receiving Government aid, with an attendance of 7,049, and 28 Indian schools, all of which are aided, with an attendance of 1,842. Total children on rolls, 17,071.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	816,680	785,093	422,411	466,791
1888	990,614	901,154	648,970	727,057
1889	1,327,105	1,146,079	913,611	1,013,108
1890	1,422,688	1,328,468	950,821	1,035,999
1891	1,336,111	1,430,307	993,267	1,063,014
1892	1,281,996	1,191,160	1,034,399	1,163,890
1893	999,866	1,021,794	1,182,583	1,233,815
1894	1,144,514	1,147,441	1,243,889	1,366,159
1895 to June 30 1896 }	1,216,616	1,163,299	1,418,631	1,570,006
1896	1,457,338	1,282,484	1,532,433	1,616,141
1897	2,213,074	1,642,998	2,078,333	2,434,424

IMPORTS.

Year	From U.K.		From Colonies.		Total.
	£	1885,322	£	1885,322	
1887	£1,853,972	£224,626	£185,322	£2,263,920	
1888	2,420,189	192,312	277,967	2,890,468	
1889	3,042,594	809,096	575,325	4,527,015	
1890	3,448,103	374,824	594,158	4,417,085	
1891	2,764,030	352,383	419,418	3,535,831	
1892	2,422,744	320,691	421,814	3,165,249	
1893	1,685,191	223,196	328,351	2,236,738	
1894	1,638,098	235,461	443,037	2,316,596	
1895-6	2,455,128	376,071	718,926	3,550,125	
1896-7	4,341,847	400,574	1,675,845	6,418,266	

Year.	Exports.		To Else- where.	Total.
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £		
1887	862,997	122,876	71,086	1,056,959
1888	1,264,188	87,730	65,953	1,417,871
1889	1,483,208	78,453	94,657	1,656,318
1890	1,196,358	54,926	127,773	1,379,057
1891	1,036,803	57,127	277,310	1,371,240
1892	1,014,623	161,108	304,875	1,480,606
1893	798,477	146,088	297,604	1,242,169
1894	728,529	104,370	364,712	1,197,611
1895	807,496	117,419	626,443	1,551,358
1896-7	627,094	69,563	1,298,516	1,995,173

Customs Revenue, year ended 30th June, 1897,
413,390*l*.

Public Debt on 30th June, 1897..... 8,019,143*l*.

Sinking funds 275,213*l*.

Population in 1891.

Whites, 46,788; Coolies, 41,142; Natives, 455,983;
total, 543,913. Total in 1881, 377,932.

Governors of Natal since its Constitution as a British Colony:—

- 1845 Martin West, Lieut.-Governor.
1850 Benjamin C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.
1856 John Scott, Lieut.-Governor.
1864 J. Maclean, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
1867 Robert W. Keate, Lieut.-Governor.
1872 Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1873 Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1875 Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Administrator.
1875 Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1879 General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor.
1880 Major-General Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G. Governor.
1881 Brigadier-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C. K.C.B., Administrator.
1881 Major-General Redvers H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., Administrator.
1881 Major-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., Administrator.
1882 Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., (G.C.M.G., 1883), Governor.
1886 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Gov.
1889 Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Gov.
1893 Honourable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., (G.C.M.G., 1897), Governor.

Executive Council.

The Governor.

- The Hon. Henry Binns, M.L.A., *Prime Minister, and Colonial Secretary.*
The Hon. Henry Bale, Q.C., M.L.A., *Attorney-General, and Minister of Education.*
The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Albert Henry Hime, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Minister of Lands and Works.*
The Hon. F. A. R. Johnstone, M.L.A., *Minister of Agriculture.*
The Hon. James Liege Hulett, M.L.A., *Secretary for Native Affairs.*
The Hon. William Arbuckle, M.L.C., *Treasurer.*

Legislative Council.

President, The Hon. John Trevenen Polkinghorne, 400*l*.

County of Durban—

- The Hon. A. M. Campbell.
R. Jameson.

County of Victoria—

- The Hon. Geo. Sinclair Smith.
John Trevenen Polkinghorne.

County of Alexandra—

The Hon. Thomas Kirkman.

County of Pietermaritzburg—

The Hon. Geo. Morris Sutton.
William Arbuckle.

County of Umvoti—

The Hon. Philip Norton.

County of Weenen—

The Hon. Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius.
George Turner.

County of Klip River—

The Hon. Alfred John Crawford.

Clerk, C. W. P. Douglas de Fenzi, 450*l*.

Cashier of the Black Rod, V. W. L. Blake, 250*l*.

Clerk Assistant and Shorthand Writer, D. Robb, 320*l*.

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker — 400*l*.

Constituencies.

Members.

- Pietermaritzburg City Henry Bale, Q.C.
Frederic Spence Tatham
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime,
late R.E., C.M.G.
W. B. Morcom, Q.C.
Umgeni Div. of County of Pietermaritzburg Henry Fell
James King
Lion's River Div. of Co. of Pietermaritzburg Charles J. Smythe
Edward Mackenzie
Greene
Ixopo Div. of County of Pietermaritzburg Joseph Baynes
James Schofield
Durban Borough The Right Hon. Harry
Escombe, P.C., Q.C.,
LL.D.
Maurice Smethurst
Evans
James Scott Wylie
John Fyfe King
William Palmer
John William Payn
Harry Sparks
Victoria County Henry Binns
James Liege Hulett
William Jabez Thompson
Thomas Groom
Umvoti County Henri Guillaume Boshoff
Theunis Jacobus Nel
George Leuchars
Weenen County Henry Daniel Winter
Frederick Robert Moor
Theodore Woods
Klip River Div. of Co. of Klip River Walter Pepworth
George Frederick Tatham
John Bainbridge
Newcastle Div. of Co. of Klip River Francis Augustus
Robert Johnstone
John Parks
Hugh Anderson
Alexandra County Robert Montgomery
Archibald
Frank Reynolds
Alfred County John Frederick Reth-
man
Charles Hitchins

Clerk, F. W. A. Watson, 600*l*.

Clerk Assistant and Librarian, G. Hannaford, 350*l*.

Shorthand Writer and Reporter, J. T. Henderson
400*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder.)

Serjeant-at-Arms, P. J. H. Butler, 250*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, B.A., G.C.M.G., 4,000*l*.

Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson, 250*l*.
A.D.C., R. Marshall, Capt. West Riding Regiment, 250*l*.
Chief Clerk, Governor's Office, A. Byrne, 500*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, The Hon. Henry Binns, 1,000*l*.
Principal Under Secretary, C. Bird, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, G. T. Plowman, 450*l*.
Clerk of Executive Council, H. A. Hime, 100*l*.

Civil Service Board.

Chairman, H. C. Campbell (*Auditor-General*).
Members: W. H. Beaumont, C. Bird (*Principal Under Secretary*), S. O. Samuelson (*Magistrate, City Division*) (*Under Secretary for Native Affairs*), and F. N. Tucker.

Secretary, G. T. Plowman, 60*l*.
Agent-General for Natal, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., 4, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W., 1,250*l*., with table allowance of 250*l*.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General and Minister of Education, The Hon. Henry Bale, Q.C., LL.D., 800*l*.
Clerk, C. F. W. Hime, 225*l*.
Crown Solicitor and Parliamentary Draughtsman, J. W. F. Bird, 600*l*.

Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar-General, G. Lamond, 620*l*. (100*l*. personal to present holder).
Chief Clerk, J. Dumaresq, 450*l*.

Treasury.

Treasurer, The Hon. W. Arbuckle, 800*l*.
Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Accountant, A. S. Leslie, 500*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, H. C. Campbell, 800*l*.
Sub-Auditor, Durban, A. C. Sewell, 500*l*.
Inspector, A. W. F. Taylor, 500*l*.

Native Office.

Secretary for Native Affairs, The Hon. T. L. Hullett, 800*l*.
Under Secretary for Native Affairs, S. O. Samuelson, 600*l*.

Lands and Works.

Minister, The Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, (late R.E.), C.M.G., 800*l*.
Secretary, E. T. Mullens, 370*l*.
Chief Engineer of Public Works, J. F. E. Barnes, 725*l*.
Assistant Engineer, H. B. Jameson, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Huneberg, 450*l*.
Surveyor-General, J. L. Masson, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. A. Hoffmann, 450*l*.
Draughtsman and Examiner of Diagrams, J. L. Watson, 250*l*. to 350*l*.

Railways.

General Manager, D. Hunter, 1,300*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, J. W. Shores, 1,000*l*.
Assistant Manager, J. M. Hunter, 625*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, G. W. Reid, 650*l*. to 750*l*.

Port and Harbour Departments.

Port Captain and Shipping Master, H. Ballard, 750*l*.
Engineer-in-Charge, C. J. Crofts, A.M.I.C.E., 700*l*.

Mines Department.

Commissioner of Mines and Agriculture, C. B. Lloyd, 520*l*.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Emigration Officer, J. Byrne, 625*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. R. Cochrane, 450*l*. (50*l*. additional, personal to present holder).

Excise.

Controller of Excise, H. Rutherford, 500*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).

Immigration.

Protector of Indian Immigrants, L. H. Mason, 620*l*.
Assistant Protector, J. A. Polkinghorne, 250*l*.
Secretary, Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal, J. A. Polkinghorne, 200*l*.

Natal Government Observatory.

Government Astronomer, E. N. Nevill, 400*l*.

Postal.

Postmaster-General, J. Chadwick, 625*l*.
Chief Clerks, J. O'Keefe, E. H. Mitchell, and A. J. Norris, 450*l*.
Postmaster, Pietermaritzburg, H. Sullivan, 500*l*.
Postmaster and Telegraph Superintendent, Durban, J. W. Coleman, 500*l*.

Telegraphs.

General Manager, J. Chadwick.
Inspector, T. T. Hardaker, 450*l*.
Sub-Inspector, R. W. Weightman, 370*l*.
Accountant, C. H. Lormer, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. Long, 450*l*.
Senior Clerks, C. Oshley, and S. C. Beckerleg, 300*l*. to 400*l*.

Judicial.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Sir M. H. Galloway, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Puisne Judge, Sir W. T. Wragg, Kt., M.A., D.C.L., 1,000*l*.
Ditto, A. W. Mason, B.A., 1,000*l*.
Ditto, R. J. Finnemore, 1,000*l*.
Master, W. Broome, 500*l*.
Registrar, H. J. J. D'Hotman, 460*l*.
Sheriff, R. C. Visick, 500*l*.

Magistrates:—

Pietermaritzburg, City Division, W. H. Beaumont, 650*l*.
Clerk of the Court, C. P. Wolhuter, 370*l*.
Umgweni Division, J. Forder, 675*l*.
Lion's River Division, J. C. C. Chadwick, 650*l*.
Durban Division, J. P. Waller, 650*l*.
Clerk of the Court, H. Millar, 300*l*.
Umlazi Division, A. E. Titren, 675*l*.
Klip River Division, G. M. Rudolph, C.M.G., 650*l*.
Newcastle Division, J. O. Jackson, 300*l*.
Inanda Division, S. W. Kowse, 500*l*.
Lower Tugela Division, F. P. Shuter, 500*l*.
Umvoti County, J. E. Fanning, 650*l*.
Estcourt Division, T. R. Bennett, 500*l*.
Umsinga Division, (vacant).
Alexandra County, J. McLaurin, 500*l*.
Alfred County, J. W. Cross, 500*l*.
Upper Umkomazi Division, J. Giles, 700*l*.
Leopo Division, F. E. Foxon, 500*l*.
Ipoela Division, C. H. R. Norman, 500*l*.
Lower Umzimkulu Division, R. H. Beachcroft, 500*l*.
Dundee Division, A. D. Gilson, 500*l*.
Weenen Division, M. R. N. Matthews, 500*l*.
Mapumulo Division, W. R. Gordon, 500*l*.
Impendhle Division, C. B. Boast, 500*l*.
Upper Tugela Division, D. G. Giles, 375*l*.
Indwehce Division, W. H. Acutt, 500*l*.
Kranskop Division, H. W. Boast, 500*l*.
New Hanover, C. L. A. Ritter, 500*l*.

Police Department.

Chief Commissioner, Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 650l.
Inspectors, F. A. Campbell, W. F. Fairlie, F. L. Phillips, W. J. Clarke, W. V. Dorchill, A. Preudergast, G. S. Mardall, 350l. to 500l.
Sub-Inspectors, A. Shekleton, W. C. H. George, A. G. Petley, I. Strutt, J. E. Rose, W. D. Campbell, O. Dimmick, W. E. Ives, A. G. Abraham, L. Meiners, W. E. Lyttle, R. Keating, 250l. to 350l.
Inspector and Paymaster, F. H. S. Sewell, 350l. to 400l. (50l. personal to present holder).
Sub-Inspector and Quartermaster, W. D. Campbell, 250l. to 300l.
Criminal Investigation Officer, W. C. H. George (acting), 400l.
Governor of Central Gaol, Pietermaritzburg, J. R. Thomson, 350l.
Governor of Central Gaol, Durban, A. M. Smith, 365l.

Volunteer Department.

Commandant, Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 150l.
Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. W. Royston, 450l.

Arms and Ammunition.

Controller of Arms, C. G. Behrens, 500l.

Education Department.

Minister, The Attorney General.
Superintending Inspector of Schools, R. Russell, 625l.
Assistant Inspectors, C. J. Mudie, 420l., J. H. Kleinschmidt, 270l.
Head Master, Pietermaritzburg College, R. D. Clark, M.A., 520l.
Head Master, High School, Durban, W. H. Nicholas, B.A., 520l.
Inspector, Native Education, R. Plant, 350l.
Inspector, Indian Schools, F. Culepeper, 350l.

Military Officers.

Officer Commanding Troops, Major-General G. Cox.
Dep. Asst.-Adj.-Gen., Major C. N. Watts.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. W. F. N. Noel, R.E.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. Stoker, A.S.C.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, D. Siffert, Consul-General.
Max Pincus, Consul.
Portugal, Captain J. M. Rosa, Consul.
Germany, Gustav Monhaupt, Consul.
Netherlands, J. H. A. Balwe, Consul.
South African Republic, J. H. A. Balwe, Consul.
Denmark, Captain W. Storm, Vice-Consul.
France, H. L. A. Danssing, Vice-Consul.
Austria-Hungary, E. Munder, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, C. Schjoth, Consul.
Italy, J. T. Rennie, Vice-Consul.
United States, C. P. Harvey, Consular-Agent.
Spain, E. Snell, Consul.

Medical Department.

Natal Government Asylum:
Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. Hyslop, 600l.
Adjoining Hospital, Durban:
Surgeon Superintendent, Dr. G. C. Henderson, 400l.
Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg:
Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Allen, 250l.

Veterinary Department.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon, H. Watkins-Pitchford, F.R.C.V.S., 500l.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Situation and Area.

Newfoundland is an island situated between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 35' and 59° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or one-third of that of the United Kingdom.

Labrador.

Labrador, from Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, is, under Letters Patent of 28th March, 1876, included in the colony, the remainder of the Labrador peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories of the Canadian Dominion. The area is about 120,000 square miles (equal to that of the United Kingdom) with a coast line of some 600 miles. The outside coast line is bleak, but the shores of the bays and rivers are well wooded, and in some cases densely so, the timber being high and sound. The temperature of the interior being, as a rule, like that of northern Canada. There are about 4,000 permanent inhabitants (some 1,700 Eskimo, the remainder of British descent), occupied in the fisheries and in trapping. The population is greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen, over 1,000 vessels being employed. Battle Harbour (Strait of Belle Isle) is the chief port, the other villages being the Moravian Mission stations (commenced 1770) at Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, and Hebron. The customs duties are those of Newfoundland.

Labrador, discovered by the Norsemen and (in 1497) by Cabot, was early frequented by Basque, and subsequently by Breton fishermen, it became British on the conquest of Canada (1759). In 1763 the Atlantic coast was annexed to Newfoundland, but was temporarily re-annexed to Quebec from 1773 to 1809. The first judicial court was established in 1824; it was revived in 1863, but has been discontinued for some years past. The collector of customs, who visits Labrador every summer in a revenue cruiser, is a J.P.; no other administration exists.

History.

The island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries. Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the Peninsula of Avalon, the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634 a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and twenty years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was acknowledged to belong to Great Britain, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which is still in question between the two nations. The French possess the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the district is resorted to annually by a French fishing fleet from St. Malo, Granville, St. Brieuc, Bordeaux, Quimper, St. Nazaire, &c.

They claim the exclusive right to fish along the coast from Cape John on the east coast round the north to Cape Ray on the west coast, upon which they are allowed temporary structures for drying the fish. That this right is an exclusive one has never been admitted by Great Britain, which also contends that it does not include a right to the lobster fishery. By the declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, the King of Great Britain also undertook to remove the fixed fishery settlements on the part of the coast to which the French rights extend. A proposal for the settlement of all the questions was agreed to in 1885 by commissioners representing France and England, but was rejected by Newfoundland. An agreement for the reference to arbitration of the lobster fishery question was signed in 1891, but the law approving it has not yet passed the French Chamber. Pending the arbitration, the *modus vivendi* which had been adopted in 1890, limiting the erection of new factories, was renewed. The Colony reluctantly passed legislation in 1891 for enforcing it for three years, but rejected the draft permanent Bill for giving effect to the treaty obligations in the session of 1892. The Act was first continued to 31st December, 1895, then to 31st December, 1897, and in 1897 it was further continued to 31st December, 1898. By legislation passed in the Session 1897, the Act of 1891 was continued until the 31st day of December, 1898.

Industries.

The industries of the island—fishing, agricultural, mining and lumbering—are mainly confined to the sea coast. Copper is largely worked for export at Tilt Cove and Little Bay, iron pyrites at Pilley's Island, on the N.E. coast, and asbestos in the interior from Port-au-Port, west coast, and lead and silver, coal, and gold are also found.

The cod-fishery is the staple industry, and after this in importance rank the fisheries for seal, lobster, herring, and salmon. Haddock and mackerel are now only taken occasionally. The cod appears off the coast early in May, and the fishery extends north for over 700 miles, including the coast of Labrador, the grounds varying in depth from 50 to 360 feet. In 1891 the number of men engaged was 53,502, including the subsidiary industries, with 1,242 vessels, of about 74,623 tons, besides 20,000 boats employed in the shore fisheries. The home consumption is about 300,000 quintals, and the export in 1895-6 was 1,150,297 quintals, value \$3,610,392, and including export direct from Labrador, 285,786 quintals, value £657,307, to 1,436,083 quintals, value \$4,297,699; 30 bank cod going, on an average, to one quintal. A fair average of fish (general run) per quintal would be 125. The export is mainly to Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Italy, Greece, and the United Kingdom. The chief imports are flour, textiles, woollens and cottons, hardware, cutlery, salt pork, molasses, butter, and salt. These are obtained mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

Branch banks of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Merchants' Bank of Halifax have been opened in St. John's, and a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Harbor Grace.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States gold and Colonial coins. Much of the trade is carried on by barter. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents.* Exchange 4-8 1/2 to the pound sterling.

* The currency has now been assimilated to that of Canada.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway from St. John's to Harbour Grace, 84 miles in length, the property of the Government. The total approximate cost of construction was \$2,500,000. A branch line has been constructed by the Government, connecting with Placentia. Its length is 27 miles, and it was built at a cost of \$525,000. The railway to the Exploits River, a distance of 200 miles, is now complete, at a cost of \$3,120,000. The line from Exploits, via Bay of Islands and Bay St. George, to Port-aux-Basques (a distance of 285 miles approximately) is practically complete, but 2 or 3 miles of iron remaining to be laid at this date (Oct. 14). Branch lines to Brigus and Tilton, Carbonar and to Burnt Bay are in course of construction, the total length of these lines will be about 33 miles. About 750 miles of postal and 1,700 miles of district roads are maintained. There are 2,200 miles of telegraph open, and cables start for Europe (at Heart's Content) and America (at Placentia). There is a fortnightly mail service (except in February, March and April) with Liverpool, Halifax, New York, Montreal, and Prince Edward Island. Mail connection with the American continent is practically bi-weekly from April to December, a private line of steamers is subsidised at a small sum for the trip, and these steamers are constantly running between St. John's and Halifax and St. John's and New York. Two special mail services connect Halifax with the south coast weekly. Fortnightly mail service round the Island, two steamers running, one south and west, one north. One small steamer takes the mails along the Labrador coast fortnightly during the summer. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per 1 oz.	News- papers.
In St. John's	1 cent.	Free if under 4 oz.
Within Colony	3 "	4 oz.
Canada	3 "	{ Mailed from office of publi- cation, free
Europe, United States, and St. Pierre, Miquelon	5 "	1 cent. for 2 oz
South America and West Indies	8 "	2 " ditto

Climate.

The climate is milder than that of Canada; the mean temperature at St. John's in the year 1895-6 was 40°-30°, the extreme range being from 1° to 86°. There is an almost total absence of spring, the summer setting in very suddenly in May. The rainfall in 1895-96 was 50 inches. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are descended from the British settlers, English being everywhere spoken; but about one-third belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and a small number of these are of French extraction. The last of the aboriginal inhabitants died out about 1829; they were of the Bethuk tribe.

Defence.

There is no Imperial garrison.

Education.

The Government system of primary education rests upon the Act of 1892. The central administration is vested in three superintendents, belonging respectively to the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, and the Methodist denominations. The local management is in the hands of appointed boards. There were in 1894, 605 schools with 35,501 scholars. The schools are denominational, and fees are

charged. Grants are also made in aid of secondary schools, but there is no provision for technical education.

In 1893 an Act was passed appointing a council of higher education, and empowering them to adopt certain rules and regulations with the object of fostering higher education in the colony. A sum of money in aid of the council is annually granted by the Legislature.

Chief Towns.

The capital is St. John's, with 25,738 inhabitants (with suburbs, 29,007). The next port in importance is Harbour Grace, with a population of 6,466; Twillingate has 3,565; Bona Vista 3,551; and Carbonear 4,127 inhabitants. St. John's, which had similarly suffered in 1846, was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1892, the cathedral and many government buildings being burnt down, with the public records which they contained. The town has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

Constitution.

Newfoundland has had a legislature since 1832, but it was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council in which the Governor presides, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by ballot under manhood suffrage. There are—registration 1897—49,474 electors registered on the electoral roll, and 18 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 7 return three members, 4 return two members, and 7 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding 500l. in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100l. The ordinary duration of the restricted Session is about three months, and the Legislature generally meets about middle of February.

Members of the Council receive \$120 each (President \$240), per session. Members of the Assembly receive the following pay per session:—(1.) Those living in St. John's, \$200; (2.) those living in the outports, \$300. The Speaker receives \$924. This pay to the Legislature is provided for annually in a local Act. The town of St. John is governed by a municipal council consisting of seven members, two of whom are appointed by the general Government and five elected by the city ratepayers.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	2,046,500	1,738,201	575,318	596,788
1888	1,370,029*	1,831,441	574,011	596,528
1889	1,362,893†	2,208,736	629,822	656,556
1890	1,454,536‡	1,993,288	590,006	634,147
1891	1,820,205§	1,831,432	622,194	656,310
1892	1,883,790||	1,668,120¶	Records destroyed.	
1893	1,853,844	1,807,100	816,494	852,308
1894	1,641,035	2,236,308	724,491	876,708
1895-6	1,564,467	1,360,455	748,832	791,396

* Exclusive of loans, \$360,000.

† " " " \$740,100.

‡ " " " \$376,800.

§ Exclusive of loans \$153,070, but including \$196,856 payment by the Contractors for work performed by the Government on Hall's Bay Railway prior to the signing of the Contract.

|| Including loan for railway connecting roads, \$100,000.

¶ Not including expr. on capital act., \$302,912.

Population according to Census taken in Newfoundland.

	Males.	Females.	Labrador.**	Total.
1884	99,344	93,780	4,211	197,335
1891	100,775	97,159	4,106	202,040

In 1763 the population was 13,122, and in 1837 75,000.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
1887	\$ 1,590,914	\$ 2,239,558	\$ 1,566,936	\$ 5,397,408
1888	\$ 3,265,229	\$ 2,395,412	\$ 1,795,759	\$ 7,420,400
1889	\$ 2,653,152	\$ 2,168,763	\$ 1,786,150	\$ 6,607,065
1890	\$ 2,174,524	\$ 2,785,537	\$ 1,408,794	\$ 6,368,855
1891	\$ 2,341,706	\$ 2,830,441	\$ 1,697,311	\$ 6,869,458
1892††	\$ 1,867,455	\$ 2,118,433	\$ 1,034,989	\$ 5,012,877
1893	\$ 2,680,853	\$ 3,127,954	\$ 1,763,762	\$ 7,572,569
1894	\$ 2,538,942	\$ 2,952,046	\$ 1,678,750	\$ 7,164,738
1895	for half-year only, conclusion changed.			fiscal year
1895-6	\$ 1,875,754	\$ 2,517,639	\$ 1,593,448	\$ 5,986,861

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
1886	\$ 1,212,715	\$ 536,390	\$ 3,113,846	\$ 4,862,751
1887	\$ 1,081,962	\$ 709,672	\$ 3,362,253	\$ 5,153,887
1888	\$ 1,607,007	\$ 998,614	\$ 3,976,392	\$ 6,582,013
1889	\$ 1,407,242	\$ 1,112,105	\$ 3,603,638	\$ 6,122,985
1890	\$ 1,514,131	\$ 1,247,686	\$ 3,337,869	\$ 6,099,686
1891	\$ 1,966,581	\$ 1,428,558	\$ 4,042,019	\$ 7,437,158
1892††				\$ 5,651,811
1893	\$ 1,308,650	\$ 1,169,932	\$ 3,802,330	\$ 6,280,912
1894	\$ 1,347,425	\$ 1,366,684	\$ 3,097,060	\$ 5,811,169
1895	End of fiscal year changed.			
1895-6	\$ 1,727,852	\$ 1,334,340	\$ 3,575,995	\$ 6,638,187

Public Debt, 1896, \$13,096,945. \$§

The total Customs revenue in 1895-6 was \$1,418,048.

Governors. |||

- 1852 Ker Baillie Hamilton.
- 1855 C. H. Darling.
- 1857 Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
- 1864 Anthony Musgrave.
- 1869 Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1876 Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1881 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Administrator.
- Sir H. F. Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G.
- 1882 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Administrator.
- 1884 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1885 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Administrator.
- 1886 Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
- 1887 Sir F. B. T. Carter, Administrator.
- 1887 H. A. Blake, C.M.G., Governor.
- 1888 Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1895 Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B., Governor.

Executive Council.

His Excellency The Governor.

Hon. Sir James Winter, K.C.M.G., Premier and Attorney-General.

" J. Alexander Robinson, Colonial Secretary.

" Alfred R. Morine, Receiver-General.

" C. Dawe,

" Michael H. Carty,

" George Shea,

" Abraham Kean,

(without portfolio).

** No record of sexes.

†† For half-year only. Records destroyed.

‡‡ For half-year only. Records destroyed.

§§ Does not include unfunded debt, \$993,742, but includes municipal debt (St. John's) 1,062,174.

||| Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1889.

Legislative Council.

As on the 8th November, 1897.

Hon. Edward D. Shea, *President*.

Hon. Thos. Talbot.	Hon. George Knowling.
" James McLoughlin.	" D. J. Greene, Q.C.
" George T. Rendell.	" J. A. Robinson.
" James Augel.	" Edgar R. Bowring.
" John Harris.	" James Baird.
" Dr. G. Skelton.	" John B. Ayre.
" Samuel Blandford.	" James S. Pitta.

Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter, \$600.*Acting Master in Chancery*, C. Hutchings, \$400.*Usher Black Rod*, W. F. Rennie, \$600.*House of Assembly.*

As on November 8th, 1897.

Constituencies. Names.

Bay de Verde (2)	A. Kean.
	W. Rogerson.
Bonavista (3)	D. Blandford.
	J. Gowan.
	J. A. Robinson.
Brigus (1)	C. Dawe.
Burgeo (1)	Henry Y. Mott.
Burin (2)	Sir J. S. Winter,
	K.C.M.G.
	J. E. Lake.
Carbonear (1)	W. Duff.
Ferryland (2)	M. P. Cashin.
	Geo. Shea.
Fogo (1)	T. C. Duder.
Fortune Bay (1)	H. R. Hayward.
Harbor Grace (3)	W. H. Horwood, Q.C.
	E. Dawe.
	W. A. Oke.
Harbor Main (2)	J. J. St. John.
	W. Woodford.
Placentia (3)	W. J. S. Donnelly.
	R. Callahan.
	M. H. Carty.
St. Barbe (1)	A. Bradshaw.
St. George (1)	M. P. Gibbs.
St. John's East (3)	John P. Fox.
	J. M. Murphy.
	L. Furlong.
St. John's, West (3)	E. P. Morris, Q.C.
	J. C. Tessier.
	J. J. Callanan.
Trinity (3)	R. S. Bremner.
	R. Watson.
	L. March.
Twillingate (3)	R. Bond.
	D. Browning.
	A. Goodridge.

Clerk of the House of Assembly, M. Furlong, \$1,260.*Assistant Clerk*, J. A. Cift, \$800.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, H. Earle, \$480.*Solicitor to the House of Assembly*, D. Browning, \$1,000.

Governors of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, Hon. G. Knowling, Hon. James Baird, Hon. John B. Ayre, Hon. Sir James S. Winter, K.C.M.G., Hon. Charles Dawe, John Cowan, M. P. Gibbs.

Board of Works, Hon. A. B. Morine, Alexander Marshall, John St. John, Fredk. W. Ayre.*Board of Revenue*, Robert K. Bishop, John V. O'Dea, John Bulley Ayre, J. Charles Marshall, Thomas M. White.*Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of St. John's*, Henry J. Stubb, Hon. George Shea, Philip Cleary, Henry Goodridge, Edward White.

Sub-Committee of the Executive Council on Civil Service Reform, the Hon. Attorney-General, the Hon. Receiver-General, the Hon. Mr. Shea.

*Civil Establishment.**Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral*, Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B., \$7,000.*A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Captain*, J. W. Southey, \$924.*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. Alexander Robinson, \$2,000.*Chief Clerk*, Francis C. Berteau, J.P., \$1,600.*Clerk*, Edward W. Pilot, \$1,000.*Financial Clerk*, A. Mews, \$900.*Receiver-General*, Hon. Alfred B. Morine, Q.C., \$2,000.*1st Clerk*, G. F. Hayward, \$1,300.*Assistant Clerk*, J. S. Keating*Surveyor-General*, Thomas C. Duder, \$2,000.*1st Clerk*, T. Long, \$1,124.*Chairman, Board of Works*, William Woodford, \$2,000.*Secretary, Board of Works*, G. Mews, \$1,200.*Inspector of Lighthouses and 1st Clerk Brd. Works*, R. White, 1,200.*Commissioner of Poor*, R. H. O'Dwyer, \$1,600.*Cashier of Savings Bank*, E. D. Shea, \$2,200.*Accountant of Savings Bank*, Stephen Knight, \$1,600.*Physician, Lunatic Asylum*, Dr. A. S. Pike (acting), \$1,600.*Hospital Surgeons*, Henry Shea, *Resident Surgeon*, \$2,000; Dr. McKenzie *Visiting Surgeon*, \$400.*Postmaster-General*, J. O. Fraser, \$2,200.*1st Clerk*, G. Le Messurier, \$1,200.*Superintendent, Money Order Office*, Henry B. Dryer, \$1,000.*Examiner-in-Chief, Masters and Mates, and Harbour Master*, Edward English, \$1,500.*Assistant Collector of Customs*, James L. Noonan, \$1,600.*Landing Surveyor*, W. R. Stirling, \$1,300.*Tide Surveyor*, Thomas W. Gaden, \$1,100.*First Landing Waiter*, William White, \$1,100.*1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper*, James Cormack, \$1,100.

Sub-Collectors, W. Cunningham, W. Duder, A. J. Pearce, J. Scott, A. W. Earle, E. Doyle, Felix McCarthy, J. Godden, I. Bartlett, E. Sinnott, R. McGrath, J. Winter, C. Piunan, P. Hubert, C. Clinton, R. Bradshaw, T. Connor, J. Le Scelleur, F. Mourant, E. Hirst, L. Barron, J. F. Bancroft, S. B. Pike. Salaries, \$462 to \$1,100.

Sub-Collectors, Labrador, E. R. Burgess, J.P., and A. L. Whiteley.*Government Engineer*, H. C. Burchell, C.E., \$2,400.*Superintendent of Fisheries*, Adolf Nielsen, \$3,000.*Ecclesiastical Establishment.**Bishop of Newfoundland (Church of England)*, The Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D.*Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's*, The Most Rev. M. Howley.*Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace*, The Most Rev. Ronald McDonald.*Roman Catholic Bishop of the West Coast*, Most Rev. Neil McNeil.*Judicial Establishment.**Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., \$4,000.*Judge*, Hon. G. H. Emerson, \$3,200.*Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. Sir James S. Winter, K.C.M.G., \$2,000.*Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court*, A. J. W. McNeily, Q.C., \$2,000.

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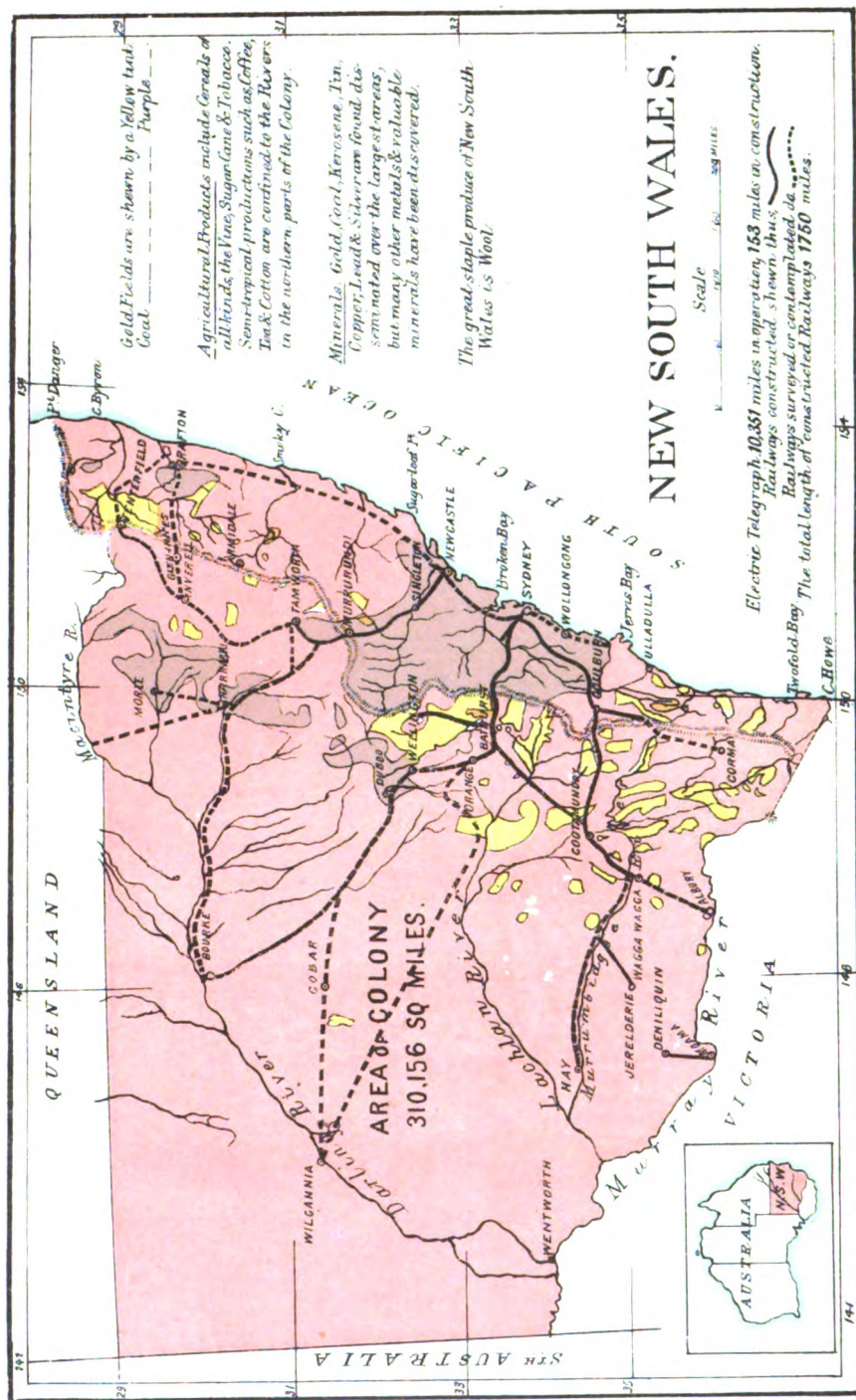
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Sheriff Central District, (acting) Lionel Chancey, \$1,385.

Northern District, A. H. Seymour, \$1,385.

Southern District, James Carter, \$924.

Central District Court Judge, D. W. Prowse, \$2,000, and J. G. Conroy, \$2,000.

District Court Judge, Harbour Grace, T. R. Bennett, \$1,800.

Magistrates, La Scie, Daniel Duggan, \$400.

Little Bay, J. B. Blandford, \$800.

Twillingate, Francis Berteau, \$830.

Fogo, S. Baird, \$700.

Greenspond, Richard P. Rice, \$693.

Bonacista, T. W. Stabb, \$830.

Trinity, G. H. Cole, \$830.

Old Perlican, William Tuff, \$700.

Carbonear, J. Hipsley, \$830.

Brigus, J. P. Thompson, \$830.

Harbor Main, T. P. O'Donnell, \$400.

Ferryland, John Ryan, \$800.

Trepassey, Dr. R. Carey, \$600.

St. Mary's, Dr. Wm. Hogan, \$400.

Placentia (vacant), \$830.

Presque, P. Sullivan, \$500.

Burin, Geo. R. Forsey, \$800.

Grand Bank Edw. Evans.

Harbour Breton, P. Hubert, \$462.

Burgeo, Dr. G. Q. Hunt, \$500.

Channel, Robt. Squarey, \$700.

St. George's Bay, Michael E. Dwyer, \$1,000.

Bay of Islands, George R. Lilly, \$1,000.

Bonne Bay, Simeon Avery, \$1,000.

Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, and *Clerk of Central District Court*, J. J. Flannery.

Inspector General of Constabulary, John R. McCowen.

Foreign Consuls.

Portugal.—Thos. R. Smith, Consul-General; C. A. M. Pinsent, Vice-Consul, St. John's, Vice-Consul, Harbour Grace, G. H. Cole, Vice-Consul, Trinity, J. Henry Clement, Vice-Consul, La Poile, Henry Earle, Vice-Consul, Fogo, John W. Owen, Vice-Consul, Twillingate, Richard Goodridge, Vice-Consul, Renews, D. A. Ryan, Vice-Consul, King's Cove, Isaac J. Miffen, Vice-Consul Catalina. Consular Agent, Harbor Breton, E. C. Gallop.

Italy.—W. J. Fisher, Consul for Newfoundland. Consular Agent, Henry J. Stabb.

United States of America.—, St. John's, Consul for Newfoundland.

Sweden and Norway.—Robert H. Prowse, Vice-Consul for Newfoundland.

Spain.—Don José M. Perez, Consul, St. John's; Consular Agents—Harbor Grace, D. Munn; Trinity, G. H. Cole; Harbor Breton, Philip Hubert; La Poile, Joseph C. Le Scelleur.

Brazil.—A. O. Hayward, Vice-Consul. Consular Agents—W. H. Thompson, Conception Bay, Harbor Breton, E. C. Gallop.

Belgium.—H. E. Hayward, Consul.

German Empire.—Robert H. Prowse, Consul, St. John's. Port of Nain, Labrador, Mr. Martin.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Limits and Area.

The Colony of New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia, almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and 153rd meridians east of Greenwich. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, to which it presents a coast line

(c)

extending over 700 miles, from Point Danger at its north-eastern extremity to Cape Howe at the south-east. From the point last mentioned, which is also the north-east limit of the Colony of Victoria, it is bounded by an imaginary line running in a north-westerly direction to the source of the Indi, a stream rising at the foot of Forest Hill, a few miles south of the Pilot Mountain, one of the most conspicuous peaks of the Australian Alps. The southern boundary of the Colony follows the course of the Indi, and afterwards of the Murray, into which the first-named stream ultimately merges, as far as the 141st meridian of east longitude. The intersection of the Murray with this meridian forms a common point of the three Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

On the west, the Colony is separated from South Australia by the line of the 141st meridian, as far as its intersection with the 29th parallel of south latitude, at which point New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland touch. Commencing at this point, the northern boundary of the Colony follows the 29th degree of latitude, till it is crossed by the Macintyre River, one of the upper branches of the Darling, not far from the 145th meridian. Thence it follows the course of the Macintyre upward, to the junction of its tributary, the Dumaresq; leaving the Macintyre it follows the tributary stream till it meets a spur extending from the main Dividing Range to the junction of Tenterfield Creek and the Dumaresq. The boundary runs along this spur until it joins the main range, thence, almost parallel to the coast, it follows the Dividing Range to Wilson's Peak, where the Macpherson Range branches eastward. Following the last-named range, the northern boundary reaches the coast at Point Danger.

The area comprised within these limits is estimated at 310,700 square miles, or 198,818,000 acres, being a little over two and a-half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, the area would be 195,882,150 acres, or about 306,066 square miles.

The length of the Colony, from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south, is 680 miles. From east to west, along the 29th parallel, the breadth is 760 miles, while diagonally from the south-west corner, where the Murray passes into South Australia, to Point Danger, the length reaches 850 miles.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 33° 51' 41" S. lat., and 151° 12' 42" E. long.

Of the total area of the Colony, 45,257,468 acres have been alienated, or are in the process of alienation.

History.

This part of the Australian coast is said to have been discovered by Portuguese and Dutch navigators in the 17th century, but no settlement was made. Captain Cook explored it in 1770, and gave it the name of New South Wales, but the first settlement was not formed until 1788, when the convict station (intended for Botany Bay) was established at Port Jackson under Captain Phillip, R.N. The capital was named after Viscount Sydney, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the settlement was formed.

The Settlement of New South Wales was then held to include the whole eastern portion of the continent. The first newspaper was established in 1803. The population in 1800 was 4,958. The Merino sheep was introduced in 1797. The passage through the Blue Mountains, giving access to the interior plains, was not discovered until

1813. Moreton Bay was settled in 1824. In 1828 the total population was only 36,598. Convicts ceased to arrive in 1841. The discovery of gold in 1851 led to a very rapid growth of what is now Victoria, settled in 1836, which was made a separate Colony in 1851. Responsible government was established in 1855. Moreton Bay, to the north, was constituted a separate Colony in 1859, under the name of Queensland.

Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from Kiandra, where the mean in shade in 1896 was 36·3°, to Bourke and Lismore, where it was 68·9° and 69·6° respectively. On the coast it varied from 60·6° at Eden to 69·6° at Lismore, Sydney being 63·1°, almost the same as Barcelona. On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. At Bathurst the mean temperature was 58°, and on the inland plains about 64·7°.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases. The total fall during 1896 at Sydney was 42·40 inches; and the days on which rain fell 152. At London the number of days is 146, and the amount 24 inches; 25 per cent. of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while Sydney in 152 days has 42·40 inches. Fifty years' experience in Sydney has never furnished one month entirely without rain; but in dry periods several months sometimes pass consecutively during which the fall is too small for water supply; and of England exactly the same remark has been made.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry cold westerly, and wet S. and S.E.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

The export of wool the produce of the Colony during the past ten years has been as follows:—

	value
1887 216,450,342 lbs.	8,911,155 <i>l</i> .
1888 235,848,944 "	" 9,089,776 <i>l</i> .
1889 261,853,484 "	" 10,620,636 <i>l</i> .
1890 236,322,828 "	" 8,991,396 <i>l</i> .
1891 331,887,720 "	" 11,036,018 <i>l</i> .
1892 312,225,293 "	" 10,211,456 <i>l</i> .
1893 318,782,858 "	" 9,675,061 <i>l</i> .
1894 331,774,424 "	" 9,011,790 <i>l</i> .
1895 297,448,104 "	" 8,958,690 <i>l</i> .
1896 272,033,262 "	" 8,776,529 <i>l</i> .

The values of the other principal exports of domestic produce in 1896 were:—Silver and silver lead ore, 1,785,451*l*.; coal and coke, 904,787*l*.; cattle, 152,128*l*.; sheep, 242,283*l*.; horses, 123,448*l*.; skins and hides, 339,474*l*.; tallow, 353,566*l*.; meats, 600,785*l*.; leather, 324,989*l*.; tin, 99,212*l*.; fruit, 99,999*l*.; copper, 180,908*l*.; shale (kerosene), 32,816*l*.; butter, 102,502*l*.; quartz and concentrates, 97,685*l*.; flour, 196,335*l*.; wheat 67,859*l*.; galvanised wire netting, 50,490*l*.; timber, 42,341*l*.

Gold and coin, produce of the Colony, exported in 1882, was valued at 1,697,791*l*.; 1883, 1,689,517*l*.; 1884, 934,406*l*.; 1885, 1,451,124*l*.; 1886, 1,619,936*l*.; 1887, 1,298,569*l*.; 1888, 1,725,821*l*.; 1889, 321,731*l*.; 1890, 101*l*.; 1891, 1,296,093*l*.; 1892, *nil*.; 1893, 25,885*l*.; 1894, 325,302*l*.; 1895, 1,063,558*l*.; 1896, 1,699,549*l*.

Rich silver mines are worked at Broken Hill, in the Barrier district, about 35 miles from the South Australian border.

The live stock on 31st December, 1896, was as follows:—Horses, 510,636; cattle, 2,226,163; sheep,

48,318,730; pigs, 214,581. In addition to these products, tobacco, sugar, many kinds of fruit, kerosene, and other commodities are produced largely for home consumption.

The values of the chief articles imported in 1896 were:—Drapery and wearing apparel, 2,919,955*l*.; iron and steel, 750,177*l*.; railway and tramway plant, 147,039*l*.; hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery, 261,190*l*.; grindery, 36,803*l*.; and machinery, 489,675*l*.; live stock, 976,128*l*.; timber, 335,797*l*.; flour, 536,460*l*.; sugar, 531,794*l*.; boots and shoes, 381,233*l*.; paper, books, stationery, 481,012*l*.; spirits, 844,850*l*.; ale and beer, 260,664*l*.; bicycles, &c., 205,499*l*.; butter, 85,606*l*.; drugs, &c., 166,696*l*.; wheat, 559,205*l*.; hats and caps, 160,576*l*.; potatoes, 190,304*l*.; tea, 288,184*l*.; tobacco, cigars, &c., 256,413*l*. 34·97 per cent. of the import trade is with the United Kingdom, and 36·40 per cent. export. Altogether Britain and British Possessions absorb 84·50 per cent. of import, and 75·06 per cent. of export trade.

The coal mines have steadily advanced since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230*l*. while in 1881, 1,775,224 tons, valued at 603,248*l*. were raised from 40 mines; and in 1896, 3,909,517 tons, valued at 1,125,281*l*. were raised from 93 mines.

Sydney and Newcastle are ports of registry, 50 vessels, of a total tonnage of 8,202, were registered during the year 1896, while the total number of vessels on the registers at the close of 1896 was 965, with a tonnage of 112,668.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. At Sydney there is a branch of the Royal Mint at which gold was received for coinage during 1896 to the extent of 2,610,459*l*.

The 13 banks operating in the Colony in 1896 were:—

Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.; Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.; Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; London Bank of Australia, Ltd.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Ltd.; City Bank of Sydney, Queensland National Bank, Ltd.; Bank of North Queensland, Ltd.; Bank of New Zealand, Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.; and the National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.

Total average amount of deposits in banks of issue for December quarter, 1896:—

Deposits bearing interest ...	£19,128,305
Deposits not bearing interest ...	10,707,611
Total ...	£29,835,916

The average note circulation for the same period was 1,237,971*l*.

The New South Wales Savings Bank, established 1832, had, at the close of 1896, 73,222 depositors, with 4,149,658*l*. deposited. Interest is allowed at the rate of 4*l*. per cent. per annum on deposits up to 200*l*. on accounts remaining open at end of year, on accounts closed during the year the rate is 3½ per cent. per annum. When deposits made by any one individual exceed the sum of 200*l*. no interest is allowed on such excess, but this regulation does not apply to the deposits of Penny Savings Banks, Charitable Institutions, and Friendly Societies. The Government (Post Office) Savings Banks, established in 1871, had, on 31st December, 1896, 4,372,965*l*. deposited by 140,386 depositors. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on all deposits up to 200*l*.

Means of Communication.

There are 44,283 miles of Government roads, 9,533 of which are metalled and gravelled or ballasted. In addition there are 2,772 bridges of 20 feet span and over, comprising 7,655 spans, covering a length of 260,519 feet; 31,073 culverts (under 20 feet span), = 461,578 feet, and 14,316 causeways, = 345,785 feet. There are also 98 punts, 4 horse boats, 1 steam launch, 86 flood boats, 111 other boats and 9 punt slips belonging to the Department. There are 2,639 miles of railways, owned and worked by the Government, the total cost of construction having been 37,369,205*l*. The receipts during the year ended 30th June, 1897, were 3,014,742*l*., and the working expenses 1,601,218*l*., the balance therefore available towards meeting the annual charge for interest being 1,413,524*l*. There are also 84 miles of private railway, which cost 558,187*l*. to construct. There are 62½ miles of Government tramways, earning 306,685*l*., against working expenses amounting to 248,881*l*. The total capital expenditure on tramways, 1,452,670*l*.

Of telegraphs there are 12,418 miles open, with 30,820 miles of wire, with 856 stations. The cost of construction was 889,476*l*., and the revenue received during 1896, 159,741*l*.

The following are the numbers of telegrams transmitted and received in New South Wales:—

<i>Transmitted.</i>			
Outside New South Wales	...	...	544,186
Inland	...	...	1,843,102
Total	...	...	2,387,288
<i>Received.</i>			
Outside New South Wales	...	...	409,488
Inland	...	...	1,843,102
Total	...	...	2,252,590

Nearly all the coast rivers are navigable, especially the Richmond, the Clarence, and the Hunter, while Port Jackson, Port Stephens and Jervis Bay are unrivalled natural harbours. Steamers leave Sydney regularly for nearly all parts of the world, but the direct communication with Europe is chiefly by the vessels of the P. and O. (*viâ* Colombo and Port Said), the Orient lines (*viâ* Colombo and Naples), and by those of the Messageries Maritimes (*viâ* Mauritius and Marseilles), Union Company (*viâ* San Francisco), Canadian Australian line (*viâ* Vancouver), North German Lloyd (*viâ* Colombo and Port Said). Seven mails per month are sent to and received from England.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	News- papers. Free.
Within any town	1 <i>d</i> .	
Within the Colony	2 <i>d</i> .	
Within Australasia	2 <i>d</i> .	½ <i>d</i> .
United Kingdom and its Colonies, and Postal Union Countries	2½ <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> .
Post cards (Intercolonial) at rate of	1 <i>d</i> .	
Post cards (United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries) at rate of	1½ <i>d</i> .	

Letters from England reach Sydney in about 35 days, while on one occasion in 1897, the mails were delivered in Sydney on the 29th day after their despatch from London.

(c)

The number passing through the Post Office in 1896 was:—

Letters	...	...	68,895,315
Post cards	...	...	1,013,480
Letter cards	...	...	393,080
Newspapers	...	...	45,558,340
Packets and Book Parcels	...	...	15,603,639
Parcels	...	...	506,111

Education.

The education system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, regulated by the Education Act of 1880. Teachers are recognised as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fee is 3*d*. per week per child, and the fees collected are paid into the Treasury as revenue. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

In 1896, there were 2,574 State schools divided into 2,785 departments in operation, namely, 5 high schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls, 1,698 public schools, 310 provisional schools, 497 half-time schools, 44 house-to-house schools under itinerant teachers, and 20 evening public schools. The Colony has been divided into public school districts, with one Local Board appointed for each district. School buildings are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is imparted by the State teachers, and clergymen of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective churches. For the year 1896 the net cost to the State of public instruction was about 576,441*l*. In 1896, 221,603 children attended the ordinary State schools, and 1,193 were inmates of the orphan schools, industrial schools, ragged schools, and the school for the deaf and dumb and the blind. In 1896, private schools, including church schools, showed a total enrolment of 53,967 and an average attendance of 43,069.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed by the State in 1852. Its State endowment was originally 5,000*l*., and from 1890 to 1892 was as high as 13,900*l*., but it has now been reduced to 9,000*l*. The endowment is largely added to by annual special grants and by private donations. The State endowment and special grants for 1896 amounted to 11,400*l*. Three denominational colleges are affiliated to the University, each having a State endowment of 500*l*. per annum. In addition, there is the women's college, also affiliated, having a similar endowment. The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, and engineering. Recently, several faculties have been added to its curriculum. The number of students in 1896 was 454, and in addition 448 attended extension lectures. In the metropolis there is a public grammar school, with an enrolment of 458 pupils, and having a State endowment of 1,500*l*. There is also a technical college, under the Department of Education, and classes are held in Sydney and in the principal country towns, the fees are within the reach of all, and the college is open to males and females alike. During 1896—192 classes were held, and 6,165 students attended; the Government advanced the sum of 17,364*l*. during the year. Public libraries and schools of arts are established throughout the colony. There are also a Royal, a Medical, a Linnean, a Zoological, a Geographical, and an Art Society, a government observatory, with many other educational associations of a like character. The year's expenditure for the Public Library of New South

Wales was 6,970*l.*; for the Museum, 5,894*l.*, and for the National Art Gallery 3,135*l.*

The total State grant available for 1896-7 for educational purposes was about 755,680*l.*

Defence.

Batteries with heavy guns have been erected at South, Middle, George and Bradley's Heads, also at Newcastle and Botany, and along the coast.

The Military Forces consist of:—Permanent Troops. Head Quarter Staff, 56; General Staff, 10; Permanent Staff, 81; Artillery, 431; Engineers (Submarine Miners), 26; Army Service Corps, 6; Medical Staff Corps, 11. Partially Paid Troops:—Lancers, 381; Mounted Rifles, 355; Field Artillery, 146; Garrison Artillery, 469; Engineers, Field, 116; Engineers, Submarine Miners, 75; Engineers, Electricians, 77; Infantry—1st Regiment, 592; 2nd Regiment, 620; 3rd Regiment, 588; 4th Regiment, 622; Army Service Corps, 58; Medical Staff Corps Volunteers, 99; Infantry—5th Regiment (Scottish) Honorary, 188; Irish Rifles, Honorary, 176; St. George's Rifles, Honorary, 231; Chaplains, 15; Medical Officers Affiliated, 18; Strength of Rifle Clubs, 2,021. Total 7,468.

The Naval Forces are: a Naval Brigade, numbering 338, and 242 Naval Artillery Volunteers, both sections partially paid. The Naval Defence Force Staff, and the two Torpedo Boats, number 9 men. There is a total force (military and naval) of 8,048 of all ranks.

Local Government.

This is regulated mainly by Act No. 12 of 1887. Under this Act there have been established 182 boroughs and municipal districts, controlling property of the annual value of 7,072,190*l.*, and having a revenue in 1895-96 of 893,041*l.*, exclusive of loans, an expenditure of 874,183*l.*, and an outstanding debt of 2,585,235*l.*; but against this are accumulated sinking funds of 215,768*l.*

The chief towns and their population will be found at p. 188.

Constitution.

The first legislative council dates from 1824; it was greatly enlarged and made chiefly elective in 1842. "Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54 (1855). The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which consists of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths must be persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers in H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all subsequent appointments have been made for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council at present consists of 64 members, who are not paid, with the exception of the President and Chairman of Committees, and any members who may accept portfolios in a Ministry.

The Legislative Assembly, under the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vict., No. 13), consisted of 141 members, representing 74 electoral districts; and provision was made for giving increased representation to the several constituencies according to growth of population. The qualification for election to the Assembly extended to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," with certain special exceptions.

The electoral franchise was given, subject to certain official and other disqualifications, to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21

years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," if entered on the Roll of Electors, under one or other of the following heads:—

1. "Resident Electors.—Six months in District.

2. "Non-Resident Electors.—Every such subject, whether or not so resident as aforesaid, who shall have at the time of making out the said Electoral List, and for the six months then next preceding shall have had within the district a freehold or leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.*, respectively, or who shall then occupy, and for the said six months have occupied, within the district any house, of the annual value of 10*l.*, or who shall hold, and for the said 6 months shall have held, a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes within such district."

A new Act of Parliament, assented to June 13th, 1893, provided for the division of the Colony into 125 electorates, each represented by only one member. The new Act also abolished the property qualification and plural voting, and established the "one-man-one-vote" system. Every male of the full age of 21 years, being a natural-born or naturalized subject, and who shall have resided in the Colony for a continuous period of one year, and shall have been resident three months in the electoral district for which he claims an elector's right, is qualified as an elector. Under this law the elections all take place on one and the same day. The first election under this Act took place on July 17th, 1894; and the second on July 24th, 1895. Under an amending Act passed in 1896, the franchise has been conferred on members of the police force, who are all in the employment of the State, and not controlled by local bodies.

The voting at elections is by ballot, as it was also under the old electoral Acts of 1858 and 1880, now repealed.

The Assembly lasts for three years, unless previously dissolved. Under a law passed in 1889 members receive 300*l.* per annum each.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	£8,376,955	£7,991,898	3,836,527	4,322,758
1888	8,714,184	8,491,966	4,141,551	4,765,419
1889	8,875,730	9,001,444	4,659,798	5,321,179
1890	9,305,691	9,214,669	4,156,963	4,761,872
1891	9,773,118	10,065,606	4,902,607	5,694,256
1892	10,065,602	9,931,411	4,977,850	5,647,184
1893	9,439,370	9,931,658	4,704,300	5,193,328
1894	9,900,711	9,178,706	5,191,971	5,738,534
1895-6	9,073,091	9,707,523	5,215,174	5,860,038
1896-7	9,107,496	9,140,667	5,432,892	6,189,760

IMPORTS.				
From other British Colonies and Possessions.		From Elsewhere.	Total.	
Year.	From U. K.	£	£	
1887	7,998,568	9,201,299	1,606,369	18,806,236
1888	9,212,981	9,478,071	2,194,505	20,885,557
1889	8,736,478	11,462,030	2,664,549	22,863,057
1890	8,628,007	11,645,046	2,341,951	22,615,004
1891	10,580,230	11,894,125	2,909,042	25,383,397
1892	8,883,983	9,778,900	2,113,643	20,776,526
1893	7,218,124	9,461,278	1,427,633	18,107,035
1894	5,983,489	8,402,524	1,415,928	15,801,941
1895	6,420,107	7,932,689	1,639,619	15,992,415
1896	7,190,115	10,185,024	3,186,371	20,561,510

Year.	To U. K.	Exports.		Total.
		To other British Colonies and Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	
£	£	£	£	
1887	6,966,056	9,494,220	2,036,641	18,496,917
1888	8,476,669	9,971,414	2,411,632	20,859,715
1889	8,964,625	11,316,634	3,013,675	23,294,934
1890	6,623,431	11,958,941	3,463,565	22,045,937
1891	8,855,465	12,211,141	4,877,412	25,944,020
1892	7,653,915	9,399,230	4,919,102	21,972,247
1893	8,269,507	10,300,302	4,351,414	22,921,223
1894	7,956,377	8,639,825	3,981,471	20,577,673
1895	9,371,418	7,951,688	4,611,679	21,934,785
1896	8,375,883	8,895,154	5,739,312	23,010,349

The revenue from import duties in 1896 was 1,406,969*l.*, and from excise 272,102*l.*

Public Debt.

1886	41,034,249	1890	48,425,333
1887	40,395,350	1891	52,498,533
1888	44,100,149	1892	54,473,433
1889	45,646,449	1893	58,079,033

1st January, 1895—58,204,253*l.*

30th June, 1896—62,263,473*l.*

30th June, 1897—61,074,498*l.*

The amount of the public debt on the 30th June, 1897, was 61,074,498*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·67 per cent. Of this amount fully 83 per cent. has been spent in the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage works of a directly reproductive nature. The net return from these services during 1896-7 was equal to 3·31 per cent. of total cost of construction, or 2·60 per cent. of the existing public debt, exclusive of Treasury bills in aid of revenue.

Census of	Population.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
1828	—	—	36,958
" 1842	—	—	149,000
" 1861	198,488	152,372	350,860
" 1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
" 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
" 1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
Estimated at close of 1895	685,160	592,710	1,277,870
Estimated 30th June, 1896	690,970	598,800	1,289,770
Estimated 30th June, 1897	702,395	609,045	1,311,440

According to return compiled by the Aborigines Protection Board for year 1896, there were 1,442 male aborigines, 1,028 female and 1,033 children. Total 3,503. By same return it appears there were 788 adult male half castes, 729 females, and 1,964 children. Total 3,481.

Population of the Cities and Principal Towns.

	Census 1891.	Census 1896.	Est'd., Dec. 31, 1896.
Sydney, 33° 51' S., 151° 12' E.	224,211	386,400	416,000
Newcastle, 32° 55' S., 151° 45' E.	24,303	12,913	15,150
Broken Hill, 30° 58' S., 141° 26' E.	Nil	19,792	20,790
Parramatta, 33° 46' S., 151° 1' E.	8,432	11,680	13,500
Bathurst, 33° 25' S., 149° 42' E.	7,221	9,069	9,300
Goulburn, 34° 45' S., 149° 46' E.	5,881	10,902	10,700
Glen Innes, 29° 46' S., 151° 46' E.	1,327	2,528	3,300
Albury, 36° 5' S., 150° 57' E.	4,040	5,452	5,700
Maitland, E. and W., 32° 45' S., 151° 35' E.	—	8,005	9,907
Grafton, 29° 40' E., 152° 55' E.	—	3,891	4,447
Wagga Wagga, 35° 10' S., 147° 20' E.	3,375	4,817	4,710
Tamworth, 31° 4' S., 150° 57' E.	3,612	4,603	5,500
Young	—	—	3,000
Wollongong	—	—	3,100

* Includes suburbs.

	Census		Est'd., Dec. 13, 1896.
	1891	1891	1896.
Wickham	—	—	5,909
Wallsend	—	—	2,670
Plattsburg	—	—	3,100
Penrith	—	—	4,570
Armidale	—	—	4,709
Bourke	—	—	3,400
Dubbo	—	—	3,450
Forbes	—	—	3,650
Granville	—	—	4,800
Hamilton	—	—	5,350
Hay	—	—	3,250
Inverell	—	—	3,360
Lambton	—	—	3,400
Lismore	—	—	3,350
Lithgow	—	—	3,500
Liverpool	—	—	3,210
Merewether	—	—	4,470
Norwa	—	—	2,000
Orange and East Orange	—	—	5,800
Parkes	—	—	3,200

Governors since 1855.*

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., 1855.
Lieut.-Col. John F. Kempt (Administrator), 1861.
Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., afterwards Lord Lisgar, 1861.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator), 1867.
Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1868.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B. (Administrator), 1872.
Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1872.
Lieut.-Gov., Sir Alf. Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1879.
Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, P.C., G.C.B., 1879.
Lieut.-Gov., Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1885.
Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1885.
Lieut.-Gov., Right Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., P.C., 1890.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1891.
Lieut.-Gov. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt., Chief Justice, 2 March, 1893.
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., 29th May 1893.
Lieut.-Gov. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, 16th March, 1895.
Viscount Hampden, 21st November, 1895.

Ministries.

Name.	Date.
1. S. A. Donaldson	6th June, 1856
2. Charles Cowper	26th August, 1856
3. H. W. Parker	3rd October, 1856
4. Charles Cowper	7th September, 1857
5. William Forster	27th October, 1859
6. John Robertson	9th March, 1860
7. Charles Cowper	10th January, 1861
8. James Martin	16th October, 1863
9. Charles Cowper	3rd February, 1865
10. James Martin, Q.C.	22nd January, 1866
11. John Robertson	27th October, 1868
12. Charles Cowper	13th January, 1870
13. Sir James Martin, Kt. Q.C.	16th December, 1870
14. Henry Parkes	14th May, 1872
15. John Robertson	9th February, 1875
16. Henry Parkes	22nd March, 1877
17. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	17th August, 1877
18. J. S. Farnell	18th December, 1877
19. Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1878
20. Alexander Stuart	6th January, 1883
21. G. R. Dibbs	7th October, 1885
22. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	22nd December, 1885
23. Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	26th February, 1886
24. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	25th January, 1887
25. G. R. Dibbs	17th January, 1893
26. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	8th March, 1899
27. Sir G. R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	23rd October, 1891
28. Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.	3rd August, 1894

* For Governors previous to 1850, see edition for 1890.

*Legislative Council (66 Members).***Members.**Hon. Sir John Lackey, K.C.M.G., *President*, 1,100*l*.

Backhouse, The Hon. Lucas, The Hon. John.
 Benjamin Macintosh, The Hon.
 Barton, The Hon. Ed- John.
 mund, Q.C. Mackellar, The Hon.
 Blanksby, The Hon. Charles Kinnaird,
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Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. W. Scott, M.R.C.V.S.
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Staff Paymaster, Claude Solomon.
Assist. Com.-Gen. of Ordnance, Major J. T. Blanchard.

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Adjutant, Capt. and Local Major G. L. Lee.
Mounted Rifles—
Commanding, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Lassetter.
Adjutant, Capt. J. M. Antill.

Engineers—

Commanding, Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. T. Rowe.
Staff Officer for Engineer Services and Adjutant, Capt. T. T. Owen.
Commanding Field Companies, Major T. S. Parrott.
Commanding Submarine Mining Company, Major J. H. A. Lee.
Commanding Electric Company, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. B. Walker.

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Adjutant, Major M. W. Bayly.
2nd Regiment—
Commanding, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Waddell.
Adjutant, Capt. J. G. Legge.
3rd Regiment—
Commanding, Col. W. H. Holborow.
Adjutant, Major C. F. Bartlett.
4th Regiment—
Commanding, Col. C. M. Ranclaud.
Adjutant, Capt. M. A. Hilliard.
Medical Staff Corps—
Commanding, Surgeon-Major R. V. Kelly.
Army Service Corps—
Commanding, Major D. Miller.
Adjutant, Lieutenant R. J. Beauman.

*Volunteer Forces.**Infantry—**5th Regiment (Union).**Commanding,**Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant A. Tower.**Commanding Scottish Rifles, Major G. R. Campbell.**Commanding Irish Rifles, Capt. J. H. P. Murray.**6th Regiment, Commanding Australian Rifles, Major F. A. Wright.**7th Regiment, English (St. George's) Rifles, Major J. C. Neild.**Naval Defence.**Captain Commanding Naval Forces, F. Hixson, late R.N.**Senior Commander, Naval Brigade, G. S. Lindeman, late R.N.**Commander, E. R. Connor, late R.N.**Commander, Naval Artillery Volunteers, G. S. Bosanquet, late R.N.**Botanic Gardens**Director, J. H. Maiden, 620l.**Public Service Board.**Chairman, Geo. A. Wilson, 1,000l.**Members, J. Barling and T. A. Coghlan, 1,000l. each.**Secretary, J. W. Holliman, 600l.**Department of Fisheries.**Chief Inspector and Secretary, J. A. Brodie, 800l., also**Visiting Magistrate, Lord Howe Island, 150l.**Electoral Office.**Chief Electoral Officer, W. McIntyre, 400l.**Fire Brigades Board.**Chairman, Charles Bown, J.P., 200l.**Superintendent Fire Brigades and Inspector of Kerosene, W. D. Bear, 600l.**Board of International Exchanges.**Members, Frank Walsh, J. H. Maiden, and H. C. L. Anderson.**The Treasury and Subordinate Departments.**Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, The Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., 1,870l.**Under Secretary, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P., 920l.**Accountant, J. Vernon, 750l.**Sub-Accountant, G. L. C. Boyce, 500l.**Receiver, S. R. Corkhill, 700l.**Paymaster, D. W. Gregory, 600l.**Examiner of Accounts, A. P. Pearson, 425l.**Correspondence and Record Branch, C. E. F. Robberds, 400l.**Customs.**Collector of Customs, N. Lockyer, 920l.; also First Commissioner of Taxation.**Inspector, Indoor Branch, John Baxter, 550l.**Cashier, J. E. Powell, 425l.**Chief Clerk, W. H. Burton, 450l.**Inspector and Warehouse Keeper, W. Bethune, 500l.**Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, and Tobacco Factories, F. A. Eagar, 500l.**Tide Surveyor, L. H. Walford, 350l.**Sub-Collector at Newcastle, C. C. Pope, 500l.**Stamp Office.**Commissioner, R. N. Johnson, 800l., also a Taxation Commissioner.**Deputy ditto, E. J. Smith, 450l.**Stores and Stationery.**Comptroller-General of Stores, W. O. Hopkins, 600l.**Government Printer.**Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, W. A. Gullick, 800l.**Superintendent, Charles Griffiths, 500l.**Board of Health.**Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Thompson, M.D., 920l., also**President, Board of Health, and Health Officer.**Secretary, C. A. Simms, 350l.**Assistant Health Officer, W. Pierce, 575l.**Chief Veterinary Inspector, E. Stanley, 635l.**Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, R. T. Paton, M.D., 800l.**Government Analyst, William M. Hamlet, F.C.S., 560l.**Board of Pharmacy.**President, R. T. Bellamy.**Marine Board.**President, F. Hixson, 740l.**Vice-President, Capt. John Broomfield, 2 guineas per week.**Secretary, Marine Board, G. S. Lindeman, 470l.**Members:—**Capt. A. McLean**" B. Jenkins**" R. T. Moodie**" John Wildridge**" T. O'Sullivan**} 2 guineas per week.**Harbour Master, Sydney, Henry Pettit, 371l.**Harbour Master, Newcastle, H. Newton, 416l.**Shipping Master, Sydney, Capt. Edie, 470l.**Deputy Shipping Master, Sydney, R. St. L. Smith, 300l.**Shipping Master, Newcastle, C. H. Hannell, 375l.**Engineer and Surveyor, W. Cruickshank, 560l.**Manager and Collector, Public Wharfs, J. Jackson, 500l.**Department of Railways and Tramways.**Chief Commissioner, C. N. J. Oliver, 2,500l.**Commissioners, W. M. Felton and D. Kirkaldie, 1,500l. each.**Secretary, H. McLachlan, 800l.**Medical Officer, Dr. Woodward, 1,000l.**Solicitor, J. C. Thom, 1,000l.**Accounts Branch.**Chief Accountant, Thomas Hall, 1,000l.**Traffic Auditor, W. R. Row, 700l.**Existing Lines.**Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, Thomas R. Firth, 1,060l.**Divisional Engineers, W. Shellshear, 700l.; A. F. Watson, 575l.; D. C. Simpson, 700l.; C. E. Nicholas, 700l.**Locomotive Branch.**Chief Mechanical Engineer, William Thow, 1,200l.**Workshops Manager, H. B. Howe, 650l.**Outdoor Superintendents, E. A. Loughry and C. H. Stanger, 600l. each.**Gas Superintendent, J. A. Wark, 375l.**Traffic Branch.**Chief Traffic Manager (vacant), 1,100.**Outdoor Superintendents, J. Parry and H. Richardson, 750l. each.**Goods Superintendent, J. Harper, 750l.**District Goods Manager, J. G. S. Corns, 600l.**District Superintendent, Newcastle, Walter G. Kitching, 540l.**" " Tamworth, J. Day, 506l.**" " Junee, Charles Hodgson, 500l.**" " Penrith, G. Henson, 500l.**" " Orange, G. J. Roberts, 500l.*

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Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Want, Q.C., 1,800*l*.

Secretary to Attorney-General, H. Pollock, 750*l*.

Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Watkins, 750*l*.

Crown Solicitor, G. Colquhoun, 1,640*l*.

Chief Clerk, C. E. Parkinson, 650*l*.

Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Beaver, 750*l*.

Prosecuting Officer, E. H. Wilshire, 600*l*.

Crown Prosecutor, Central Criminal Court, C. G. Wade, 800*l*.

Crown Prosecutors at Quarter Sessions Courts, W. L. Merewether, Walter Bevan, John Armstrong, A. F. Dawson and J. H. P. Murray, 740*l*. each.

Department of Works and Subordinate Departments.

Secretary for Public Works, Hon. J. H. Young, 1,370*l*.

Under Secretary for Public Works, R. R. P. Hickson, 1,100*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. Portus, 550*l*.

Land Valuer, E. J. Sievers, 800*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief, C. W. Darley, 1,100*l*.

Prin. Asst. Engineer, Water Conservation Branch, H. G. McKinney, 700*l*.

Accountant, T. R. Steel, 550*l*.

Paymaster, O. Carroll, 500*l*.

Clerk in Charge, Bonds and Contracts, H. F. Norrie, 500*l*.

Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

President, T. Rowe, F.R.I.B.A.

Members of Board, J. Taylor, V.P., G. A. Mansfield, F.R.I.B.A., D. Davis, F. Buckle, J. Macpherson, J. Ahearn.

Secretary, William Holmes, 450*l*.

Accountant, M. Green, 500*l*.

Assessor, H. J. Beaumont, 400*l*.

Engineer, J. M. Smail, 1,000*l*.

Roads and Bridges.

Principal Assistant Engineer, P. Scarr, 700l.
Assistant Engineer, J. S. Mollison, 500l.
Asst. Engineer for Bridges, E. M. De Burgh, 550l.

Government Architect's Department.

Government Architect, W. L. Vernon, 1,064l.
Principal Assistant Architect (vacant).

Railway Construction.

Engineer-in-Chief, Henry Deane, 1,100l.
Principal Assistant Engineer for Surveys, O. O. Burge, 700l.
Chief Draftsman, H. Barker, 470l.
Supervising Engineers, S. Alexander, W. Hutchinson, and F. H. Small, 560l. each.

Harbours and Rivers Department.

Principal Assistant Engineer, H. R. Carleton, 700l.
District Engineers, T. W. Keele, 625l.; H. D. Walsh, and E. B. Price, 550l. each.

Dredge Service.

Supt. Engineer, A. B. Portus, 560l.
Engineer for Sewerage Construction, J. Davis, 800l.

Department of Lands and Subordinate Departments.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. J. H. Carruthers, 1,370l.
Under-Secretary, W. Houston, J.P., 920l.
Chief Clerk, Francis H. Wilson, J.P., 550l.
Chief Inspector, H. A. G. Curry, 605l.
Accountant, V. Cohen, 500l.

Land Court.

President, A. Oliver, M.A., 2,000l.
Members, S. Froeman, C. Brandis, 1,000l. each.
Registrar, J. T. Keating, 470l.

Survey Branch.

Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigon. Survey, E. Twynam, 800l.
Chief Draftsman, C. E. Rennie, 475l.
Draftsman in charge of Lithographic Branch, J. Tayler, 400l.

Chairmen Local Land Boards.

Armudale, F. G. Finley; *Bourke*, E. Macfarlane; *Dubbo*, W. C. Cardew; *Forbes*, R. McDonald; *Goulburn*, A. C. Betts; *Grafton*, A. J. Park; *Hay*, F. J. A. Trollope; *Maitland*, James Vernon; *Morree*, C. J. McMaster; *Metropolitan and Coast (Sydney)*, F. H. Wilson; *Orange*, C. E. Finch; *Tamworth*, W. Freeman; *Wagga Wagga*, F. W. Watt; 650l. each.

Mines and Agriculture and Subordinate Departments.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Smith, 1,370l.
Under-Secretary, D. C. McLachlan, 920l.
Chief Clerk, H. B. Sullivan, 550l.
Chief Inspector of Stock, A. Bruce, 605l.
Registrar, E. H. Ray, 450l.
Accountant, E. C. Primrose, 400l.
Government Metallurgist, J. Taylor, 1,050l.
Examiner of Coal Fields, A. A. Atkinson, 800l.
Inspectors, John Dixon, 400l.; J. Rowan, 325l.; T. L. Bates and W. Humble, 275l. each.
Government Geologist and Chief Mining Surveyor, E. F. Pittman, 800l.
Geological Surveyors, J. E. Carne, 450l.; J. B. Jaquet, 400l.
Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, W. H. J. Slee, 750l.

Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring Branch.
Superintendent, J. W. Boulton, J.P., 500l.
Chief Inspector, John Low, 300l.

Forestry and Agricultural Branch.

Chief Inspector, W. S. Campbell, 400l.
Chief Clerk, A. Salway, 500l.

*Postmaster-General's Department.**Executive Branch.*

Postmaster-General, Hon. J. Cook, 1,370l.
Dep. Postmaster-General, S. H. Lambton, J.P., 920l.
Chief Clerk, James Dalgarno, 600l.
Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Mail Division, W. J. Davies, 700l.
Accountant, C. S. Gregory, 550l.
Distributor of Stamps, J. Thompson, 425l.
Cashier, D. C. Coote, 450l.
Check Clerk, H. C. Usher, 403l.

Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.

Chief Clerk and Comptroller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, A. J. Doak, 800l.
Accountant, M. O. Office and Government Savings Bank, A. R. Docker, 500l.

Telegraph Branch.

Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs, P. B. Walker, 800l.
Station Manager, W. Wilson, 560l.
Manager, Telephones, S. J. Watson, 450l.
Electrician, J. Y. Nelson, 450l.

University of Sydney.

Chancellor, The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., J.L.D., M.I.O.
Vice-Chancellor, A. P. Backhouse, M.A.
Registrar and Librarian, H. E. Barff, M.A., 800l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate, The Most Rev. William Saumarez Smith, D.D.
Bishop of Newcastle, Rt. Rev. George Henry Stanton, D.D.
Bishop of Goulburn, Rt. Rev. Wm. Chalmers, D.D.
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Rt. Rev. A. V. Green, M.A., LL.D.
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. C. E. Camidge, D.D.
Bishop of Limerick, Rt. Rev. E. A. Anderson, D.D.
Dean of Sydney, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A.
Secretary and Registrar, Robt. Atkins.
Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop, His Eminence Patrick Francis Moran, D.D. (Sydney). *Bishop Auxiliary of Sydney*, Rt. Rev. Joseph Higgins, D.D.

Roman Catholic Bishops:—

Maitland, Rt. Rev. James Murray, D.D.
Bathurst, Rt. Rev. J. P. Byrne, D.D.
Armidale, Rt. Rev. Elcazer Torrogiani, D.D.
Goulburn, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan, D.D.
Wollumbria, Rt. Rev. John Dunne, D.D.
Grafton, Rt. Rev. J. J. Doyle, D.D.
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, Moderator, Rev. D. Bruce, D.D.
Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, Moderator, Rev. Isaac Mackay.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church, Agent of Conference, Rev. R. Sellors, D.D.; *President of Conference*, Rev. J. Woolnough.
Primitive Methodist Church, Registrar, Rev. G. James.
Congregational Union of New South Wales, Chairman, Rev. E. T. Dunstan; *Secretary*, Rev. J. Buchan, M.A.
Baptist Union of New South Wales, Secretary, Rev. F. E. Harry; *Chairman*, Rev. Seth Jones.

*Branch, Royal Mint.**Deputy Master, J. M. Cameron, 1,100l.**Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon, 700l.**Assistant Assayer, J. M. Petrie, 200l.**Superintendent, E. H. S. von Arnheim, 619l.**Registrar and Accountant, D. J. K. Colley, 405l.**Senior Clerks J. H. Campbell, 380l.; A. J. C. Christie, 300l.**Consuls.**Argentine Republic, Consul, J. T. Tillock.**Austria-Hungary, Consul, J. Mergell.**Belgium, W. J. C. Adena, Acting-Consul.**Chili, C. A. Falstedt, Acting Consul-General (Newcastle), H. R. Cross.**Costa Rica, Acting Consul-General, C. A. Falstedt.**Denmark, Consul, T. A. Boesen.**France, Consul-General, G. Biard d'Aunet.**German Empire, Consul-General (vacant); Herr Bertrum, Vice-Consul; J. C. Ellis (Newcastle), Vice-Consul.**Greece, Vice-Consul, M. V. Maniachi.**Hawaiian Islands, Consul-General, F. H. Moore.**Vice-Consul (Newcastle), Wm. Jenkins Gillam.**Italy, Consular Agent, Chev. Vincenzo Marano;**Consular Agent (Newcastle), Hon. Alexander Brown, M.L.C.**Liberia, C. W. Martin, Consul.**Netherlands, Consul-General, Dr. J. A. De Vicq;**Acting Consul, M. C. Cowlishan; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), R. A. Wallace**Nicaragua (vacant).**Peru, Consul, W. J. Macgeorge; Vice-Consul (Newcastle) (vacant).**Portugal, Consul, R. S. Collum.**Russia, E. M. Paul, Consul.**San Salvador, Acting Consul (Newcastle) (vacant).**Spain, Consul, Francis Bede Freehill, M.A.; Hon. Vice-Consul (Newcastle), W. B. Sharp; Consular Agent (Newcastle), James Cole Ellis.**Sweden and Norway, Consul, C. A. Falstedt; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), R. A. Wallace.**Switzerland, Swiss Confederation, Consul, M. Ruttly.**United States of America, Consul, George W. Bell; Vice-Consul, Harry M. Rennie; Deputy-Consul, W. H. Dawson; S. Keightley, Vice-Commercial Agent (Newcastle).*

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (25° 3' S. lat., 130° 8' E. long.), and is contiguous to the low archipelago (Tuamotu), which is under French protection. It was discovered by Cartaret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1780, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty," with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island; but 40 of them soon returned. In 1873 these had increased to 76, and in 1879 to 90.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

Norfolk Island is the principal of a small group of islands lying 900 miles E.N.E. of Sydney, in 29° 2' S. lat. and 167° 48' E. long., the chief other

islets being Philip, Nepean, and Bird Islands. They comprise altogether about 12 square miles, and were discovered in 1774 by Capt. Cook. They remained uninhabited until 1788, when a penal settlement was formed there from Botany Bay. This was removed in 1855, and in 1856 the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island were brought to the group, about 150 persons settling there, with their cattle, sheep, and pigs. The group has since been made a depot of the Melanesian Mission of the S.P.G., and the total population on 31st December, 1887, was 741. At the census of 1891 it was 738. The chief occupation is agriculture for domestic consumption, but the men take part in the whale fishery.

There was formerly but little regular administration, the community being presided over by two of the leading inhabitants as unpaid magistrates, with a simple code of laws. The island has now been placed under the government of New South Wales, and a resident magistrate has been appointed. Communication with the group is now maintained by a sailing vessel once in every three months. There is a resident doctor, and an efficient school. The chief village is Kingston, on the largest island.

Resident Magistrate, Col. W. W. Spalding, C.M.G.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, about six miles long, and one mile broad. Its population in 1893 was 63 persons. It is a mountainous, well-wooded island. The land in some places is very rich, and remarkable for its equable and delightful climate. It is situated about 450 miles E. of Sydney, in 31° 30' S. lat. and 159° 25' E. long., and forms part of the Colony, being administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

The islet of Ball's Pyramid lies between Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.

Visiting Magistrate, J. A. Brodie.

NEW ZEALAND.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South or Stewart's Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Colony: the chief of these are the Chatham Isles, 500 miles east, in 43° 45' S. lat., 176° 17' W. long. (Chatham and Pitt are the principal islets); and the Auckland Isles. The main group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles. The area of the North Island is 44,468 square miles, of the Middle Island, 58,525 square miles, of Stewart's Island, 665 square miles, and small outlying groups of islands, 818 square miles, a total area of 104,471 square miles (twice the size of England).

By the Act 26 and 27 Vict. cap. 23, all islands between 162° E. and 173° W. longitude, and 33° and 53° S. latitude, are annexed to New Zealand.

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By letters patent, dated 18th January, 1887, the group called the Kermadec Islands, situated about 614 miles N.E. of the Bay of Islands, were annexed to New Zealand. These are a chain of widely separated islets, lying between 29° and 32° S. lat., and 177° and 180° W. long. The principal are Raoul or Sunday, and Macaulay, the next in size being Curtis and Esperance. Raoul comprises 12 square miles, is covered with forest, and rises to a height of 1,720 feet.

The Protectorate over the Cook Islands is administered through the Governor of New Zealand. (See Appendix to Pt. II.)

Climate.

The climate is temperate and very healthy, the death rate being less than 10 per 1,000. The temperature is more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland (59°) is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington (56°) nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin (51°) nearly the same as at London. The extreme range of temperature at Wellington is 50°, from 82° in summer to 32° in winter. The rainfall varies from a mean for the year of 25 inches on the east coast, to 112 inches on the west coast of the Middle Island, and from 37 inches on the east coast, to 59 inches on the west coast of the North Island.

The average birth rate for the 10 years 1884-93 was 30.20 per 1,000 living, and the average death rate for the same period 10.08. The birth rate has been gradually declining, and in 1896 was 26.33 per 1,000; the death rate in that year was 9.10.

History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies from 1814. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, concluded by the British Consul, Captain Hobson, and the islands became a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity was established in 1871 throughout the country. An agitation amongst certain tribes in 1881, which threatened for a time to create a disturbance, was promptly quelled by the Colonial Government. At the census taken in 1896, the Maoris (including half-castes) amounted to 39,854, all of whom dwelt in the North Island, with the exception of 2,523 scattered over the other islands.

Constitution.

The country was at first a dependency of New South Wales, but was separated by letters patent in 1842. Its settlement was largely effected by the New Zealand Company, with a royal charter, which was surrendered in 1850.

Down to 1847 the Executive and Legislative Councils were both nominated by the Governor, and constitutional form of Government was established by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72. By that Act the Colony was divided into six provinces, subsequently increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounted to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI, passed in 1876, the provincial system of Government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The provincial system being abolished provision was made for the division of the colony into counties and boroughs, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, consisting of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and up to 1891 held their seats for life. Under the Act passed in that year, future appointments are tenable for seven years only. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector is qualified to become a member. The House of Representatives now consists of 74, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives. The session is usually from June to September.

Payment of Members of the Legislative Council is at the rate of 150*l.* a year, payable monthly.

Members of the House of Representatives receive 20*l.* a month, amounting to 240*l.* per annum.

The Electoral Act, 1893, extended to women (of both races), the right to register as electors, and to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives.

The franchise for European representation is as follows:—Every adult person, if resident one year in the Colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered as an elector.

The property qualification was abolished by "The Electoral Act Amendment Act 1896," and residence alone now entitles a man or woman to have his or her name placed upon an electoral roll.

In 1889 an amendment of the Representation Act was passed, which contained a provision prohibiting any elector from giving his vote in respect of more than one electorate at any election; and by the Electoral Act, 1893, no person is entitled to be registered on more than one electoral roll, whatever the number or nature of qualifications he or she may possess, or wherever they may be.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in the district can vote, and no registration is required. There are four Maori electoral districts.

For local bodies the qualification is a ratepayer's one. Women ratepayers can vote as well as men.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1865, the seat of Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Local Government.

For the purposes of local government the Colony is divided into 97 municipalities and 81 counties; the latter being subdivided into 242 road districts and 40 town districts. For the year ended 31st March, 1896, the total receipts of the various local authorities amounted to 1,170,357*l.* and their expenditure to 1,156,478*l.* Their outstanding loans of the same date amounted to 2,850,619*l.* For the year ended 31st December, 1895, the receipts, expenditure and debt of Harbour Boards amounted to 405,853*l.*, 451,027*l.*, and 3,770,021*l.* respectively, and of the Christchurch Drainage Board (the only one in existence) to 23,754*l.*, 19,574*l.*, and 200,000*l.* respectively.

Education

A Government system of education was established by Law No. 21 of 1877. The central administration is vested in a Minister of Education, and the local control is in the hands of Education Boards and of School Committees, with functions subordinate to those of the Boards. Number of schools on 31st December, 1896, 1,533; number of scholars on roll, 131,037. The schools are free and non-sectarian, and education is compulsory. The University of New Zealand examines and confers degrees and gives scholarships. It has a statutory endowment of 3,000*l.* a year. There are three colleges for university teaching, at Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland. The last-named has a statutory endowment of 4,000*l.* a year; the other two have landed endowments. A University College for the Middle District of New Zealand was incorporated in 1894, but is not yet at work. There are twenty-four secondary schools, endowed with land or funds arising from public sources. The pupils at these schools numbered 2,614 on 31st December, 1896.

Technical Education.—An act intitled "The Manual and Technical Elementary Instruction Act" for the promotion of manual and technical instruction was passed in 1895. During 1896 the Government distributed 1,424*l.* in aid of various technical schools and classes. The examination of the Science and Art Department (South Kensington), and the City and Guilds of London Institute are made use of, and 615 passes in various subjects, theoretical and practical, were obtained in 1896. There are four fully-equipped schools of art attended during the year by about 1,380 students. There are also two Government Schools of Mines; and in connection with the Canterbury College there is an endowed School of Engineering and Technical Science. The Canterbury Agricultural College possesses extensive buildings, has a large endowment of land and an experimental farm of very complete character. Eighty-seven students attended in 1896.

There were also at the same date 74 schools for natives, maintained at the cost of the Government and under the direct control of the Minister, and 4 denominational boarding schools. The numbers at the boarding schools were 217, of whom 73 were

supported by Government; and at the other schools 2,862.

The number of pupils in the Deaf Mute Institution was 48; the greatest part of the cost is defrayed by the Government; 1,559 children belong to the authorised industrial schools, of whom 556 were in the schools, 428 boarded out, and the rest were with friends, at service, &c., under licence.

To the school for the blind, under the management of a local society, the Government contributes a subsidy to the extent, approximately, of 2*s.* for each 20*s.* subscribed, and pays 25*s.* a year for each pupil whom it sends to the school. There were 21 such pupils at the end of 1895.

Population.

The population of New Zealand on 12th April, 1896, was found by the census to be 703,360 persons, excluding the Maoris, who numbered 39,854.

The population of the chief towns on the 28th March, 1896, 6th April, 1891, and 12th April, 1896, was as follows:—

	1896.		1891.	
	City.	City and Suburbs.	City.	City and Suburbs.
Wellington . .	25,945	27,833	31,021	33,224
Dunedin . . .	23,243	45,518	22,376	45,865
Auckland . . .	33,161	57,048	28,613	51,127
Christchurch .	15,265	44,688	16,223	47,846

	1896.	
	City.	City and Suburbs.
Wellington . . .	37,441	41,758
Dunedin	22,815	47,280
Auckland	31,424	57,616
Christchurch . .	16,964	51,330

Industry.

All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold entered for exportation from the Colony up to 31st December, 1896, was valued at 52,400,000*l.*; and the annual production is about one million sterling. The wool exported in 1896 amounted to 129,151,624 lbs., valued at 4,391,848*l.* In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,344 lbs., valued at 93,104*l.* The trade in frozen meat, which began in 1882 with an export of 15,244 cwt., valued at 19,339*l.*, had developed an export for 1889 of 656,822 cwt., valued at 783,374*l.*, in 1890 of 898,894 cwt., valued at 1,087,617*l.*, in 1891 of 1,000,307 cwt., valued at 1,194,724*l.*, in 1892 of 869,600 cwt., valued at 1,033,377*l.*, in 1893 of 903,836 cwt., valued at 1,085,167*l.*, in 1894 to 1,025,248 cwt., valued at 1,194,545*l.*, in 1895, 1,134,097 cwt., valued at 1,262,711*l.*, and in 1896, 1,103,362 cwt., valued at 1,251,993*l.* The live stock in New Zealand, as returned in 1897, were: Horses, 249,732, against 99,859 in 1874; cattle, 1,138,572, against 494,917 in 1874; sheep, 19,138,493,* against 11,704,833 in 1874. The number of acres under cultivation in February, 1897, was 1,451,073 exclusive of 10,045,278 acres in sown grasses. 258,608 acres were in wheat, having an estimated yield of 5,926,523 bushels; 372,597 acres were in oats, estimated yield 11,232,803 bushels.

Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Lyttleton, Napier, Nelson, and Wellington are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1896, 492 vessels registered, of 78,014 (net) tons in the aggregate.

* April, 1896.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, hardware, and machinery, sugar, tea, alcohol, books, and stationery; and they are obtained almost entirely from England, Australia, the United States, and China.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks have branches in the Colony:—Bank of New Zealand, National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), Union Bank of Australia (Limited), Bank of New South Wales, and Bank of Australasia. The total amount of their deposits in New Zealand on 31st Dec., 1896, was 14,254,936*l.*, and of their note circulation 971,047*l.* There is also a Post Office Savings Bank established in the Colony, having now 371 branches; the amount deposited therein on 31st December, 1896, was 4,311,635*l.* The private savings banks number seven, and the total amount to credit of depositors at the end of 1896, was 754,229*l.*

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

Government Life Insurance Department.

This department was constituted, on the initiative of Sir J. Vogel, by legislative enactments passed in 1869 and 1870, and commenced to transact business in March of the latter year. Its constitution was subsequently modified by Act, passed in 1874, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1893, and 1894. By the Act of 1886 an official board to control and manage the investment of a portion of the department's funds in mortgages on land is now constituted. This board consists of the Colonial Treasurer, the Solicitor-General, the Surveyor-General, the Commissioner of Taxes, the Public Trustee, and the Government Insurance Commissioner. The Act empowers loans on mortgage not exceeding 10,000*l.* to any one person or company. All policies are guaranteed by the State.

The conditions under which policies are issued are very liberal, whilst the premium rates are extremely low. Insurances are effected on individual first class lives to the amount of 4,000*l.* All profits belong absolutely and entirely to the policy holders themselves.

A reference to the table hereunder will shew the scale of premiums charged for the principal classes of business transacted, the amount of profits which have been divided amongst the policy holders, and the rapid growth of the office.

Annual Premiums for 100 <i>l.</i>				
Age, nearest Birthday.	Ordinary whole life Assurance.	Endowment Assurance.		
		In 20 years or at prior death.	In 30 years or at prior death.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	1 15 2	4 6 7	2 16 0	
30	2 4 3	4 9 3	2 19 10	
35	2 10 8	4 11 5	3 3 2	
40	2 18 11	4 14 6	3 8 0	
45	3 9 10	4 19 8	3 15 10	
50	4 4 4	5 7 9	— —	
55	5 4 0	6 0 7	— —	

Bonuses.

Year of Valuation.	Cash Surplus divided.	Reversionary Bonus allotted.
	£	£
1880	56,000	125,000
1885	150,000	319,000
1890	200,000	396,000
1893	140,000	277,000
1896	144,000	257,911

Progress of Office.

Year.	No. of Policies in force.	Sum Assured.	Revenue.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1875	5,000	1,800,000	63,000	109,000
1880	12,000	4,200,000	146,000	459,000
1885	23,000	6,500,000	240,000	1,102,000
1890	28,000	7,500,000	313,000	1,715,000
1895	34,000	8,652,000	386,000	2,428,000

The last valuation was made upon the nominal basis of $H = 4$ per cent., but a sum of 81,000 was specially reserved, making the valuation virtually equivalent to one upon a basis of $H = 3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Public Works Policy.

As in most of the Colonies, all the more important public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, comparatively few having been undertaken by companies. The initiation of public works in New Zealand is coeval with the founding of the Colony, and in the early days they simply kept pace with the spread of settlement. But in 1870 a great impetus was given to the progress of the country by the inauguration of the "Public Works Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement, and for immigration.

The first public works initiated were roads, many thousands of miles having been constructed in all directions. Some of the main roads through sparsely settled districts were made and are still maintained by the Government, but the ordinary main roads are under the control of the counties, and the district roads under local boards. Nearly all the larger rivers on the main roads in both islands are bridged. A few, however, have ferries worked by the current.

At the end of the last financial year, 31st March, 1897, there were 2,033 miles of Government and 167 miles of private railways in operation in New Zealand; and 112 miles of Government and 16 miles of private lines under construction.

The expenditure on the 2,033 miles of Government railways open last year has been 15,577,392*l.* or an average of 7,662*l.* a mile; this includes all charges connected with the construction and equipment of the lines.

The revenue from the Government railways for the year 1896-97 was 1,286,158*l.*, and the working expenses 789,054*l.* The balance of 497,104*l.* is equal to a return of 3*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per cent. on the capital invested. The gauge throughout is 3*ft.* 6*in.*

Of telegraphs there are now 6,284 miles of land lines and 16,470 miles of wire, constructed at a cost of 771,351*l.* There are three submarine cables connecting the two islands of New Zealand, and

one connecting the Colony with Australia and the rest of the civilized world. In the year ending 31 March, 1897, excluding value of Government messages, the revenue was 129,635*l.*; number of messages 2,520,169 (of which number 2,285,001 were private or press messages). The principal towns have telephone exchanges. In March, 1897, there were eighteen exchanges and eleven sub-exchanges in operation.

Ordinary tramways have been established in all the principal towns in New Zealand, and Dunedin has in addition two cable lines leading to high-lying suburbs. The ordinary tramways are in some cases worked by steam motors, but horse-power is more generally employed. The cable tramways are practically on the same system as those in San Francisco.

The Government has expended about 598,000*l.* on the construction of reservoirs, water-races, and sluice-channels on the goldfields.

All the cities and principal towns are supplied with water at the cost of the corporations. Auckland, Napier, and Lyttelton have pumping schemes, but the others are supplied by gravitation.

All the principal towns in the Colony have gasworks, some of them belonging to private companies, but the majority to the corporations. The native coal from Greymouth is stated to be one of the best in the world for making gas. In Wellington the streets are illuminated by the electric light, as are also the parliamentary buildings and many private business establishments.

The coasts of the Colony are well marked with lighthouses and beacons, and all the ports are provided with wharves and jetties in proportion to the trade. Important works to afford shelter and increase the depth of water have been executed or are in course of construction at Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Greymouth, Westport, New Plymouth, and Napier. There are graving docks at Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, and Auckland. At Wellington there is a patent slip capable of taking up a two thousand ton ship.

The Public Works of the Colony, including both railways and roads, and the erection of public buildings, are now principally carried out on what is known as the co-operative system,—that is, the Government provides all materials and lets the work of construction or erection to parties of artisans and labourers at rates fixed by the officers of the Government, and calculated so that an average workman will be able to earn the current rate of wages ruling in his trade in the district where the work is situated. The ruling rates of wages are from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per day for artisans and from 7*s.* to 8*s.* for labourers. Eight hours constitutes a working day.

Mail Communication.

There is regular mail communication with England by six routes (direct and *via* San Francisco, Brindisi, Naples, and Marseilles), and with all Australasian ports, the South Sea Islands, United States and Brazil. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town . . .	1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i> each.
" Colony . . .	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
" Australasia . . .	2	1
England and Countries in Postal Union. . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ per 2oz., with minimum of 1 <i>d.</i>

Defence.

Proposals made by Sir W. F. D. Jervois and General H. Schaw for fortifying the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin,

by strong batteries and a complete system of submarine mines, are now being carried into execution. At each of the above-named ports torpedo boats fitted for Whitehead torpedoes are also provided.

A permanent force of Artillery and Torpedoists is maintained; a force of volunteers has also been organized.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	3,463,495	3,954,990*	844,953	983,337
1888	4,109,815	3,962,912*	921,779	1,057,913
1889	3,991,919	3,981,721*	1,044,911	1,195,886
1890	4,208,029	4,081,566*	1,191,563	1,312,474
1891	4,146,230	4,135,544*	1,120,455	1,244,322
1892	4,389,251	4,044,690*	1,180,483	1,331,323
1893	4,407,964	4,180,907*	1,150,011	1,258,070
1894-5	4,281,996†	4,266,712†	1,159,055	1,262,350
1895-6	4,556,015†	4,370,481†	1,215,991	1,321,897
1896-7	4,798,708†	4,509,981†	1,114,767	1,241,736

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	4,173,497	1,378,207	693,811	6,245,515
1888	3,725,624	1,657,453	558,823	5,941,900
1889	4,126,311	1,603,168	567,618	6,297,097
1890	4,221,270	1,485,534	553,721	6,260,525
1891	4,369,633	1,571,733	562,483	6,503,849
1892	4,767,369	1,557,307	618,380	6,943,056
1893	4,481,955	1,860,391	569,169	6,911,515
1894	3,949,770	2,233,680	604,390	6,788,020
1895	3,992,359	1,682,942	724,828	6,400,129
1896	4,714,476	1,628,661	794,183	7,137,370

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	4,847,413	1,521,984	496,772	6,866,169
1888	5,708,517	1,635,463	423,345	7,767,325
1889	6,599,682	2,226,658	512,925	9,339,265
1890	7,401,550	1,703,824	700,545	9,811,720
1891	7,140,831	1,762,950	662,616	9,566,397
1892	7,483,618	1,427,117	624,116	9,534,851
1893	7,036,515	1,316,146	602,703	8,955,364
1894	7,903,483	925,231	402,323	9,231,047
1895	7,045,646	1,090,983	413,585	8,550,224
1896	7,541,981	1,346,544	432,580	9,321,105

Gross Public Debt, 31st March, 1897, 44,366,618*l.*

Accrued Sinking Fund, 31st March, 1897, 814,294*l.*

Net Public Debt, 43,552,324*l.*

Customs Revenue in 1896-67—1,818,972*l.*, not including Beer Duty of 3*d.* per gall., 68,787*l.*

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933
" Maoris	24,368	19,729	44,097
Census, 1886	312,221	266,261	578,482
" Maoris	22,868	18,960	41,828
Census, 1891	332,877	293,781	626,658
" Maoris	22,861	19,132	41,993
Census, 1896	371,415	331,945	703,360
" Maoris	21,673	18,181	39,854

Governors of New Zealand.

- 1840 Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
- 1842 W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
- 1843 Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.

* Exclusive of charges for sinking fund met by detentions raised for an equivalent amount.

† For the financial year ended 31st March.

- 1815 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1854 Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Acting Governor).
 1855 Col. Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 1861 Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
 1868 Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
 1873 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.,
 K.C.M.G., P.C.
 1874 The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.
 1879 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1880 Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
 1883 Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B., R.E.
 1889 The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
 1892 The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.
 1897 The Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.

Former Ministries.

Premier.	Date of Assumption.
Henry Sewell	7th May, 1856.
William Fox	20th May, 1856.
Edward William Stafford	2nd June, 1856.
William Fox	12th July, 1861.
Alfred Domett	6th August, 1862.
Frederick Whitaker	30th October, 1863.
Frederick Aloysius Weld	24th November, 1864.
Edward William Stafford	16th October, 1865.
William Fox	26th June, 1869.
Hon. Edward William Stafford	10th September, 1872.
George Marsden Waterhouse	11th October, 1872.
Hon. William Fox	3rd March, 1873.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	8th April, 1873.
Daniel Pollen	6th July, 1875.
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	15th February, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson	1st September, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson (re- construction)	13th September, 1876.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	15th October, 1877.
Hon. John Hall	8th October, 1879.
Frederick Whitaker	21st April, 1882.
Harry Albert Atkinson	25th September, 1883.
Robert Stout	16th August, 1884.
Harry Albert Atkinson	28th August, 1884.
Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	3rd September, 1884.
Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	8th October, 1887.
J. Ballance	24th January, 1891.
R. J. Seddon	1st May, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*Speaker, H. J. Miller, 600l.**Chairman of Committees, W. D. H. Baillie, 300l.**Members.*

Acland, J. B. A.	Morris, G. B.
Arkwright, F.	Oliver, R.
Baillie, W. D. H.	Ormond, J. D.
Barnicoat, J. W.	Peacock, J. T.
Bolt, W. M.	Pinkerton, D.
Bonar, J. A.	Reeves, R. H. J.
Bowen, C. C.	Reynolds, W. H.
Feldwick, Henry	Richardson, Hon. E.
Grace, M. S., C.M.G.	C.M.G.
Harris, B.	Rigg, John
Holmes, M.	Scotland, H.
Jenkinson, J. E.	Shepherd, J.
Jennings, Wm. Thomas	Shrimski, S. E.
Johnston, C. J.	Smith, W. C.
Jones, George	Stevens, E. C. J.
Kelly, Thos.	Stewart, W. D.
Kelly, W.	Swanson, W.
Kenny, C. W. A. T.	Tairaoa, H. K.
Kerr, James	Walker, L.
MacGregor, John	Walker, W. C.
McCullough, Wm.	Whitmore, Sir G. S., K.C.M.G.
McLean, George	Williams, H.
Miller, H. J. (speaker).	
Montgomery, Wm.	

*Clerk of Parliament and Clerk of the Council, J. Stowe, 400l.**Clerk, Assistant, A. T. Bothamley, 300l.**Interpreter, H. S. Hadfield, 180l.***HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.***Speaker, Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt., I.
 Chairman of Committees, A. R. Guinness, 400l.***Constituencies.****Members.**

Ashburton	Wright, E. G.
Ashley	Meredith, R.
Avon	Tanner, W. W.
Awatunui	Ward, Hon. J. G.
Bay of Islands	Houston, R. M.
Bay of Plenty	Herries, W. H.
Bruce	Allen, J.
Buller	O'Regan, P. J.
Caversham	Morrison, A.
City of Auckland	Crowther, W.
	Holland, J. J.
	Thompson, Hon. T.
City of Christchurch	Lewis, C.
	Smith, G. J.
	Taylor, T. E.
City of Dunedin	Mackenzie, M. J. S.
	Miller, J. A.
City of Nelson	Graham, J.
	Fisher, G.
City of Wellington	Hutcheson, J.
	Stout, Hon. Sir R.
	K.C.M.G.
Clutha	Thomson, J. W.
Eden	Bollard, J.
Edmont	Symes, W.
Ellesmere	Montgomery, W. H.
Franklin	Massey, W. F.
Geraldine	Flatman, F. R.
Grey	Guinness, A. R.
Hawera	McGuire, F.
Hawke's Bay	Russell, W. R.
Invercargill	Kelly, J. W.
Kaipoi	Moore, R.
Lytelton	Joyce, J.
Manawatu	Stevens, J.
Manukau	O'Rorke, Sir G. M., Kt.
Marsden	Thompson, R.
Masterton	Hogg, A. W.
Mataura	Richardson, G. F.
Motueka	McKenzie, R.
Napier	McLean, R. D. D.
Oamaru	Duncan, T. Y.
Ohiwemuri	Cadman, Hon. A. J.
Otaki	Field, H. A.
Pahiatua	O'Meara, J.
Palmerston	Pirani, F.
Parnell	Lawry, F.
Patea	Hutchinson, G.
Rangitikei	Lethbridge, F. Y.
Riccarton	Rollston, Hon. W.
Selwyn	Wason, J. C.
Suburbs of Wellington	Wilson, C.
Taieri	Carucross, W. C. F.
Taranaki	Brown, H.
Thames	McGowan, J.
Timaru	Hall-Jones, Hon. W.
Tuapeka	Larnach, Hon. W. J. M., C.M.G.
Waipau	Carroll, Hon. J.
Waibemo	McKenzie, Hon. J.
Waikato	Lang, F. W.
Waikouaiti	Allen, E. G.
Waipawa	Hunter, G.
Wairau	Mills, C. H.
Wairarapa	Buchanan, W. C.
Waitaki	Stewart, Hon. W. J.

Constituencies.	Members.
Waitemata	Monk, R.
Wakatipu	Fraser, W.
Wallace	Gilfedder, M.
Wanganui	Carson, G.
Westland	Seddon, Hon. R. J.
Northern Maori	Heke, H.
Eastern Maori	Pere, W.
Southern Maori	Parata, T.
Western Maori	Kaihau, Henare.

Clerk of the House, G. Friend, 600*l*.

Clerk-Assistant, H. Otterson, 400*l*.

Second Clerk-Assistant, A. J. Rutherford.

Interpreter, L. M. Grace.

Serjeant-at-Arms, W. Fraser.

Librarian, H. L. James, B.A. (acting).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Rt. Hon. Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l*.

Private Secretary, and Aide-de-Camp, Captain Dudley Alexander (Prince of Wales Own Regt.)

Second Private Secretary, Honourable Charles Hill-Trevor.

Aide-de-Camp, Henry Dudley Ossalton Ward, Lieut., Royal Horse Artillery.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Minister of Labour and Native Affairs.*

Hon. J. McKenzie, *Minister of Lands, Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forests, Minister in Charge of Advances to Settlers Office.*

Hon. T. Thompson, *Minister of Justice, of Defence, of Industries and Commerce.*

Hon. A. J. Cadman, *Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines.*

Hon. W. Hall-Jones, *Minister of Public Works and Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of Printing Office.*

Hon. James Carroll, *Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Member of Executive Council representing Native Race.*

Hon. W. C. Walker, *Minister of Education and Immigration, Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid.*

The above are also members of the Cabinet.
Clerk of Executive Council, A. J. Willis.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. James Carroll (acting), 800*l*., and house allowance 200*l*.

Under-Secretary, Hugh Pollen, 450*l*.

Chief Clerk, R. H. Govett, 350*l*.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, E. J. von Dadelzen, 400*l*.

TREASURY.

Colonial Treasurer, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., 800*l*., and house allowance, 200*l*.

Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, Registrar of Consols, J. B. Heywood, 700*l*.

Assistant Secretary and Accountant, R. J. Collins, 450*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PATENT OFFICE.

Minister of Justice, Hon. T. Thompson.

Under Secretary, Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, F. Waldegrave, 450*l*.

Inspector of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. A. Hume, 700*l*.

LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. J. McKenzie, 800*l*., and house allowance, 200*l*.

Surveyor-General and Secretary for Crown Lands, S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S. 750*l*.

Assistant Surveyor-General and Under Secretary for Crown Lands, A. Barron, 625*l*.

Commissioners of Crown Lands:—

Auckland, G. Mueller.

Taranaki, J. Strauchon.

Wellington, J. W. A. Marchant.

Hawke's Bay, E. C. Gold-Smith.

Nelson, T. Humphries.

Marlborough, C. W. Adams.

Canterbury, S. Westman.

Otago, J. P. Maitland.

Westland, W. G. Murray.

Southland, D. Barron.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.

Secretary, W. Gray, 700*l*.

Superintendent of Electric Lines, J. K. Logan, 650*l*.

Assistant Secretary and Inspector, Thomas Rose, 600*l*.

Comptroller of Money Orders and Savings Banks and Accountant, G. Gray, 485*l*.

Chief Clerk, D. Robertson, 400*l*.

Postmaster, Auckland, S. B. Biss.

Chief Clerk, Circulation Branch, Wellington, J. Hoggard.

Postmaster, Christchurch, R. Kirton.

Ditto, Dunedin, E. Cook.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon. W. C. Walker, 800*l*., and residence.

Secretary for Education and Inspector-General of Schools, Rev. W. J. Habens, B.A., 600*l*.

Chief Clerk, Sir E. O. Gibbes, Bart., 375*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.

Secretary and Inspector of Customs and Secretary for Marine, W. T. Glasgow, 625*l*.

Chief Clerk, T. Larchin, 325*l*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. Hall-Jones, 800*l*., and allowance 200*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief, W. H. Hales, 750*l*.

Under Secretary, H. J. H. Blow, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. A. McArthur, 325*l*.

Accountant, G. J. Clapham, 300*l*.

District Engineer, E. R. Ussher, M. Inst. C.E., 500*l*.

Resident Engineers, P. S. Hay, M.A., 450*l*.; G. L. Cook, 375*l*.; C. R. Vickerman, 375*l*.; R. W. Holmes, 350*l*.; T. H. Rawson, M.I.C.E., 350*l*;

J. Thomson, B.E., 350*l*.; J. A. Wilson, 300*l*.; W. A. Shain, 300*l*.

Chief Draughtsman, W. G. Rutherford, 250*l*.

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

Minister for Railways, Hon. A. J. Cadman.

General Manager, T. Ronayne, 800*l*.

Assistant General Manager, C. Hudson, 600*l*.

Accountant, A. C. Fife, 550*l*.

Chief Clerk, T. W. Waite, 350*l*.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Defence, Hon. T. Thompson.

Commander of N.Z. Forces, Colonel Arthur Ponsonby, R.A.

Under Secretary, Major Sir A. P. Douglas, Bart., late R.N., 400*l*.

New Zealand Police Force.
Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel A. Hume.

STAMP OFFICE.
Commissioner, Hon. Jas. Carroll.
Secretary, C. St. G. Hickson, 500l.

AUDIT OFFICE.
Comptroller and Auditor-General, J. K. Warburton.
Assistant ditto, J. C. Gavin, 800l.
Chief Clerk, L. C. Roskrige, 350l.

DEPARTMENT LABOUR.
Minister of Labour, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Secretary, E. Treggan.

LAND TRANSFER DEPT. AND DEEDS REGISTRY.
Registrar-General of Land and Deeds, G. B. Davy.
Secretary, C. A. St. G. Hickson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Minister-in-Charge, Hon. J. McKenzie.
Secretary and Chief Inspector of Stock, J. D. Ritchie.

CROWN LAW OFFICE.
Attorney-General (vacant).
Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid, 1,000l.
Assistant Law Officer, L. G. Reid, 550l.
Law Draftsman, F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D., 650l.
Clerk, E. Y. Redward, 205l.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner, J. H. Richardson, F.F.A., 800l.
Assistant Commissioner, D. M. Luckie, F.S.S., 500l.
Actuary, Morris Fox, 600l.
Secretary, W. B. Hudson, 500l.
Accountant, G. W. Bartrop, 350l.
Chief Medical Officer, Thos. Cahill, M.D., 400l.
Chief Clerk, R. C. Niven, 275l.

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner of Taxes and Valuer General, J. McGowan, 650l.
Deputy Commissioner, G. F. C. Campbell, 400l.
Chief Clerk, F. J. M. D. Walmsley, 300l.

MINES DEPARTMENT.
Minister, Hon. A. J. Cadman.
Under Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott, 550l.
Inspecting Engineer, G. Wilson.
Chief Clerk, T. H. Hamer, 275l.

Geological Survey Department.
Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonial Museum, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., 800l.
Clerk, Curator, and Meteorological Observer for Wellington, R. B. Gore.

Printing Department.
Government Printer and Store Manager, Controller of Stamp Printing, J. Mackay, 440l.

JUDICIAL.
Supreme Court Judges.
Chief Justice, Sir J. Prendergast, Knt., 1,700l.
Puisne Judges—
Auckland, E. T. Conolly, 1,500l.
Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough, W. B. Edwards, 1,500l.
Canterbury and Westland, J. E. Denniston, 1,500l.
Otago, J. S. Williams, 1,500l.

District Court Judges:—
New Plymouth, Hawera, Wairarapa, Wanganui and Palmerston, C. C. Kettle, 500l.
Nelson, H. W. Robinson, 550l.
Hokitika, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, Timaru, Ashburton, Invercargill, Oamaru, Laurence, Queenstown, and Naseby, C. D. R. Ward, 900l.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, Auckland, H. C. Brewer.
Ditto, Wellington, and Registrar of Court of Appeal, D. G. A. Cooper.
Ditto, Christchurch, A. R. Bloxam.
Ditto, Dunedin, C. McK. Gordon.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Auckland, H. W. Brabant.
Ditto, Wellington, &c., H. Eyre Kenny.
Ditto, Christchurch, R. Beetham.
Ditto, Dunedin, E. H. Carow.

CUSTOMS.
Secretary and Inspector of Customs and Secretary of Marine, W. T. Glasgow.
Collector of Customs, Auckland, A. Rose.
Ditto, Wellington, D. McKellar.
Ditto, Lyttelton and Christchurch, E. Patten.
Ditto, Dunedin, C. W. S. Chamberlain.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.
Public Trustee, J. C. Martin.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES TO SETTLERS OFFICE.
Superintendent (also Commissioner of Taxes), John McGowan.

BISHOPS.
Church of England.
Wellington, Frederic Wallis, D.D.
Waiapu, William Leonard Williams, B.A.,
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, D.D.
Auckland, William Garden Cowie, D.D. (Primate).
Nelson, Charles Oliver Mules, M.A.
Dunedin, Samuel Tarratt Nevill, D.D.
Melanesia, Cecil Wilson, M.A.

Foreign Consuls (September 1897).
Austria-Hungary, Consul, Julius Mergell (Sydney).
Belgium, Consul-General, Edouard Pollet (Melbourne); Consuls, Charles John Johnston (Wellington), E. C. Skogs (Christchurch), Acting-Consul, Valdemar Johansen. (Auckland).
Chili, Consul-General, William Henry Eldred (Sydney).
Denmark, Consul for North Island, Edward Valdemar Johansen (Auckland); Consul for South Island, Emil Christian Skog (Christchurch); Vice-Consuls, Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Wellington), Edmund Quick (Dunedin).
France, Consul, Vicomte Alexandre Louis Ferdinand de Jouffroy d'Abbans (Wellington); Consular Agents, Ambrose Millar (Auckland), Percival Clay Neill (Dunedin), Hon. Edmund William Parker (Christchurch).
German Empire, Consul-General, A. Pelldram (Sydney); Consuls, Bendix Hallenstein (Dunedin), Philip Kippenberger (Christchurch), Friedrich August Krull (Wanganui), Carl Seegner (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Augustus Friedrich Castendyk (Wellington).
Hawaiian Islands, Consul-General for Australasia, W. E. Dixon (Sydney); Consuls, James Macfarlane (Auckland), W. Godfrey Neill (Dunedin).
Italy, Consul-General in Australia, Commendatore P. Corte (Melbourne); Consular Agents, (vacant) (Christchurch), George Fisher (Wellington), Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin), Gerald Giuseppe Perotti (Greymouth), R. Rose (acting) (Auckland).

Netherlands, Consul-General, Dr. Laon Adrian de Vlieg (Melbourne); Consul, Charles John Johnston (Wellington); Vice-Consul, Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin).

Portugal, Consul, John Duncan, (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Henry Rees George (Auckland), Edmund Quick (Dunedin).

Russia, Consul, Baron d'Ungern-Sternberg (Melbourne).

Spain, Vice-Consul, Don Francisco Arenas Y. Bonet (Christchurch).

Sweden and Norway, Consul, Edward Pearce, (A. E. Pearce is acting) (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Edward Valdemar Johansen (Auckland), Frank Graham (Christchurch).

United States, Consul-General, Daniel W. Maratta (Melbourne); Consul, John Darcey Connolly (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Leonard A. Bachelder (Auckland); Consular Agents, Robt. Fitzcuthley (Christchurch), Robert Wyles (Mongonui), Thomas Cahill, M.D. (Wellington), W. G. Neill (Dunedin).

QUEENSLAND.

Situation and Area.

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point on the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8' south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. 10° 40'. Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, with Moreton, Stradbroke, Fraser, Hinchinbrook, Prince of Wales, Wellesley, and many other islands, are included in the Colony.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the Colony of Queensland comprises 668,497 square miles, or 427,838,080 acres (being equal to three times the German Empire and Belgium together).

History.

Captain Cook landed in Moreton Bay in 1770, but the Brisbane River, running into Moreton Bay, was not discovered until 1823, and the Moreton Bay Settlement was formed from New South Wales in 1824. The Darling Downs were explored in 1828, and squatters began to settle on the rich pasture grounds. The territory was however not thrown open to colonisation until 1842, and, after explorations by Leichhardt, 1845-7, and by Kennedy in York Peninsula in 1847, it was separated from New South Wales on 10th December, 1859, when it became a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, with about 25,000 inhabitants, having responsible government from the first.

Climate and Physical Features.

The climate is comparable to that of Madeira, the mean temperature being high but constant. The northern part is tropical. The mean tem-

perature at Brisbane is about 69°, the extreme range being from 35° to 106°. The rainfall in the interior is scanty and variable; the mean at Brisbane is about 35 inches, mostly from Nov. to May.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good-sized vessels.

A mountain range, called the "Main," or "Great Dividing Range," extends throughout the greater portion of the Colony; it is a continuation of the main range, or Cordillera of New South Wales, and Victoria, and runs north to about the 21st parallel of south latitude, and thence west to the western boundary. Another range branches from the main range about lat. 21° south and long. 145° east, and traverses the northern peninsula to its termination at Cape York, the most northerly point of the continent of Australia. Between this range and the eastern shore are situated the highest mountains in the country, viz., the Bellenden Kerr Range, which reach an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea level.

Products and Industries.

Between the main range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there is a considerable quantity of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly sugar, maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrowroot, and semi-tropical fruits.

Sugar growing has now become a very important industry. In 1896 there were 83,093 acres under cane, of which 66,640 acres were crushed, yielding a return of 100,774 tons of sugar.

Maize was grown on 115,715 acres, and returned a yield of 3,065,333 bushels.

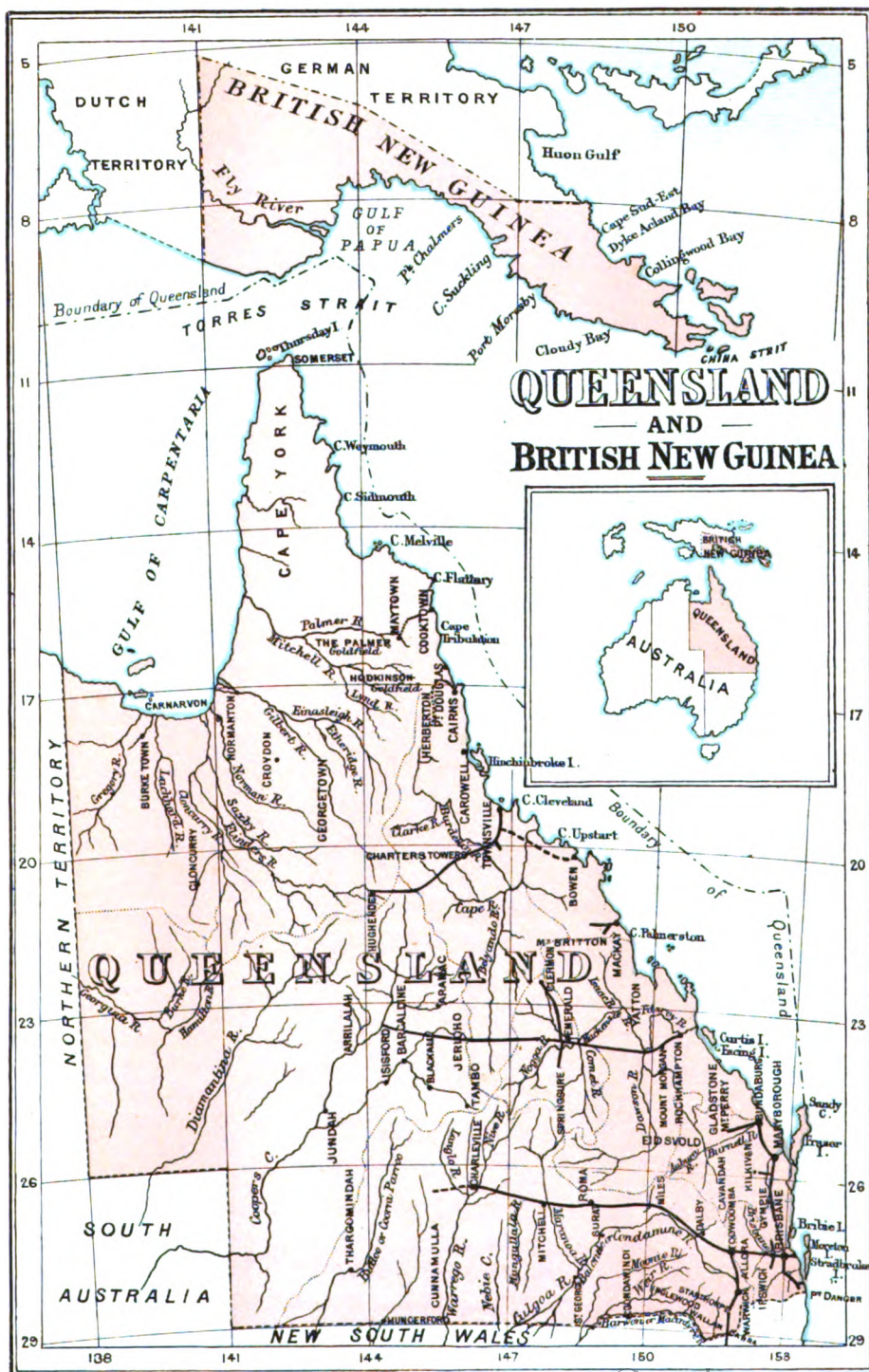
Tobacco Cultivation.—During the year ended 31st Dec., 1896, 994 acres yielded 966,448 lbs of cured leaf. Manufactured in the Colony during the year, 575,864 lbs., cigars, 1,290 lbs., cigarettes, 11,325 lbs.

In 1896 the quantity of land under arrowroot was 309 acres, which yielded 700,303 lbs.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated table-land, consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba, Warwick, and Roma, on the Darling Downs. In 1896, 38,942 acres were planted with this cereal, principally in the localities mentioned. Out of the total area planted, 1,845 acres were mown for hay, and 35,831 acres yielded 601,254 bushels of grain. 188 acres were cut for green forage.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in the Colony, and there are 3,218 squatting "runs" or tracts of land, containing 398,105 sq. miles, leased from the Government at a very low annual rental, in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

The chief exports are: Wool, 88,781,557 lbs., valued at 2,984,210*l.*; gold, 2,114,257*l.*; sugar, 863,080*l.*; live stock, 859,367*l.*; tin, 46,779*l.*; silver, 59,192*l.*; meat, 846,168*l.*; and hides and skins, 449,265*l.*; tallow, 337,967*l.* The imports are textiles, alcohol, tea, flour, hardware, and



machinery. Nearly all of the external trade is with the United Kingdom and the other Australasian colonies; what little is done elsewhere is principally with Hong Kong, China, and the United States.

The mining industry is one of the most important ones in the Colony, and gives employment to over 21,000 men. The leading gold mines are situated at Charters Towers—the Rockhampton district which includes the famous Mt. Morgan mine, Gympie, Croydon, and Etheridge; but groups of other gold mines, some of considerable value, are being worked in twenty-four districts apart from those above-mentioned. The total quantity of gold exported during 1896 amounted to 626,630 ozs., the Kierberton district is the headquarters of the silver, tin, and copper mining industries, but the districts of Cooktown, Ravenswood, Stanthorpe, and Sellheim also contribute largely to the output of the baser metals, amongst which also should be mentioned bismuth, antimony, wolfram, and quicksilver. Excellent opals are also obtained from the western and extreme south-western portions of the colony. Excellent coal continues to be raised in the environs of Ipswich, the Burrum and Peak Downs; but besides these pits numerous workable seams of this mineral are known, and their being actively worked depends solely on the opening of an extended market. The total output for 1896 was 371,390 tons, valued at 154,987.

Useful timbers of various descriptions grow in abundance in Queensland, and ought to become a valuable export. The timber indigenous to the Colony is generally divided into two classes, termed respectively “hard” and “soft” woods. The under-mentioned trees supply the hardwood, which is most in demand: flooded gum, iron bark, blackbut, turpentine, striugy bark, spotted gum, bloodwood, beech, yellow wood, dark yellow wood,* &c., &c. Some of these woods are especially valuable for railway making, bridge, pier, and wharf building, as well as for fencing purposes, on account of their strength and durability. The timbers, which are used for house and boat building, cabinet and ornamental work, have a fine grain, are easily worked, and take a bright polish; a few of those most in use are as follows: red cedar, Moreton Bay pine, Kauri pine, cypress pine, she pine, silky oak, satin wood, &c., &c.

Amongst the medicinal plants supplying extracts and preparations which are attracting notice in both Europe and America, may be mentioned—*Duboisia myoporoides*, the extract of which is in demand as a substitute for belladonna; *Alstonia constricta*, whose bark is a valuable tonic; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, the extract of which is effective in dysentery and low fever; *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or the asthma herb; and the lemon-leaved iron bark which, on distillation, yields an essential oil equal to that of the lemon. The extract from leaves of the Eucalyptus is coming largely into favour as a remedy for colds, fevers, &c.

Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1896, 227 vessels on their registers, of a total tonnage of 22,970.

Water Supply.

There has been advanced to municipalities and boards for the construction of works for the supply of water to the city of Brisbane and to towns in the Colony, a sum of 1,138,702.

An important feature of the country west of the

coast range is the proved existence of artesian water in some 376,800 of the 668,497 square miles comprising the area of the Colony. At least 462 artesian bores have been sunk; the depth ranges from 4,010 feet, the depth of the government bore at Winton, to 59 feet. The aggregate quantity of boring done in search of artesian water amounts in all to 493,746 feet; 311 of these bores overflow. The daily yield ranges from 4,000,000 of gallons to 3,000 gallons per bore, and the aggregate total output is some 200,000,000 of gallons per diem. Generally stated the waters are soft and otherwise of excellent quality. The static pressure at the surface ranges from fully 230 lbs. per square inch, as at the government bore at Thargomindah, to a few lbs., and the temperatures of the waters range from 196° to 70° Fahr. The amount expended in boring for artesian water is estimated by the government hydraulic engineer at nearly three-quarters of a million sterling exclusive of the cost of casings which are imported from the United Kingdom, and the value of which would very probably reach 120,000*l.*, so that some three-quarters of a million sterling at least represents the amount expended, chiefly by pastoralists, in improving and increasing the value of the national estate. In addition to this expenditure, Government have expended large sums on the construction of water conservation works on main roads and stock routes, and these works have opened up country, facilitated settlement, and added to the value of public lands.

Irrigation has made a start in the Colony and already about 8,000 acres are artificially watered by some 120 irrigationists. The crop chiefly watered is sugar cane, and grass lands are similarly treated.

Population.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, was found by the returns of the census of April, 1881, to be 213,525 persons; a census was taken on the 1st of May, 1886, when it was found that the total population was 322,853 persons, an increase of 51.20 per cent. in 5 years, and the census of 5th April, 1891, shows the population to be about 393,718; of these 223,799 were males, and 169,939 females; Chinese about 8,574, Polynesians about 9,428, and other Asiatic races about 1,832. The balance of the population are mostly either Australasian born or of European parentage. This does not include aborigines, of whom there are believed to be about 30,000 in the Colony.

There are above 230 inhabited towns and town reserves. Of these 37 are under municipal government, and contain a population of about 186,937. The receipts of the local authorities in 1896 were 491,514*l.*; their expenditure 493,239*l.*; the assessed capital value of the property in districts under their control 41,733,530*l.*, and debt 1,514,814*l.* Debts for water works, amounting to 778,516*l.*, which are due principally from these local bodies, are included in the figures given.

Brisbane, the capital of the Colony, is beautifully situated on the fine river of that name about 20 miles from the mouth. The city, including its suburbs, had at the end of 1896 are estimated population of 100,913 (five mile radius). It is only about 10 miles in a direct line from the sea coast, and the climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and enjoyable.

The other chief towns are Townsville (9,564), Ipswich (7,625), Maryborough (8,700), Rockhampton (11,787), Gympie (8,449), and Toowoomba (7,007).

* Beech and yellow wood are hard wood timbers.

Currency and Banking.

There were, on 31st December, 1896, 11 banks, with 150 branches. The value of the coin and bullion is given as 1,919,478*l.*; deposits, 10,879,640*l.* The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 58,226; the amount of deposits as 2,323,341*l.*

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

Means of Communication.

On the 31st December, 1896, the railways in Queensland showed 2,433 miles in operation, the cost of construction being 17,248,678*l.*, the revenue 1,128,216*l.*, and the working expenses 669,696*l.* The following lines are now open for traffic:—

THE SOUTHERN and WESTERN from Brisbane to Charleville; with its branches, Ipswich to Dugandan, Brisbane Valley Junction to Esk, Gowrie Junction *via* Warwick and Stanthorpe to the New South Wales border at Wallangarra, Pengarry Junction to Crows Nest, Wyreema to Pittsworth, Hendon to Allora, and a branch from Warwick to Killarney. A main coast line is now open southwards, Brisbane to Nerang, with branches to Beaudesort, Southport, and Cleveland; northwards, Brisbane to Gladstone, with branches to Pinkenba, Sandgate, Kilkivan, Woomunga, Pialba, Childers, and Mount Perry, a great copper-mining centre.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY is open from Rockhampton to Longreach, with branches to Springsure and Clermont; also one to the coast at Emu Park, a seaside resort.

From Mackay, a port between Rockhampton and Townsville, 23 miles of railway are open to Mirani, with a branch to Eton opening up good agricultural land.

THE BOWEN RAILWAY is also open from that port to Wangaratta, a distance of 48 miles.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY is open from Townsville to Hughenden, with a branch to Ravenswood, having been carried past Charters Towers, the latter town a great gold-mining centre, having a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. The trunk lines all start from the head of navigable rivers on the eastern seaboard. In the Cook and Carpentaria Division a railway is being constructed to connect Cooktown with the Palmer Gold Fields, 67 miles of which are open for traffic. Another railway is also in course of construction from Cairns, on the sea coast, to Herberton, the great tin-mining centre, a considerable portion of which is now open for traffic. A line is also constructed from Normanton, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Croydon, south-easterly.

There are 365 electric telegraph stations in the Colony. The number of miles of line 10,926, with 18,036 miles of wire. The receipts were 76,975*l.*

The number of messages during 1896 was 1,141,711. The telephone is also much used about the metropolis and some of the principal towns; there are now 840 subscribers who use it, and cables containing multiple wires are now being laid under ground to reduce the inconvenience of a large number of separate wires in the street.

Communication with London is maintained, *via* Brindisi and Torres Straits, every four weeks, with supplementary steamers occasionally; *via* Brindisi and Melbourne every week; *via* San Francisco and Sydney every four weeks; and *via* the Cape every month. The average length of passage by Brindisi and Torres Straits is forty-nine days. There is daily communication with

Sydney and Melbourne, and Adelaide by rail, and frequent communication with all the other parts of Australasia. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town	1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per 2 <i>oz.</i>
Australasia	2 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per 2 <i>oz.</i>
United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 4 <i>oz.</i>

*Postal Statistics.**Letters and Post Cards:—*

Posted for delivery in Colony	13,204,784
" despatch beyond Colony	2,194,814
Received, intercolonial	1,592,948
" British and foreign	598,164

Newspapers:—

Posted for delivery in Colony	6,720,038
" despatch beyond Colony	1,138,439
Received, intercolonial	2,554,820
" British and foreign	1,232,039

Packets:—

Posted for delivery in Colony	3,056,586
" despatch beyond Colony	554,856
Received, intercolonial	1,037,878
" British and foreign	347,050

Parcels:—

Posted for delivery in Colony	140,459
" despatch beyond Colony	7,920
Received, intercolonial	13,233
" British and foreign	5,296

Totals	<div> <div>Letters</div> <div>Newspapers</div> <div>Packets</div> <div>Parcels</div> </div>	<div> <div>17,590,710</div> <div>11,645,336</div> <div>4,996,370</div> <div>166,908</div> </div>
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A Parcel Post with England has been introduced.

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Act 39 Vic. No. 11. The central administration is vested in the Secretary for Public Instruction, and is carried out through the medium of travelling inspectors. Local school committees assist the department with advice and supervision. In 1895 there were in operation 772 schools with a net enrolment of 81,754 pupils. The schools are free and unsectarian. There are also 185 private schools, with 12,953 children on the roll in Dec., 1896. There are no local rates for education, which is paid for by the whole Colony.

Defence.

The defence force of Queensland is organized under the Defence Act of 1884, including amendments of 1891, and consists of mounted infantry, field and garrison artillery, engineers, infantry, and rifle clubs. Under the Act all male inhabitants of Queensland, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, and who are British subjects, and are not specially exempted, are, in case of war or invasion, or imminent danger of either, liable to be called on for service in the force, the necessary number of men being obtained by ballot. Persons who have been selected by ballot to serve may secure exemption by providing a suitable substitute. The period of service is three years and, in time of peace, corps are recruited by voluntary enlistment only. All members of the force are subject to the provisions of the Army Act when in uniform.

Pay.

A gunner of the permanent force is paid at the rate of 2s. 3d. per diem, in addition to free rations of bread, meat, and groceries; free kit on joining, uniform, barrack accommodation, fuel and light, and medical attendance. Special rates of working pay are given, as also 5l. bonus, on re-engagement for 3 years. Married men, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the establishment, draw lodging allowance at the rate of 1s. per diem. Good conduct badges, with pay at the rate of twopence per day for each badge, awarded to non-commissioned officers under the rank of sergeant and to men under the following conditions:—

Qualifying length of service—

After 3 years' service ...	1 badge.
" 6 " " ...	2 badges.
" 9 " " ...	3 "

The rate of pay of the militia is under process of revision. Each member of a mounted corps draws horse allowance at the rate of 3l. per annum; also 5s. per annum in lieu of bridle; and 10s. per annum in lieu of saddle. The man provides both horse and horse furniture.

A return showing the establishment and effective strength of the Queensland land forces on the 30th September, 1896, is as follows:—

Corps.	Establishment, all ranks.	Strength, all ranks.	Superannuaries.
Headquarters and District Staff.	11	11	
Permanent Staff ...	25	25	
General Staff ...	1	1	
Artillery—Permanent...	141	139	
Defence Force.			
Artillery—Field ...	112	100	
" Garrison ...	200	168	
Engineers ...	84	86	
Mounted Infantry ...	588	577	
Infantry ...	1,129	853	
Medical Staff Corps ...	88	106	
Veterinary Staff ...	1	1	
Volunteers.			
Infantry ...	820	621	
Cadet Corps.			
Infantry ...	147	115	
Total Defence Force ...	2,330	2,047	
" Volunteer Force ...	820	621	
" Cadet Corps ...	147	115	
" Rifle Clubs ...		980	
Grand total ...	3,297	3,763	

The police are liable for service in case of emergency.

The force is commanded by an officer, who is styled the "Commandant of the Queensland Defence Force." Every officer, except officers of the regular army, receives, in the first instance, a provisional appointment, and obtains a commission as lieutenant, after passing an examination conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor for the purpose.

Training.

Classes of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers are formed twice during the year for periods of one month for each course. Special classes are also formed in addition as required. Recruits for the several arms join special squads which are formed as required in the different centres. Instruction is afforded by instructors of the permanent staff, and when the squad has performed forty drills including a course of musketry it is inspected by a staff officer, and those recruits who pass inspection are allowed to join the ranks of trained men in the corps in which they enrolled. All corps are inspected annually by the Commandant. Staff officers of the respective arms visit outlying districts periodically, and attend parades and drills of corps, and afford instruction, and give lectures on special subjects. The force is called out annually for continuous training for a period not exceeding eight days. Officers provide their own arms, accoutrements, and uniforms.

Immigration.

The arrivals from the United Kingdom for the year 1896 were 610. The arrivals from Hong Kong and China numbered 395, and of Polynesians from the South Sea Islands, 788.

By Act 53 Vic., No. 2, the number of Chinese to be landed by any one ship is limited to the proportion of one to every five hundred tons of the tonnage of such ship.

Government.

The constitution is regulated by the Letters Patent of 6th June, 1859, and Act 31 Vic., No. 38. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. Every man of 21 years, who has resided six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government or a household in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 39 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act No. 10 of 1887, as amended by the Electoral Districts Act of 1892, the Colony is divided into 61 districts, of which 11 return two members, and 50 return one member each, or a total of 72 members.

*FINANCES.**SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	3,032,463	3,350,049	889,881	924,232
1888	3,463,097	3,368,405	955,427	996,229
1889	3,440,249	3,594,626	968,264	1,001,009
1890	3,260,308	3,745,217	891,404	910,779
1891	3,405,987	3,675,332	945,281	997,118
1892	3,538,806	3,580,984	948,503	972,428
1893	3,337,785	3,521,866	922,019	945,628
1894	3,358,302	3,291,528	904,458	928,025
1895	3,561,717	3,374,760	944,744	971,905
1896	3,664,084	3,625,980	1,043,694	1,094,048

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Brit. Poss.	From Elsewhere.	
1887	2,269,803	3,314,241	210,567	5,821,611
1888	3,121,216	3,239,704	285,788	6,646,738
1889	2,862,873	2,800,878	298,811	6,052,562
1890	2,120,071	2,732,312	214,317	5,066,700
1891	2,814,006	2,060,106	204,892	5,079,004
1892	2,409,359	2,155,115	178,183	4,382,657
1893	1,559,475	2,640,580	152,728	4,352,783
1894	2,088,983	2,024,444	223,973	4,337,400
1895	3,308,695	2,784,978	255,334	5,349,007
1896	2,472,493	2,524,537	436,241	5,433,271

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Brit. Poss.	To Elsewhere.	
1886	1,288,851	3,629,340	15,779	4,933,970
1888	1,985,832	4,126,931	13,559	6,126,362
1889	2,498,135	5,227,366	10,808	7,736,309
1890	2,365,673	6,173,577	15,262	8,554,512
1891	3,307,674	4,980,876	16,837	8,305,387
1892	4,096,937	5,021,046	52,425	9,170,408
1893	3,694,534	5,906,809	31,319	9,632,662
1894	3,039,044	5,698,683	57,832	8,795,559
1895	3,418,516	5,529,237	34,847	8,982,600
1896	3,559,058	5,573,444	31,224	9,163,726

Public Debt, 31st December, 1896—31,873,934l.

Customs Revenue, 1896—1,267,702l.

Governors of Queensland.

- Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10th December, 1859.
 Col. M. C. O'Connell (Administrator), 4th January, 1868.
 Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, 14th Aug., 1868.
 Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt. (Admin.), 1871.
 Marquis of Normanby, P.C. and G.C.M.G., 1871.
 Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt. (Admin.), 1874.
 William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., 1875.
 Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt., 1877.
 Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.
 The Hon. Joshua Peter Bell (Adminis.), 1880.
 Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., Adminis., 1883.
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 6th Nov., 1883.
 Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 1886.
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 13th Dec., 1886.
 Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 9th October, 1888.
 Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1st May, 1889.
 Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 16th November, 1890.
 Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 7th May, 1891.
 Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., March, 1896.

Ministries in Queensland.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
R. G. W. Herbert, now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.	10 Dec., 1859
Arthur Macalister	1 Feb., 1866
R. G. W. Herbert	20 July, 1866
Arthur Macalister	7 Aug., 1866
R. R. Mackenzie	15 Aug., 1867
Chas. Lilley	25 Nov., 1868
A. H. Palmer, now Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.	3 May, 1870
A. Macalister.	8 Jan., 1874
Geo. Thorn	5 June, 1876
John Douglas, C.M.G.	8 March, 1877
T. McIlwraith, now Sir T. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	21 Jan., 1879
S. W. Griffith, Q.C., now Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G. C.J.	Nov., 1883

Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office.
Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	13 June, 1888
B. D. Morehead	30 Nov., 1888
Sir S. W. Griffith, Q.C., G.C.M.G.	11 Aug., 1890
Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	27 Mar., 1893
Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G.	27 Oct., 1893

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., 5,000l., and allowances.
 Lieut.-Governor, Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.
 Private Secretary, Pascoe W. Grenfell Stuart, 400l.
 Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Cecil Henry Anderson Pelham (4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment), 300l.

Executive Council.

Vice-President of Council, Premier, Chief Secretary, and Secretary for Railways, Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, P.C., C.M.G., 1,300l.
 Home Secretary, Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G., 1,000l.
 Secretary for Agriculture, J. V. Chataway, 1,000l.
 Treasurer and Secretary for Mines, Hon. Robt. Philp, 1,000l.
 Attorney-General, Hon. T. J. Byrnes, 1,000l.
 Secretary for Public Lands and Agriculture, Hon. A. H. Barlow, 1,000l.
 Secretary for Public Instruction and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. D. H. Dalrymple, 1,000l.
 Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, 1,000l.
 Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Barlow.
 Clerk, Albert Victor Drury, 600l.

Legislative Council (39 Members).

President, Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., 1,000l.
 Chairman of Committees, Hon. F. T. Brentnall, 400l.
 Clerk of the Council, Henry Wyatt Radford, 500l.
 Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod, C. W. Costin, 300l.
 Hon. W. Allan.
 " W. Aplin.
 " J. Archibald.
 " A. H. Barlow.
 " W. D. Box.
 " F. T. Brentnall.
 " R. Bulcock.
 " C. H. Buzacott.
 " Felix Clewett.
 " Jas. Cowlshaw.
 " John Deane.
 " J. Ferguson.
 " E. B. Forrest.
 " William Forrest.
 " G. W. Gray.
 " A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.
 " F. H. Hart.
 " J. C. Heussler.
 " F. H. Holberton.
 " Jas. Lalor.
 " W. F. Lambert.
 " J. D. Macansh.
 " Peter Macpherson.
 " C. F. Marks, M.D.
 " B. D. Morehead.
 " H. Mosman.
 " A. Norton.
 " Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (President).
 " P. Perkins.
 " Wm. G. Power.
 " Alexander Raff.
 " Jas. T. Smith.
 " J. C. Smyth.
 " W. F. Taylor, M.D.
 " A. J. Thynne.

Hon. J. S. Turner.
 „ J. Tyson.
 „ A. H. Wilson.
 „ W. H. Wilson.
 „ H. C. Wood.

Legislative Assembly (72 Members).

Speaker, Hon. A. S. Cowley, 1,000*l*.

Chairman of Committees, J. T. Annear, 500*l*.

Clerk of Assembly, L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., 600*l*.

Clerk Assistant and Serjeant-at-Arms, Hon. P. C. Holmes A'Court, 400*l*.

Librarian to Parliament, D. O'Donovan, C.M.G., F.R.S.L., F.G.S., 500*l*.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names.
Albert	R. M. Collins.
Aubigny	W. Thorn.
Balonne	G. W. B. Story.
Barcoo	Geo. Kerr.
Bowen	R. H. Smith.
Brisbane	{ R. Fraser. T. Macdonald-Paterson.
Brisbane, South	{ W. Stephens. H. Turley.
Bulimba	{ Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.
Bulloo	J. Leahy.
Bundaberg	T. Glassey.
Bundamba	L. Thomas.
Burke	J. Hoolan.
Burnett	W. F. McCord.
Burrum	N. E. N. Tooth.
Cairns	I. Lissner.
Cambooya	H. Daniels.
Carnarvon	{ Hon. Justin F. G. Foxton.
Carpentaria	G. C. Sim.
Charters Towers	{ A. Dawson. J. H. Dunsford.
Clermont	J. M. Cross.
Cook	John Hamilton.
Croydon	W. H. Browne.
Cunningham	T. McGahan.
Dalby	J. T. Bell.
Drayton and Too- woomba	{ W. H. Groom. J. Fogarty.
Enoggera	J. G. Drake
Fassifern	Hon. Geo. Thorn.
Fitzroy	A. J. Callan.
Flinders	C. McDonald.
Fortitude Valley	{ F. McDonnell. John McMaster.
Gregory	{ W. H. Corfield. W. Smyth.
Gympie	{ J. Stuman. Hon. A. S. Cowley.
Herbert	{ A. J. Stephenson. T. B. Cribb.
Ipswich	{ Geo. Jackson. H. F. Hardacre.
Kennedy	W. D. Armstrong.
Leichhardt	J. Stodart.
Lockyer	J. V. Chataway.
Logan	{ Hon. D. H. Dalrymple. Robt. King.
Mackay	{ J. T. Annear. J. Bartholomew.
Maranoa	{ C. R. Fitzgerald. M. Battersby.
Maryborough	{ Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Musgrave	W. H. B. O'Connell.
Norumba	J. Murray.
Nundah	T. Bridges.

Electoral Districts. Members' Names.

Oxley	S. Grimes.
Port Curtis	J. Boles.
Rockhampton	{ G. S. Curtis. W. Kidston.
Rockhampton, North	J. C. Stewart.
Rosewood	D. T. Keogh.
Stanley	Frederick Lord.
Toombul	A. L. Petrie.
Toowoong	T. Finney.
Townsville	{ Hon. R. Philp. W. J. Castling.
Warrego	J. Crombie.
Warwick	Hon. T. J. Byrnes.
Wide Bay	Sir H. Tozer, K.C.M.G.
Woolloongabba	T. Dibley.
Woothakata	J. Newell.

Public Service Board.

Chairman, W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., 1,250*l*.

Members, Thos. Mylne, 800*l*; M. O'Malley, 800*l*.

Secretary, J. P. Richard, 200*l*.

Home Secretary's Department.

Under Secretary, W. H. Ryder, 700*l*.

Secretary to Prime Minister, H. S. Dutton, 500*l*.

Registrar-General, &c., Wm. T. Blakeney, 800*l*.

Commissioner of Police, W. E. Parry Okeden, 800*l*.

Government Printer, E. Gregory, 500*l*.

Immigration Agent, &c., J. O'N. Brennan, 450*l*.

Health Officer and Medical Officer (Brisbane), Dr. C. J. H. Wray, 700*l*.

Commandant, Defence Force, Col. Howel Gunter, 700*l*. (late Norfolk Regiment)

Acting Naval Commandant, W. Drake, R.N., 375*l*.

Government Resident, Thursday Island, Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., 700*l*.

Comptroller-General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather, 500*l*.

Supreme Court Bench.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., 3,500*l*.

1st Puisne Judge, Pope A. Cooper, 2,000*l*.

2nd ditto, P. Real, 2,000*l*.

Northern Judge, C. E. Chubb, 2,000*l*.

Central Judge, Virgil Power, 2,000*l*.

District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, 1,000*l*. each.

Department of Justice.

Attorney-General, Hon. T. J. Byrnes, 1,000*l*.

Under Secretary for Justice, Wm. Cahill, 600*l*.

Sheriff, Wm. Townley, 600*l*.

Registrar of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary, &c., Brisbane, W. Bell, 700*l*.

Registrar, Supreme Court, Rockhampton, J. Blood-Smyth, 450*l*.

Registrar, Supreme Court, Townsville, T. G. Fraser, 450*l*.

Crown Solicitor, Brisbane, J. H. Gill, 700*l*.

Crown Solicitor, Townsville, A. M. Beaumont, 250*l*.

Official Trustee in Insolvency, and Curator in Intestacy and Insanity, J. B. Hall, 600*l*.

Registrar of Titles, J. O. Bourne, 600*l*.

Master of Titles, and Legal Adviser to Stamp Commissioners, E. Gore Jones, 500*l*.

Chief Commissioner of Stamps, H. M. Milman, 600*l*.

Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle, 400*l*.

Registrar of Patents, W. T. Blakeney, 100*l*.

Department of Public Instruction.

Under Secretary for Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson, M.A., 750*l*.

General Inspector of Schools, D. Ewart, 600*l*.

Inspector of Orphanages, Walter Scott, 400*l*.

Colonial Treasurer's Department.

Under Secretary to the Treasury, T. M. King, 800l.
Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Dis-
tilleries, W. H. Irving, 650l.

Portmaster, T. M. Almond, 600l.

Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson, M.Inst. C.E., 700l.

Manager Government Savings Bank, T. W. Wells, 550l.

Inspector of Invoices, James Honeyman, 440l.

Colonial Storekeeper, A. Woodward, 450l.

Department of Public Lands.

Members of Land Board, A. Tully, 1,000l., T. S. Sword, 1,000l.

Under Secretary for Public Lands, W. C. Hume, 800l.

Surveyor-General, A. M. Dowall, 750l.

Department of Agriculture.

Under Secretary, P. McLean, 500l.

Instructor in Agriculture, E. M. Shelton, 750l.

Department of Railways.

Commissioner, R. J. Gray, 1,500l.

Secretary, T. S. Pratten, 475l.

Deputy Commissioner and General Traffic Manager, J. F. Thallon, 1,000l.

Chief Engineer, H. C. Stanley, 1,400l.

Locomotive Engineer, H. Horniblow, 650l.

Comptroller of Stores, A. Prewett, 600l.

Department of Public Works.

Under Secretary, R. Robertson, 600l.

Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges, A. B. Brady, 750l.

Department of Mines.

Under Secretary, P. F. Sellheim, 750l.

Post and Telegraph Department.

Under Secretary Postal Department, and Superintendent of Telegraphs, John McDonnell, 800l.

Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh, 600l.

Government Meteorologist, Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.S., 600l.

Auditor-General.

Auditor-General, E. Deshon, 1,000l.

London Agency.

Agent-General, Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.

Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G., 700l.

Consuls for Foreign Countries.

Consul for Denmark, P. Poulsen.

" *Netherlands*, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C. W. von Ploennies (acting).

" *Imperial German Empire*, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C. W. von Ploennies (acting).

" *Belgium*, R. W. Thurlow (acting).

" *Sweden and Norway*, Charles Warde.

" *Hawaii*, A. B. Webster.

" *Schweizerland*, J. Leutenegger.

" *Japan*, at *Townsville*, Tsunejiro Nakagawa.

Consular Agent for United States of America—

At *Brisbane*, W. J. Weatherill.

At *Townsville*, J. H. Rogers (provisionally).

For *Italy*, B. L. Barnett.

Vice-Consul for France, Hon. E. B. Forrest, M.L.C.

" *Germany*, at *Cooktown*, H. A. F. B.

Kortum, M.D.

" *Portugal*, Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.

ST. HELENA.*Situation, Area, &c.*

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, in 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, covering an area of 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres (a little larger than Jersey). The distance from Southampton is 4,477 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from England, 17 days, and from Capetown, 6 days.

The capital and only town is Jamestown, on the N.W. of the island, with a population of about 2,000. The climate is mild, and varies little, the thermometer in Jamestown ranging in summer between 68° and 80°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The country is 10° colder. The rainfall in 1896 was 40 inches in the country. The island is very healthy, the average death-rate for the three years ended 1896 having been only 16 per 1,000, including seamen landed in the island seriously ill. The death rate in 1896 was 14·9 per 1,000.

History.

St. Helena, then uninhabited and well wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1502. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of the island from other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. They built a church there, but made no permanent settlement. The Dutch held it from 1645 to 1650, when they abandoned it. It was taken possession of by the East India Company in 1651, and a charter for its administration was granted in 1661. In 1665 it was seized by the Dutch, who were, however, expelled the same year. Again, in January, 1673, they seized it, to be driven out finally in May, by Captain Munden, of the English Navy. A new charter was issued by Charles II. to the East India Company for its possession in December, 1673, and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament of 1833.

Education and Local Government.

The Government maintain 4 schools, having 353 scholars. There are also 7 endowed and private day schools, not aided by Government, having 387 scholars. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 4 of 1874, and fees of 1d. a week are charged.

The only local authority is the Poor Relief Board, the revenue and expenditure of which for 1895 were 851l. and 863l.

Industry.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the S.E. for about 330 days in the year, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the overland route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a depot for liberated Africans landed from

slavers captured by the West Coast squadron. As early as 1818, a law was passed that all future children born in the Island should be free.

Beyond the supply of the passing shipping it has never produced any article of export properly so called, except flax fibre. The company which started this industry failed from bad management in transporting the green leaves to town for treatment. For every 100 tons so transported at a heavy cost the yield was only about three tons of fibre. Hundreds of acres of flax are now going to waste. Its trade depends exclusively upon the intercourse and the visits of the Antarctic whalers and of ships in distress, and has greatly diminished in recent years in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal.

The number of ships calling at Jamestown (now a free port) for supplies, including steamers and ships of war, was in 1885, 450; in 1886, 377; in 1887, 317; in 1888, 330; in 1889, 288; in 1890, 211; in 1891, 211; in 1892, 223; in 1893, 199; in 1894, 195; in 1895, 203; 1896, 151. It is a port of registry.

The chief industries are fishing and agriculture, the main arable crop being potatoes.

There are no private banks in the Colony, but a Government savings bank was established in 1865 (total deposits on 31st December, 1896—16,410*l.*), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England at 1 per cent.

Means of Communication.

Steamers arrive from England at regular intervals of 4 weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal; steamers arrive from thence at the same interval, and proceed to England. The interval between the arrival and departure of the mails is 10 days. The Rate of postage to all parts of the world is 2*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There is no internal post, but there are 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of telegraph, constructed by the Colonial Government and the War Office at a cost of 700*l.* The receipts in 1896 were 87*l.*, and the expenses 183*l.* The nearest points in telegraphic communication with Europe are the Canaries, Capetown, and Loanda. The net postal revenue in 1896 was 1,422*l.*, and the expenditure 396*l.*

Defence.

Jamestown has been made a second-class imperial coaling station, and extensive defensive works have been constructed on the heights overlooking the harbour.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to legislate by Order of Her Majesty in Council.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1886	£12,186	£11,209	115,488	127,559
1887	10,043	11,369	115,423	125,806
1888	11,540	10,448	114,469	127,163
1889	8,509	8,979	83,097	94,668
1890	8,729	9,032	66,272	79,366
1891	6,874	8,288	61,865	65,636
1892	7,691	7,445	66,972	74,161
1893	8,547	7,637	73,418	81,161
1894	9,161	7,873	86,262	87,346
1895	9,762	8,063	71,549	73,888
1896	9,160	8,872	87,023	89,137

Population (including Military and Shipping).

Census,	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	2,573	2,486	5,059
" 1891	1,986	2,130	4,116

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1886	£28,949	£9,276	£2,025	£40,250
1887	21,584	9,744	2,360	33,688
1888	22,329	12,543	2,734	37,606
1889	19,465	6,594	2,904	28,963
1890	19,672	9,394	2,892	31,958
1891	16,646	6,418	4,318	27,382
1892	19,010	8,298	3,078	30,386
1893	25,069	7,983	6,141	39,193
1894	18,994	7,988	4,795	31,777
1895	22,263	8,478	3,003	33,744
1896	21,233	9,587	130	30,950

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1886	£429	£—	£—	£429
1887	685	—	—	685
1888	1,026	—	—	1,026
1889*	5,643	—	—	5,643
1890†	1,905	—	—	1,905
1891‡	3,126	—	—	3,126
1892§	4,508	355	—	4,863
1893||	4,709	267	—	4,976
1894¶	4,280	772	—	5,052
1895**	4,305	109	—	4,314
1896††	4,012	727	—	4,739

Not including produce of whale fishery shipped to United States, value (1886) 21,232*l.* and (1887)

13,168*l.* (1888) 20,958*l.* (1889) 19,791*l.* (1890) 13,433*l.* (1891) 17,428*l.* (1892) 20,685*l.* (1893) 32,256*l.* (1894) 14,717*l.* (1895) 8,642*l.* (1896) nil.

Customs Revenue, 1894—4,688*l.*

Governors.

Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.

- 1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.
- 1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.
- 1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.
- 1851 Col. Sir Thos. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
- 1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
- 1870 H. R. Janisch (acting).
- 1870 Admiral Patey.
- 1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.
- 1884 Lieut.-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E. (acting).
- 1887 W. Grey-Wilson (acting).
- 1889 R. L. Antrobus (acting).
- 1890 W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.
- 1897 R. A. Sterndale.

Executive Council.

R. A. Sterndale, Governor.
The Lord Bishop of St. Helena.
Capt. F. Prendergast, R.A., *Commanding the Troops.*
Thomas E. Fowler.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Chief Justice, and Colonial Secretary,
R. A. Sterndale, 5*COL.*
Receiver-General, Com. Wm. Hewetson, R.N.

* Including £5,250, specie exported.

† " £1,580 " "
‡ " £2,195 " "
§ " £3,721 " "
|| " £4,055 " "
¶ " £3,875 " "
** " £3,930 " "
†† " £3,993 " "

Chief Clerk, R. R. Bruce.

Auditor, Surg.-Capt. Caldwell, 50*l*.

Officers of Customs, Supervisor, Jas. Homagee, 100*l*.

Clerk, G. E. Moss.

Harbour Master, Com. Hewetson, 200*l*. and fees.

Colonial Surgeon, F. E. Welby, 200*l*., and 30*l*. for horse allowance.

Crown Prosecutor, Clerk of the Peace, Judge of Summary Court and Police Magistrate, James Homagee, 300*l*.

Manager of Savings Bank, Jas. Homagee, 20*l*.

Government School Mistress, Ellen Short, 80*l*.

Government School Masters, Jas. Storer and A. S.

Brady, 100*l*. each and fees.

Police Sergeant and Quoler, W. C. Arthur, 168*l*., and quarters.

Coroner, W. A. Thorpe, fees.

Postmaster, H. S. Hands, 80*l*.

Clerk of Works, Thomas Broadway, 64*l*.

Foreman of Works, D. Lewis, 50*l*.

Sanitary Inspector, W. C. Arthur, 12*l*.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop, Right Rev. T. E. Welby, D.D.

Chaplain to Hospitals and Gaols, Rev. E. H. Dodgson, 26*l*.

Consuls of Foreign Countries.

W. J. Williams, Consul for *Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Portugal, Norway, and Sweden*; Vice-Consul for *Russia*.

James R. Coffin, Consul for *United States of America*.

L. Morilleau, Vice-Consul for *France*.

T. E. Fowler, Vice-Consul for *United States of America*.

SIERRA LEONE.

Situation and Area.

Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, and bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The peninsula is 26 miles in length by 12 in breadth, with an area of 300 square miles. The Colony now includes the whole of the coast southward to the Mannah River, which forms the Liberian boundary, and northward to the Skarries district, as well as the island of Sherbro, the Isles de Los (Ruma, Factory, Tamaera, and Cockle Islands), and the Banana, Turtle, Leopard, Plantain, Yellaboi, Cortemo, Tasso, Macaulay, and other islets.

The extreme length of the Colony is over 180 miles, and its area about 4,000 square miles (a little over half the size of Wales).

History.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company," for the purpose of establishing a settlement for freed negro slaves. In 1800 a grant of the peninsula was made to the Company by Letters Patent, and the Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws. In 1807, on the abolition of the slave trade, the Colony was transferred back to the Crown. In 1821, on the abolition of the African Company (see under Gold Coast), the whole of the British possessions in West Africa were united into the Colony of the West Africa Settlements. The Gold Coast was, however, soon abandoned to the merchants, and the Gambia was made a separate Colony in 1843.

In 1862 two large tracts of country called British Kwaia and Sherbro were handed over by treaty to the Colony. In 1879 further territory was acquired in the Skarries River to the north of the peninsula. In 1884 the seaboard of the Sulymah and Gallinas Chiefs as far as the Mannah River was also annexed.

Ordinances were passed in 1836 and 1897 providing for the administration of the Protectorate.

Constitution.

By a Charter issued on May 27, 1863, an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

A Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone, was established by a Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866.

By a new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, was revoked as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos under the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements; and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further Charter was then issued, dated 17th of December, 1874, which erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," consisting of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent were issued, dated 17th June, 1885, providing for the continuance of the government on the same lines, with some minor differences. By letters patent of 28th Nov., 1888, the Gambia was again made a separate government. Under these, the Governor is aided by an executive council composed of five officials. The legislative council, of which the Governor is *ex officio* president, is composed of the members of the executive council, as official members, and three unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Climate.

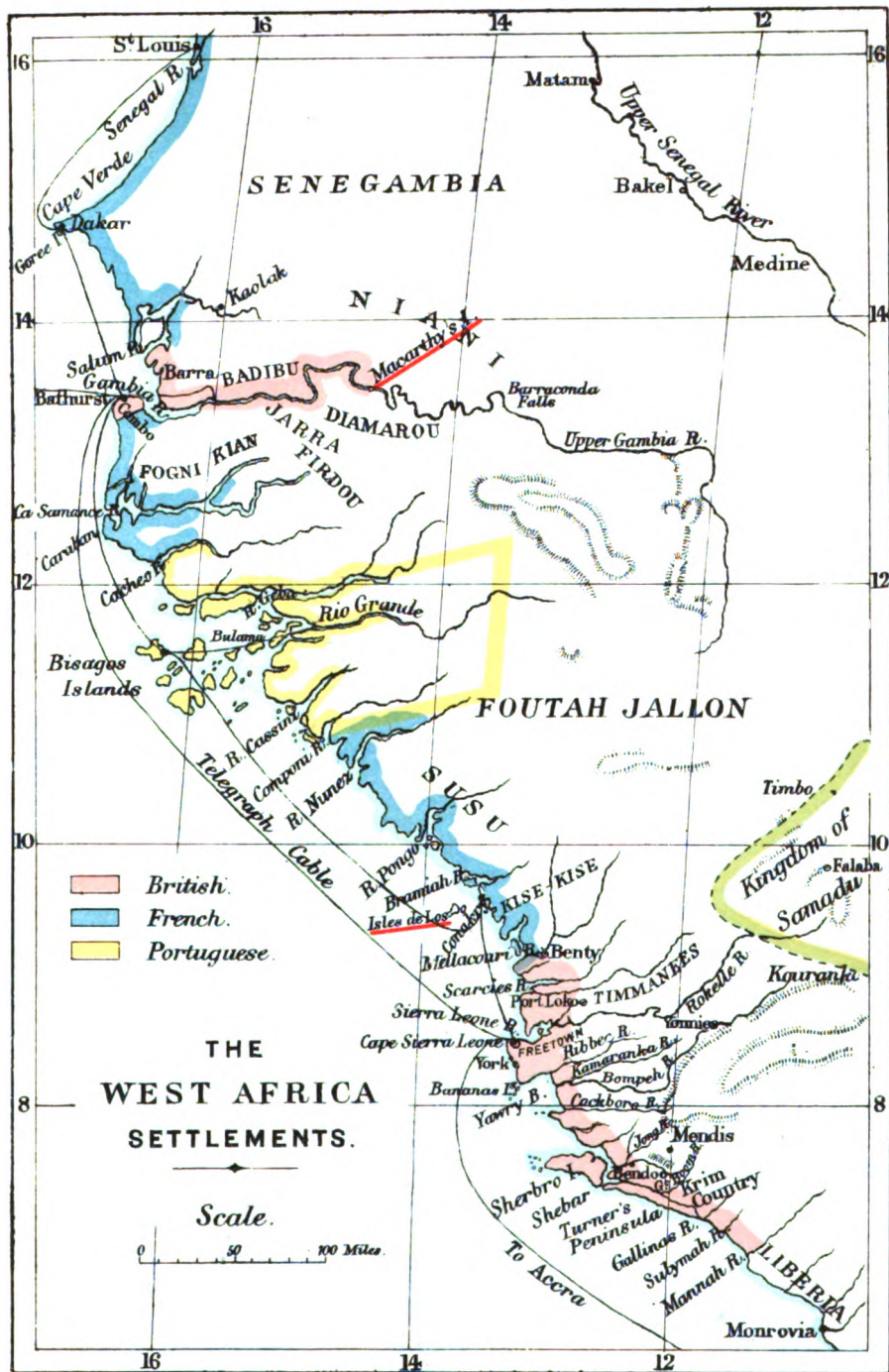
The climate of Sierra Leone is unhealthy, especially for Europeans. The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the former commencing in May, and lasting till October. The beginning and ending of the wet season are the most sickly periods of the year. The average mean temperature is about 83°, the extreme range being from 64° 5' to 100° 6' in the shade.

The rain-fall during the past four years has averaged over 138 inches in Freetown.

General Description.

The capital, Freetown, lying about 4 miles up the Sierra Leone River at the foot of a chain of hills rising 1,700 feet, contains 30,033 inhabitants, and possesses the best harbour in West Africa. It is an important coaling station and commercial entrepôt, and has been selected as a second class Imperial coaling station. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, vessels registered of a total tonnage of 391 tons. The next largest towns are Waterloo in the Eastern District, and Bonthe on Sherbro Island.

The Colony contains many different races of inhabitants including a large number of Mahomedan negroes. Treaties of friendship have long existed with the native chiefs beyond British territory as far inland as Foutah, and annual stipends are paid to many of them in return for



their protection of commerce and the internal roads.

The scenery is very like that of the West Indies. The soil is good for agricultural purposes, and there is an abundant supply of pure fresh water. Tropical fruits grow luxuriantly, and cattle and poultry are plentiful.

Industry.

The inhabitants are born traders, acting as middlemen, not only in the interior country behind Sierra Leone, but on the Niger and in all the commercial centres of West Africa, exchanging European goods for the native products. Agriculture is much neglected, and there are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths, boat-building, tanning, and mat-making. The products of the interior, which constitute the principal exports, are palm oil and kernels, beni seed, ground nuts, cola nuts, indiarubber, copal, hides, and ginger. The imports are chiefly spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, furniture, and hardware. Three-quarters of the imports come from the United Kingdom, which only takes a third of the exports, the rest going to the other African settlements, France, Germany, and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

Besides British currency, gold doubloons, eagles, and the coins of the Latin union, are current and legal tender. There is no Colonial coinage, and no note circulation. The British Bank of West Africa has a branch in the Colony. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882, and had, in 1892—32,842*l.* deposited, belonging to 2,643 depositors.

Education.

A system of Government grants and inspection was established in 1882. There are 89 elementary schools in the Colony, with 10,500 scholars; they are all denominational, and charge fees. Education is not compulsory. The Church Missionary Society has a successful secondary school in Freetown, and a training college at Fourah Bay affiliated to Durham University. The Wesleyan Missionary Society possesses a progressive high school for boys. There are also in Freetown three high schools devoted to the task of female education.

Defence.

The head-quarters of Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, consisting of a battalion of the West India Regiment (800 men), with detachments of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, and a company of Native Artillery, are stationed at Freetown. There is also an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy.

Batteries armed with heavy guns have been erected for the defence of Freetown harbour.

An armed police force, specially organised for frontier work, is maintained by the Colony, and numbers 574.

Means of Communication.

Steamers leave Liverpool for Grand Canary and Freetown every Saturday, and for Madeira and Freetown every second Wednesday. The average length of passage is 14 days to Freetown. There is also regular steam communication with Hamburg, Havre, and Marseilles, as well as with Lisbon and Algiers.

Telegraphic communication with Europe was established in 1886, there being now three cables, direct to Bathurst, Conakry, and Accra respectively. There are no railways or internal telegraphs. Horses do not thrive, and there is but little wheel traffic and few roads fit for it.

Internal communication is mainly kept up by the network of rivers and lagoons.

The Sherbro River is navigable for over 20 miles (up to Yorktown), the Sierra Leone, or Roquette River, for 40 miles (as far as Magbellie).

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers and other articles, per 2 ozs.
	d.	d.
United Kingdom and		
Postal Union and Non-		
Union Countries . . .	2½	½

The Parcel Post system has been introduced,
and parcels up to 11 lbs. in weight can be posted.
Rate 9*d.* per lb.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Total Tonnage.
1887	£60,637	£58,334	327,034
1888	63,035	63,288	450,380
1899	70,836	66,771	496,899
1880	73,708	63,056	543,910
1891	89,869	77,965	634,551
1892	86,866	83,852	589,671
1893	92,769	84,691	574,581
1894	98,838	93,100	828,718
1895	97,852	100,248	780,697
1896	—	—	805,684

Public Debt.

Harbour Works Debentures	1873	£25,000
Redeemable in 1896-8	...	...
Accumulated Sinking Fund, 25,477 <i>l.</i>		

IMPORTS.		From Colonies.		From Elsewhere.		Total.	
Year.	From U.K.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1887	247,764	1,923	58,351	308,038			
1888	190,529	1,211	58,407	250,147			
1889	210,800	1,110	65,871	277,781			
1890	295,012	1,627	93,269	388,908			
1891	345,031	2,145	106,202	453,378			
1892	332,198	4,814	76,105	413,117			
1893	325,829	5,543	86,094	417,466			
1894	381,248	11,012	85,764	478,024			
1895	336,414	5,754	85,169	427,337			
1896	403,053	12,452	79,183	494,688			

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	120,188	15,695	197,634	333,517
1888	166,569	17,651	154,823	339,047
1889	131,077	23,992	164,650	319,719
1890	147,436	21,043	180,840	349,313
1891	218,294	32,177	227,185	477,659
1892	195,298	35,245	189,908	420,451
1893	166,055	30,480	202,129	398,664
1894	196,171	24,873	205,455	426,499
1895	206,873	21,792	223,939	452,604
1896	203,495	21,895	223,643	449,033

Customs Revenue, 1894—79,804*l.*; 1895—82,579*l.*

Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1896.

		White.		Coloured.		Total.	
		Males.	Fms.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871	76	31	18,455	18,347	18,531	18,558	37,039
1881	237	31	30,964	29,511	31,201	29,345	60,546
1891	101	33	39,684	34,927	33,875	34,960	74,835
1896	191	33	66,684	59,927	66,975	59,960	*126,935

* Estimated.

*Governors of Sierra Leone since 1850.**

Names.	Rank.	Assumed Government.
A. E. Kennedy ...	Govr.-in-Chief	12 Oct., 1852
S. J. Hill ...	Govr.-in-Chief	18 Sept., 1855
S. J. Hill ...	Govr.-in-Chief	11 Sept., 1860
William Hill ...	Lieut.-Governor	22 July, 1862
Samuel Wensley Blackall	Governor ...	12 Nov., 1862
Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.	Govr.-in-Chief	8 Feb., 1868
J. P. Hennessey, C.M.G.	Administrator-in-Chief	27 Feb., 1872
R. W. Keate ...	Govr.-in-Chief	17 Feb., 1873
George Berkeley ...	Govr.-in-Chief	29 Aug., 1873
C. H. Kortright ...	Govr.-in-Chief	15 Feb., 1875
Samuel Rowe, C.M.G. ...	Govr.-in-Chief	3 Sept., 1877
A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	27 June, 1881
Sir Saml. Rowe, K.C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	11 Feb., 1885
J. M. Maltby ...	Administrator-in-Chief	6 Aug., 1888
J. S. Hay, C.M.G. ...	Administrator-in-Chief	24 Oct., 1888
J. S. Hay (now Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.), C.M.G.	Governor ...	22 Dec., 1888
Major J. J. Crooks ...	Administrator	21 April, 1891
Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	Governor ...	12 Feb., 1892
Major J. J. Crooks ...	Administrator	28 April, 1893
Major J. J. Crooks ...	Administrator	1 Feb., 1894
Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	Governor ...	14 Mar., 1894

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President*.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.†).
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Colonial Treasurer.
 The Collector of Customs.
 Clerk of Executive Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 50*l*.

Legislative Council.

1. The Governor, *President*.
 2. The Chief Justice.
 3. The Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.*).
 4. The Colonial Secretary.
 5. The Attorney-General.
 6. The Colonial Treasurer.
 7. Sir Samuel Lewis, Kt.,
B.L., C.M.G.
 8. T. C. Bishop,
 9. }
- Clerk of Legislative Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 100*l*.

*Unofficial Members.**Civil Establishment.*

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral,
 Colonel Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*. and 500*l*. allowances.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lt. J. F. N. Price.

Governor's Clerk, Jacob W. Lewis, 180*l*.

Second Clerk, T. Taylor, B.A., 60*l*. to 80*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore, 710*l*. to 800*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, 350*l*. to 400*l*. Rent 40*l*.

Chief Clerk, F. A. Miller, 200*l*.

1st Clerk, A. W. Nylander, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

2nd ditto, E. W. Cole, 100*l*. to 120*l*.

3rd ditto, C. George, 70*l*. to 85*l*.

4th ditto, J. P. Smith, 55*l*. to 70*l*.

5th ditto, Bruce Faulkner, 45*l*. to 55*l*.

6th ditto, J. E. Taylor, 30*l*. to 40*l*.

7th ditto, A. Merriman-Labor, 24*l*. to 30*l*.

*For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1893.

† If below Lt.-Col., he takes precedence after the Queen's Advocate.

Treasury Department.

Colonial Treasurer, S. M. Bennett, 500*l*. to 550*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Colonial Treasurer, E. O. Johnson, 300*l*. to 350*l*. and quarters.

Chief Clerk and Cashier.

2nd Clerk, G. W. Cole, 160*l*. to 180*l*.

3rd ditto, J. J. Wellington, 100*l*. to 120*l*.

4th ditto, R. A. Smith, 55*l*. to 70*l*.

5th ditto, J. Edwin, 42*l*. to 50*l*.

6th ditto, C. A. Gilpin, 24*l*. to 30*l*.

Savings Bank.

Manager, The Postmaster General.

Clerk and Accountant, A. Harleston, 70*l*. to 80*l*.

Assistant Clerk, J. Mannah, 40*l*.

Clerk at Sherbro, The Postmaster, 20*l*.

Native Affairs Department.

Secretary, J. C. E. Parkes, 350*l*.

Arabic Writer, Mohammed Sanusi, 70*l*.

Clerks, J. C. Turay, 40*l*.; Katherudeen, 36*l*.

Port and Marine Department.

Harbour Master, A. B. Hanson (deputy), 100*l*.

Clerk to ditto, H. P. Wilson, 40*l*.

Colonial Steamer.

Commander, Capt. J. N. Compton, 384*l*.

Chief Engineer, A. Forrester, 300*l*.

2nd Engineer, A. Eaton, 252*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, G. T. Parker, 120*l*.

Second Printer, J. C. Gilpin, 60*l*. to 70*l*.

First Class Compositors, T. B. Macauley and E. C. Johnston, 40*l*. to 50*l*. each.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, T. E. Laing, 500*l*.

Assistant ditto, F. H. Stone, 300*l*. to 350*l*.

Superintendent, B. L. Wilson, C.E., 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Chief Draughtsman, T. A. Wilhelm, 100*l*. to 120*l*.

Draughtsman, 60*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. W. Paris, 100*l*.

2nd Clerk, G. P. Jarrett, 50*l*. to 60*l*.

Storekeeper, J. H. Kelson, 60*l*.

Audit Department (under Comptroller and Auditor-General).

Local Auditor, R. C. Grannum, 450*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Auditor, A. Grannum, 225*l*. and quarters or rent.

First Clerk, P. A. Nichols, 120*l*.

Clerk, 40*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, W. J. P. Elliott, 750*l*.

Assistant Collector, J. E. Dawson, 250*l*. to 300*l*.

In-door Officers: Freemen—

Chief Clerk, J. W. Cole, 250*l*.

Examining Officer, E. C. Coomber, 110*l*. to 150*l*.

Clerks, H. N. Carrol, 120*l*. to 125*l*.; L. F.

Campbell, 65*l*. to 90*l*.; E. S. Cole, 56*l*. to 60*l*.

Warehouse Keeper, N. J. Spain, 150*l*. to 175*l*.

Out-door Officers—

Surveyor, A. B. Hanson, 250*l*. and 125*l*. personal.

Senior First Class Officer, U. J. Lawrence, 120*l*.

Shed Officer, J. A. Cline, 90*l*. to 100*l*.

First Class Officers, T. G. Hope, and T. G.

Walters, 70*l*. to 80*l*.

Second Class Officers, G. T. Lewis, J. W. Smart,

J. W. Lewis, V. E. Spaine, A. C. Johnson,

S. T. D. Williams, E. G. Taylor, and T. A. J.

Clemens, 50*l*. to 60*l*. each.

Warehousemen, T. J. L. Cole, 50*l*.; F. S. Smart,

and M. A. Lewis, 40*l*. each.

Sherbro District—*Chief Clerk*, J. D. Macauley, 160*l.* to 170*l.**2nd ditto*, C. S. S. Parkinson, 80*l.* to 40*l.**First Class Officer*, T. D. K. Brown, 70*l.* to 80*l.**Second Class Officers*, P. H. George and W. A. H. Smith, 50*l.* to 60*l.***Officers-in-Charge—***Kikonkeh*, J. T. Williams, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.*Isles de Los*, E. C. Davies, 78*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.*Manoh Salijah*, C. J. Campbell, 70*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.*Sulymah*, J. O. Turner, 78*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.*Tagreen Point*, J. W. Lewis, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.*Kuhuna*, T. A. Davies, 75*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.*Busasia*, A. D. Yaskey, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.*Kambia*, J. S. Caulker, 80*l.*, and quarters.*Bubuya*, V. E. Spaine, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.*Mahela*, J. A. Songo Davies, 80*l.*, and quarters.*Kent*, T. H. R. Elba, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.**Post Office Department.***Postmaster-General*, J. Cleugh, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; rent allice. 40*l.* per ann.*Assistant ditto*, J. C. Smith, 50*l.**Chief Clerk and Examiner*, J. S. T. Davies, 110*l.* to 150*l.**2nd Clerk and Accountant*, J. N. Crown, 90*l.* to 120*l.**3rd Clerk and Money Order Clerk*, D. T. P. Cole, 100*l.**First Sorter*, M. S. Macauley, 60*l.**Stampseller*, Daniel Carroll, 50*l.**Parcel Post Clerk*, I. J. Baxter, 43*l.* to 50*l.**Sherbro—Postmaster*, H. R. Williams, 120*l.***Legal Departments.***Chief Justice*, G. Stallard, 1,200*l.**Clerk*, 40*l.* to 50*l.**Attorney-General*, P. Crampton Smyly, 700*l.*, rent allice. 60*l.*, or free quarters.*Solicitor-General*, A. Hudson, 400*l.* to 500*l.*; rent 50*l.**First Clerk*, W. A. Valantin, 80*l.* to 100*l.**Second ditto*, J. R. Wright, 50*l.* to 60*l.**Third ditto*, J. A. Williams, 40*l.* to 50*l.**Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General*, D. F. Wilbraham, 400*l.**Chief Clerk*, W. S. Saunders, 80*l.**Clerks*, F. E. B. Bucknor, 60*l.*; A. Kennedy Lewis, 40*l.* to 50*l.**Clerk, Master's Office*, S. A. Metzger, 75*l.**Sheriff and Proceost-Marshall*, G. L. Brooks, 50*l.*, *ex officio*.*Under Sheriff*, 50*l.**Police Magistrate and Judge of Court of Requests and Coroner*, R. J. de Groot, 450*l.**Clerk*, A. E. T. Metzger, 180*l.* to 160*l.**2nd Clerk*, H. Williams, 48*l.***Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.***Parish of St. George*, W. S. Saunders, fees*Parish of St. Patrick*, Rev. G. J. Macaulay, fees*Parish of St. Charles*, fees*Waterloo District*, L. Taylor, fees; fees.*Sherbro District*, M. L. Jarrett, fees.*Isles de Los*, E. C. Davies, fees.**Ecclesiastical.***Bishop of Sierra Leone*, Right Rev. J. Taylor Smith, D.D.**Board of Education.***The Governor, President.**Right Rev. J. Taylor Smith*, D.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone.*The Colonial Secretary.**The Attorney General.**The Colonial Treasurer.**Inspector of Schools*, M. J. Marke.*Hon. Sir Samuel Lewis*, B.L., C.M.G.*Rev. J. Claudius May*, F.R.G.S.*Rev. O. Moore.**Rev. W. J. Humphrey*, M.A.*Rev. J. Proudfoot.**Clerk to Board*, Jacob W. Lewis, 20*l.***Educational Department.***Inspector of Schools*, M. J. Marke, 300*l.*, and travelling allowance 91*l.* 5*s.***Medical Department.***Colonial Surgeon*, W. T. Prout, M.B., 500*l.* travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.**Assistant ditto*, Wm. Renner, M.R.C.S., 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; M. L. Jarrett, M.R.C.S., 250*l.*; T. Bishop, L.R.C.P., 200*l.*, and allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.**Medical Clerk*, D. Thomas Cole, 100*l.*, and quarters.*Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper*, E. J. During, 60*l.* to 70*l.**Compounder*, G. L. Davies, 90*l.* and quarters.*Keeper, Lunatic Asylum*, Kissy, H. W. Lewis, 60*l.***Dispensers—***Waterloo*, W. Z. Young, 50*l.*, and quarters.*Hastings*, M. Aubee, 36*l.*, and quarters.*York*, C. A. Innis, 40*l.*, and quarters.*Kent*, E. G. Luke, 40*l.*, and quarters.*Sherbro*, A. W. Elliott, 50*l.*, and quarters.*Sulymah*, S. A. Bell, 60*l.*, and quarters.*Regent*, J. G. Roberts, 36*l.*, and quarters.*Kissy*, — Leigh, 36*l.*, and quarters.*Goderich* (vacant) 36*l.*, and quarters.*Falaba*, Paul Nicol, 63*l.* to 70*l.*, and quarters.*Mongheri*, E. O. King, 63*l.* to 70*l.*, and qtrs.**Sanitary Department.***Inspector of Health*, The Colonial Surgeon.*Clerk*, T. M. Cole, 50*l.***Police Department.***Inspector-General of Frontier Police*, Major A. F. Tarbet, 400*l.* to 500*l.*, and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.**Inspectors*, S. Moore, C. C. Troughton, B. Cave-Brown-Cave, J. E. C. Blakeney, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and 91*l.* allowance each.*Assistant Inspectors*, Captain E. C. Mayne, Lieut. C. E. Birch, G. A. Gildea, Captain H. G. Warren, Captain C. N. Hastings, Captain J. E. Harden, Captain E. B. Wallis, 250*l.* to 300*l.* and 91*l.* allowance each.*Sub-Inspectors*, C. N. Taylor, J. B. Johnson, J. H. Jones, D. P. H. Crowther, and A. B. Davies, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.*Paymaster Clerk, Frontier Police*, Z. E. T. Williams, 75*l.* to 100*l.**Superintendent, Civil Police*, G. L. Brooks, 300*l.* and 91*l.* allowance; rent 40*l.**Inspector*, J. M. Robin, 250*l.*, 91*l.* allowance and rent 40*l.**Sub-Inspector*, N. H. Sawyer, 100*l.* to 150*l.***Prison Department.***Keeper of Freetown Gaol*, G. Page, 250*l.*, and quarters.*Under Gaoler*, R. A. George, 100*l.*, and quarters

Police District of Freetown.

Clerk, A. Strong, 60l. to 70l.
Assistant Clerk, W. F. John, 30l.
Matr. m. Rachel Macauley, 50l.
Under ditto, Mary A. Bull, 30l.
Gaoler at Sherboro, S. W. Adams, 75l.

Waterloo District.

D. Commissioner, E. Faulkner, 300l. to 350l. and travelling allowance, 91l. 5s., and quarters.
Clerk, Lancelot Taylor, 40l.
Coroner, The D. Commissioner, 20l.

Sherbro District.

D. Commissioner, T. J. Alldridge, 500l., and 50l. lodging allowance.
Clerks, S. A. Macaulay, 75l. to 90l.; L. A. Fyne, 50l.
Bailiff, A. E. Palmer, 36l. to 40l.
Coroner, The D. Commissioner, 20l.

Karene District.

D. Commissioner, Capt. W. S. Sharpe, 400l. to 500l.
Clerk, W. L. King, 50l. to 60l.
Interpreter, 30l. to 40l.
D. Surgeon, J. C. Maxwell, 350l. to 400l.
Dispenser, 60l. to 70l.

Roniotta District.

D. Commissioner, Capt. E. D. Fairtlough, 400l. to 500l.
Clerk, A. C. Forde, 50l. to 60l.
Interpreter, 30l. to 40l.
D. Surgeon, Hood, 350l. to 400l.
Dispenser, 60l. to 70l.

Bandaluma District.

D. Commissioner, C. E. Carr, 400l. to 500l.
Clerk, D. A. Branche, 50l. to 60l.
Interpreter, 30l. to 40l.
D. Surgeon, G. J. Arnold, F.R.C.S., 300l. to 350l.
Dispenser, 60l. to 70l.

Panguma District.

D. Commissioner, an Asst. Inspector (Acting), 400l. to 500l.
Clerk, 50l. to 60l.
Interpreter, 30l. to 40l.
D. Surgeon, O. Horrocks, 350l. to 400l.
Dispenser, 60l. to 70l.

Koinadugu District.

D. Commissioner, an Asst. Inspector (Acting), 400l. to 500l.
Clerk, 50l. to 60l.
Interpreter, 30l. to 40l.
D. Surgeon, 350l. to 400l.
Dispenser, 60l. to 70l.

Foreign Consuls.

France, M. Bousquet, Vice-Consul.
Germany, P. Davey, Consul.
Belgium, ditto.
The Netherlands, W. Hall.
Spain, W. Hall (Vice-Consul).
Italy, Signor G. B. Zochonis.
Portugal, Philip Lemberg.
Greece, A. G. Ceffala.
United States, R. P. Pooley (Consul); (Vice-Consul).
Sweden and Norway, P. Davey.
Liberia, C. May.
Congo (vacant).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Situation and Area.

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern

Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles.

All the country from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Indian Ocean, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory. The whole Colony covers twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and twelve degrees of longitude, and includes an area of 903,690 square miles (equal to twice France and Germany together).

Kangaroo Island (90 m. by 25 m.; area 1,500 sq. m., 1,000 ft. highest point), Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier, and other islands on the south coast, as well as Melville and Bathurst Islands, near Port Darwin, and Groote Eylandt, the Pellew Archipelago, and others in the Gulf of Carpentaria, are included in the Colony.

Adelaide, the capital of the Colony, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57' S. and longitude 130° 38' E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

History.

The south coast of the Colony was surveyed by Flinders in 1802, and Sturt in 1829 discovered the Murray River and its upper tributaries. The South Australian Company, upon Wakefield's principles, was formed in England in 1834, under the Act mentioned above, and the first settlements were formed at Kangaroo Island and Adelaide in 1836. Copper was discovered 1842, by Menge. Responsible government was established in 1856. Stuart reached Port Darwin 1861, and the "Northern Territory" was added to the Colony in 1861 and 1863.

Since the enlargement, it ranks as the third in size of British colonies.

Climate.

The rainfall at Adelaide averages 21 inches annually, mostly from May to October. It varies from 16 to 42 inches on the plains and hills respectively. The mean temperature 74°, the extreme range being from 35° to 112°.

General Government.

The Parliament of South Australia consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, created by the Local Act No. 2 of 1855-56, which was proclaimed on October 25th, 1856. This Act, commonly called the Constitution Act, was passed by virtue of the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59. The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, as originally constituted, consisted of 18 and 36 members respectively. By the Local Act No. 27 of 1875 the House of Assembly was increased to 46 members, representing 22 electoral districts. By Act No. 236 of 1881 six members were added to the Legislative Council, and the Colony was divided into four electoral districts for the purpose of Council elections. In 1882 the House of Assembly was further increased to 52 members, representing 26 electoral districts; and by Act No. 450 of 1888 the Northern Territory was created an electoral district, returning 2 members, thus raising the number to 54.

The four electoral districts of the Legislative Council are,—No. 1, Central; No. 2, Southern; No. 3, North-eastern; and No. 4, Northern; returning six members each. On April 14th, 1897, and every three years thereafter, the two members who stand first on the roll retire, and their successors are appointed by each of the four districts electing 2 members. The new members are placed at the bottom of the roll of their district, the member receiving most votes at the election being placed last. Elections are conducted by ballot. Act No. 236, of 1881, provides for a penal dissolution of the Council, or the calling up of additional members, if the Council twice reject a Bill which has been twice passed by the House of Assembly, a general election having intervened. But the dissolution or the calling up of members is permissive, not compulsory; and if members are called up no vacancies may be filled while the total number of members is 24 or more.

The quorum of the Council consists of nine members, including the President.

The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the Queen, and that he has resided in the Province for three years. The qualification of a voter is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for a period of six months. He must also be possessed of either a freehold of the value of 50*l.* or of a leasehold of the annual value of 20*l.* having three years to run, or with right of purchase, or be in occupation of a dwelling-house of the annual rent value of 25*l.* Members of both houses are paid 200*l.* per annum.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for three years; and each of the 27 electoral districts returns two members. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been six months on the electoral roll. The total number of electors in 1896 for the Legislative Council is 45,543, of whom 8,223 were females, and for the House of Assembly 138,344, of about 59,935 were women. The session is usually from June to December.

The franchise for both Houses was extended to adult women by an Act of 1894.

Responsible government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature, who form the Cabinet, and are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council.

Local Government.

There are 33 municipalities in the Colony, whose powers are regulated by the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1890." The governing body consists of Mayor, Aldermen (Aldermen are at present elected for City of Adelaide only), and Councillors, elected by the ratepayers, who also elect the Auditors. The Council has power to levy rates for municipal purposes only on all house and land property within the municipal area, but the question of raising a loan must be submitted to a general meeting of the ratepayers, and a poll must be taken if demanded by six ratepayers. There are also 141 district councils having somewhat similar powers. The aggregate assessment of the property within the municipal areas and District Councils amounts to 2,463,563*l.*, and the

revenue in 1896 amounted to 249,807*l.*, and the expenditure to 246,775*l.*

Population.

The population of the Colony (including the northern territory) at the close of census, 1891, was 320,431 persons, at end of 1896, 355,286. This does not include the aborigines, of whom there are about 2,600. There are about 230 Chinese in the colony. The immigration of Chinese is restricted by no vessel being allowed to "enter any port or place in the Province having on board a greater number of Chinese than in the proportion of one Chinese to every five hundred tons of the registered tonnage of each vessel." Penalty, on conviction, 500*l.* for each Chinese in excess of such number.

"Any Chinese entering the Province by land without first obtaining a permit in writing from some person to be appointed by the Governor in Council shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not less than 5*l.*, nor more than 20*l.*," and is also liable to be deported to the colony whence he came.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide number 40,384 persons, or, including the suburbs, 145,212. In 1881 the population of the city was 38,749, and in 1871 27,208.

About 85 per cent. of the whole population are members of Protestant Churches, and the remaining 15 per cent. are Roman Catholics. The Church of England is represented by 26 per cent.

Education.

The University of Adelaide was founded by Royal Letters Patent in 1881, and an Act of the local Parliament in 1874. It was endowed by private munificence, aided by an annual grant of 5 per cent. on all sums contributed from private sources and an endowment of land, the total amount of income being about 12,000*l.* The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, and music; the staff consists of 8 professors and 13 lecturers. All classes are open to women. It had in 1896—320 students, besides those attending extension lectures.

In connection with the Art Gallery a School of Design has been formed, in which more than 350 students are instructed in painting and designing for technical purposes.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1889. It is supported by an annual parliamentary vote of about 2,500*l.* and by school fees. Diplomas are awarded in mining, metallurgy, and mechanical engineering. The staff consists of 20 officers and teachers. The students number about 700.

Primary education is provided for by the Education Acts of 1875, 1878, and 1891, by which the management of public education is committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free from January 1, 1892, up to the compulsory standard, and it has been compulsory since 1876. There are 639 schools, with 59,944 scholars.

The expenses of the Education Department for payment of teachers, &c., were, during 1896, 137,906*l.*, towards which about 13,796*l.* was received from fees and the rents of dedicated lands, the net cost to the state thus being 124,110*l.*, exclusively of buildings. The total expenditure on school buildings up to the end of 1896 was 442,833*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* The lands dedicated to educational purposes amount to 419,151 acres, and

the land leased up to 31st Dec., 1896, was 857,784 acres, at an annual rental of 7,183*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

For the maintenance of the South Australian Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, also country institutes in 1896, the sum expended was 8,777*l.*

Administration of Justice.

The legal tribunals of the Province consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; Circuit Courts at Naracoorte, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, and Gladstone, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court; and at Palmerston, Northern Territory, by the Judge of the Northern Territory; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner, who is a Stipendiary Magistrate, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court; Local Courts of Insolvency at Port Augusta, Gladstone, Mount Gambier, and Moonta, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates; and at Palmerston, Northern Territory, by the Judge of the Northern Territory; Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in all the principal towns throughout the Province with full Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, and Limited Jurisdiction, by Justices of the Peace; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

The annual number of convictions in the Supreme Court has averaged during the last three years 130, or less than one in every 2,733 of the population.

Land Transfer.

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operation of this law to the end of 1896 amounts to 14,859,866*l.* sterling.

Loans for Public Works.

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money by way of loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public works—such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding on 31st December, 1896, was 23,337,200*l.*

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling. The local banks issue notes to the extent of about 399,787*l.*, and had on 31st December, 1896, 7,332,709*l.* deposits.

Eight banking institutions carry on business within the Province, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships—numbering altogether 133 branches and agencies. Their names are: the Bank of Australasia; Union Bank of Australia, Limited; National Bank of Australasia, Limited; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited; Bank of Adelaide; Bank of New South Wales; Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited; and Bank of New Zealand. The total average liabilities of the eight banks amount to (31st December, 1896) 7,797,520*l.*, and the total average assets to 7,754,673*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 134

agencies. The total number of depositors 31st December, 1896, was 102,891. The total deposits amounted to 2,906,081*l.* One in four of the population is a depositor in savings banks.

Industry.

It may be roughly estimated that not more than 150,000 square miles of the area of the Colony, excluding the Northern Territory, are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached 1,200 miles. Forty-six counties have been proclaimed to 31st December, 1896, embracing 80,528 square miles, or 51,537,920 acres. Of this large area only 8,670,530 acres have been alienated from the Crown—amounting, nevertheless, to upwards of 108 acres for each male adult in the Colony. About one in every five acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to leasing, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 20,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, &c. At present there is as much as 3,232,563 acres of land surveyed and open for immediate leasing, in addition to 11,749,350 acres open as "pastoral lands."

About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivated is cropped with wheat, of which 1,693,045 acres were cultivated in 1896.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry. There are 18,133 acres of land devoted to this purpose in 1896. Wine trade 1,743,090 gals. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines of the Rhine. Whilst the local demand is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been awarded prizes at the several Great International Exhibitions.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants; of the former 7,097 cwts. were made in 1896.

Almond trees are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment.

The Colony possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and general superiority over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. In 1896 there were no less than 175,291 square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 177,078; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 337,225; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to over 6,323,993, whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 140,895 bales.

A few years ago, flour mills and tanneries were almost the only representatives of local manufactures; whilst these have largely increased in number and efficiency, many important additions have been made to the list, and there are now many steam flour mills, saw mills, foundries, agricultural implement works, breweries, &c. Several marble and slate quarries of excellent quality, and over 100 building stone quarries have

been opened, and recently an extensive quarry of marble has been opened at Kapunda.

The gasworks of the Colony are eight in number, of which one is for the supply of the City of Adelaide and suburbs, one is at Port Adelaide, and the remaining six are in the principal country towns.

318 vessels of 51,580 tons were in 1896 registered at Port Adelaide.

Out of 3,269,612*l.* worth of staple produce exported, the value of breadstuffs amounted to 643,332*l.*; while wool represented 1,228,991*l.*, and copper 219,052*l.*

The total value of wool shipped in 1856 was 412,163*l.*; 1866, 990,163*l.*; and in 1896, 1,790,700*l.*

The chief imports are textiles, sugar, alcohol, tea, coals, hardware, and machinery. 85 per cent. of the external trade is with the United Kingdom and the other Australian colonies, the bulk of the remainder being with the United States, China, and Mauritius. The chief copper mines are those at Moonta and Wallaroo; the chief gold fields, Angipena, Barossa, Blumberg, Lehunga, Luxemburg, Mount Grainger, Mount Pleasant, Mount Torrens, Nillingbooi, Teetulpa, Uolooloo, Wadaminga, Woodside, and Waukarina, and Burrundie and MacDonnell Ranges in the N. T.

Means of Communication.

There are 7,569 miles of road defined in the settled districts. The greater portion of the cost of which has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 4,886. In addition to the main lines, perhaps as many more miles of district or by-roads have been constructed and kept in repair by local municipalities out of rates and grants in aid.

The railways, exclusive of a private line between Adelaide and Glenelg, are all constructed and worked by the Government. The mileage opened for traffic in the Colony, exclusive of Northern Territory, is 1,722. Up to December 31st, 1896, the total cost of the railways reached 12,573,893*l.* The receipts in 1896 were 1,012,457*l.*, and the expenditure 604,189*l.* There is direct railway communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

The geographical position of South Australia necessitated early and earnest attention being devoted to the extension of the South Australian telegraphs, so as to afford communication with Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Perth. To accomplish this South Australia, at her own risk, erected a line of telegraph some 2,200 miles in length, at a cost of over 400,000*l.*, across a continent which had only been traversed by an exploring party. At present the railway reaches Oodnadatta, 688 miles north of Adelaide, and Pine Creek, 146 miles south of Palmerston, the intervening gap being 1,200 miles.

At the close of the year 1896 there were 254 stations, and 5,865½ miles of line open throughout the Colony, and there are several lines now in course of construction. There are 295 miles of telephone line open, 8 light exchanges, 1,022 connections, and 2,727 miles of telephone wire open.

The number of foreign messages (exclusive of those for other colonies) sent in 1896 was 9,430, and the number received 10,100.

Internal water communication is afforded by the Murray River, on which steamers run for 2,000 miles. There is regular and frequent communica-

tion by mail steamers with all parts of Australasia as well as with Europe and San Francisco. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters. per ½ oz.	Newspapers. each
Australasia	2	{ not exceed- ing 10 ozs., ½ <i>l.</i> ; every additional 4 ozs. ½ <i>l.</i>
United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries	2½	{ not exceed- ing 4 ozs., 1 <i>l.</i> ; every additional 2 ozs. ½ <i>l.</i>

The total number of letters and post cards sent and received in 1896 was 18,765,041.

Defences.

There is a permanent force of 31, and militia and volunteer forces numbering 1,464 officers and men. The naval force consists of H.M.S. "Protector," 17 guns, with an establishment of 168 officers and men including Naval Reserve. Batteries have been erected at Glenville and Large Bay, to protect the harbour of Port Adelaide.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED	
Year.	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1887	2,014,102	2,145,135	1,465,167	1,677,883
1888	2,494,556	2,376,399	1,668,618	1,973,651
1889	2,270,433	2,355,927	1,632,567	1,959,342
1890	2,557,772	2,579,258	1,744,703	2,190,442
1891	2,829,453	2,768,353	2,033,922	2,576,546
1892	2,538,995	2,767,775	1,885,487	2,383,263
1893	2,671,495	2,583,481	1,978,288	2,392,600
1894	2,496,544	2,526,787	2,306,479	2,759,213
1895	2,553,510	2,487,008	2,478,849	2,979,643
1896	2,009,824	2,575,786	2,744,083	3,317,887

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	1,958,435	2,657,229	480,629	5,096,293
1888	2,376,791	2,434,619	602,228	5,413,638
1889	2,008,002	4,385,266	411,183	6,804,451
1890	2,483,416	4,803,876	975,381	8,262,673
1891	2,876,548	6,238,404	841,590	9,956,542
1892	2,372,185	4,272,301	750,692	7,395,178
1893	1,925,985	5,363,380	644,835	7,934,200
1894	1,899,682	3,753,968	573,040	6,226,690
1895	1,857,989	3,056,952	760,660	5,585,601
1896	2,220,611	4,193,314	746,845	7,160,770

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	2,930,298	1,973,992	426,490	5,330,780
1888	3,798,641	2,572,394	613,063	6,984,098
1889	3,412,391	3,507,951	839,113	7,259,365
1890	4,296,647	3,532,341	998,390	8,827,378
1891	4,524,397	5,628,764	358,888	10,512,049
1892	3,167,298	4,327,481	324,760	7,819,539
1893	3,477,579	4,574,913	411,444	8,463,936
1894	2,897,054	4,113,626	291,004	7,301,774
1895	2,362,593	4,253,711	560,734	7,177,038
1896	2,286,740	4,481,444	825,870	7,594,054

Public Debt, December 31st, 1896—23,337,200*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1896—542,662*l.*

Crown lands sold, 7,656,418 acres.

List of Governors of South Australia.

1. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Dec., 1836.
2. George Milner Stephen, Esq., admin., 1838.
3. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., Oct., 1838.
4. Capt (now Sir) George Grey, K.C.B., 1841.
5. Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., Oct, 1854.
6. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., 1848.
7. Boyle Travers Finniss, Esq., admin., 1854.
8. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.L., 1855.
9. Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., March, 1862.
10. Lieut.-Col. Hamley, admin., 1868.
11. Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1869.
- Major James Harwood Roche, admin., 1870.
12. Sir R. D. Hanson, admin., 1872.
13. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., June, 1873.
14. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.
15. Sir William W. Cairns, K.C.M.G., 1877.
16. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.
17. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.
- The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1878.
18. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1883.
19. Sir W. F. C. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1883.
20. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1889.
21. The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1889.
- The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1890.
- The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1891.
22. The Hon. S. J. Way, Lieut.-Governor, 1895.
23. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1895.

Ministries.

- R. T. Finniss, 24 Oct., J. Hart, 24 Sept., 1868
1856 H. Ayers, 13 Oct., 1868
J. Baker, 21 Aug., 1857 H. B. T. Strangways,
R. R. Torrens, 1 Sept., 3 Nov., 1868.
1857 J. Hart, 30 May, 1870
R. D. Hanson, 30 Sept., A. Blyth, 10 Nov., 1871
1857 H. Ayers, C.M.G., 22 Jan.
T. Reynolds, 9 May, 1860
G. M. Waterhouse, 8 Oct., A. Blyth, 22 July, 1873
1861 J. P. Boucaut, 3 June,
F. S. Dutton, 4 July, 1863 1875
H. Ayers, 15 July, 1863 J. Colton, 6 June, 1876
A. Blyth, 4th Aug., 1864 J. P. Boucaut, 26 Oct.,
F. S. Dutton, 22 Mar., 1877
1865 W. Morgan, 27 Sept.,
H. Ayers, 20 Sept., 1865 1878
J. Hart, 23 Oct., 1865 J. Cox Bray, 24 June, 1881
J. P. Boucaut, 28 Mar., J. Colton, 16 June, 1884
1866 J. W. Downer, Q.C., 16
H. Ayers, 3 May, 1867 June, 1885
T. Playford, 11 June, F. W. Holder, 21 June,
1887 1892
J. A. Cockburn, 27 June, Sir J. W. Downer,
1889 K.C.M.G., 15 Oct.,
1892
T. Playford, 19 Aug., C. C. Kingston, Q.C.,
1890 16 June, 1893.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton Bart., K.C.M.G.
Lieutenant Governor, The Rt. Hon. S. J. Way, P.C., D.C.L., *Chief Justice*.
Private Secretary, Capt. E. W. Wallington.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. T. W. Guise, The King's and Liverpool Regt.

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, M.L.C.
Chief Justice, The Rt. Hon. S. J. Way, P.C., D.C.L.
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.
Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P., Q.C.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. L. O'Loughlin.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.
Minister of Education and Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D. Lond., M.P.
Clerk of Council, Lionel H. Sholl.

*THE PARLIAMENT.**Legislative Council—24 Members.*

President, Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G., 600*l*.
Clerk, E. G. Blackmore, 600*l*.

Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, J. C. Morphet, 425*l*.

The Hon. The President, R. C. Baker, C.M.G., D. M. Charleston, J. H. Howe, J. H. Gordon, John Warren, J. V. O'Loughlin, A. W. Sandford, A. R. Addison, H. Adams, M. P. F. Basedow, J. G. Bice, H. R. Fuller, G. McGregor, W. Russell, Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., James Martin, S. Tomkinson, R. S. Guthrie, E. Ward, J. L. Stirling, C. Wilcox, W. Haslam, A. Campbell, W. A. Robinson.

House of Assembly—54 Members.

Speaker, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G., 400*l*.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. Alfred Catt, 600*l*.

*Constituencies.**Members.*

Constituencies.	Members.
Light	{ Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles. K.C.M.G. D. Moody. W. Copley.
Yorke Peninsula	{ J. W. Shannon. J. T. Morris.
Victoria	{ James Cock. A. H. Peake.
Albert	{ A. D. Handyside. F. W. Holder.
Burra	{ C. R. Goode.
Stanley	{ W. P. Cummins J. Miller.
Wooroor	{ J. W. Castine. J. McLachlan.
Gladstone	{ E. A. Roberts. Hon. Alfred Catt.
Frome	{ Lawrence O'Loughlin. Clement Giles.
Newcastle	{ T. Burgoyne. R. W. Foster.
Flinders	{ A. Poynton. W. T. Mortlock.
Northern Territory	{ Vaiben Louis Solomon. W. Griffiths.
East Adelaide	{ J. T. Scherk. J. A. McPherson.
West Adelaide	{ The Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston. E. L. Batchelor.
North Adelaide	{ R. Wood. P. McM. Glynn.
Wallaroo	{ R. Hooper. H. A. Grainger.
Port Adelaide	{ W. O. Archibald. J. MacGillivray.
West Torrens	{ F. J. Hourigan. T. H. Brooker.
Yatala	{ William Gilbert. R. Butler.
Gumeracha	{ Hon. Robert Homburg. W. R. Randell.
East Torrens	{ J. Darling. F. W. Conyber.
Sturt	{ John Greeley Jenkins. T. Price.
Noarlunga	{ Alexander Macdonald. W. J. Blacker.

Constituencies.	Members
Mount Barker . .	{ Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D. A. H. Landseer.
Onkaparinga. . .	{ Robert Caldwell. W. H. Duncan.
Encounter Bay . .	{ W. H. Carpenter. K. O'Malley.
Barossa	{ Hon. Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G. James Hague.
Clerk, F. Halcomb, M.A., 600l.	
Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Alfred Searcy, 425l.	

*Offices connected with both Houses.**Librarian, J. P. Morice, 280l.**Office Keeper and Caterer, John N. Hines, 270l.***JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.***Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Rt. Hon. Samuel James Way, P.C., D.C.L. (Lieutenant-Governor), 2,000l.**Judges, James Penn Boucaut, 1,700l.; W. H. Bunday, 1,700l.***DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.***Chief Secretary's Department.**Chief Secretary, Hon. J. V. O'Loghlin, M.L.C., 1,000l.**Under-Secretary and Government Statist. and Clerk of Executive Council, Lionel H. Sholl, 600l.**Chief Clerk, T. W. Green, 425l.; Clerks, H. Blinman, 250l.; W. L. Johnston, 140l.**Office Keeper, S. Benson, 210l.**Audit Department.**Commissioner of Audit, Ebenezer Cooke, 1,000l.**Secretary, P. Whittington, 500l.**Chief Clerk, Edgar Giles, 425l.**Clerks, W. C. Ford, G. G. Todd, T. W. Davidson, R. J. Champion, 270l. each; H. A. Gooden, 260l.; W. J. Porter, M. G. Hipwell, H. R. Schroder, 210l. each; H. F. Andrews, 150l.; O. H. Nootnagel, 160l.; S. A. Gregory, 140l.**Friendly Societies.**Public Actuary, H. D. Gouge, 500l.**Police Department.**Commissioner of Police, L. G. Madley, J.P., 700l.**Secretary G. L. Reed, 475l.**Clerks, H. Ring, 270l.; L. C. Giles, 210l.**Inspectors of Police, Benjamin Hunt, 420l.; R. Saunders, 370l.; D. Sullivan, 370l.**Sub-Inspectors, John Field, 270l.; J. Shaw and John Doyle, 300l. each.**Sheriff's Department.**Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, also Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, W. R. Boothby, C.M.G., J.P., 750l.**Deputy Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk, 330l.**Keeper of Adelaide Gaol, T. Farrell, 280l.**Labour Prison.**Comptroller, W. R. Boothby, C.M.G., J.P. (Sheriff).**Superintendent, R. H. Edmunds, 410l.**Medical Officer, E. Brooks, 250l.**Chief Guard, H. R. Buxton, 220l.**Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.**Registrar-General, G. H. Ayliffe, 425l.**Deputy ditto, J. A. Plunkett, 330l.**Clerks, A. J. Korff, 270l.; E. A. S. Thomas, 150l.**Medical Department.**Colonial Surgeon, Adelaide, W. L. Cleland, M.B. (Lunatic Asylums).**Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mount Gambier, J. Johnson (Hospitals), 250l.**Health Officer, Port Adelaide, J. T. Toll, 270l.**Medical Officers—**Kadina, W. N. Robinson, 65l.**Koorunga, R. Brummit, 100l.**Port Victor, M. P. O'Leary, 50l.**Port Lincoln, C. A. Altman, 150l.**Port Augusta, R. E. Shuter, 200l.**Wallaroo, T. K. J. Fulton, 200l.**Clare, O. W. Smith, 60l.**Gladstone, R. M. Dougall, 100l.**Port Pirie, R. W. Stewart, 150l.**Moonta, T. James, 65l.**Adelaide Hospital.**Medical Superintendent, A. E. J. Russell, M.D., 412l.**Senior Resident Surgeon, Alexander Disney Leith Napier, M.D.**Senior Resident Physician, W. Ramsay Smith, M.B. Secretary, H. D. G. Haggard, 270l.**Vaccination Department.**Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D.**Central Board of Health.**President, and Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D., 500l.**Secretary, G. H. Ayliffe, Inspector, John Bannigan, 220l.**Lunatic Asylums.**Resident Medical Officer, and Colonial Surgeon, W. L. Cleland, 600l.**Clerk, W. Watson, 200l.**Destitute Poor Asylum.**Chairman of Board and Superintendent, A. Lindsay, 450l.**Visiting Officers, T. H. Atkinson, 270l.; J. T. Foale, 270l.; A. O. Chambers, 180l.**Clerks, E. J. Tregenza, 210l.; J. L. Hartley, 160l.**State Children's Council.**President, Thos. Rhodes, J.P.**Secretary, J. B. Whiting, 330l.**Printing Department.**Government Printer, C. E. Bristow 450l.**Overseer, H. Brooke, 330l.**Clerk and Cashier, H. Brown, 210l.**Volunteer Military Force, &c.**Commandant, Col. J. M. Gordon, 500l.**Naval Defences.**Commandant, Captain W. R. Creswell, C.M.G., 300l. (also Superintendent Life-Saving Service, 100l.).***DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.***Law Officers' Department.**Attorney-General and Premier, also Minister of Industry, Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., D.C.L. LL.D., Q.C., M.P., 1,000l.**Crown Solicitor, J. M. Stuart, 800l.**Secretary, C. C. Cornish, 600l.**Chief Clerk, G. G. Martin, 330l.**Crown Law Clerk, G. H. Castle, 330l.**Clerks, A. C. Thomas, 150l.; H. S. Sutton, 90l.**Supreme Court Department.**Master of Supreme Court, A. Buchanan, 700l.**Registrar of Probates, A. Stow, 450l.**Judges' Associate, H. B. Taylor, 330l.*

Second Associate to Judges, T. S. Poole, 160*l*.
Third Associate, J. P. Boucaut, 190*l*.
Clerks, F. W. Sims, 220*l*.; B. P. Martin, 130*l*.

Magistrates and Local Courts.

Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate, also Commissioner of Insolvency and Taxes, J. G. Russell.
Police Magistrate, James Gordon, 600*l*.

Clerk of Local Court, F. R. Burton, 365*l*.
Clerks, W. H. Denyer, 300*l*.; W. H. Rowland, 175*l*.,
 and W. H. Howell, 125*l*.

Clerk of Police Court, W. J. Hinde, 230*l*.
Angaston, Clarendon, Eudunda, Gawler, Gumeracha, Kapunda, Morphett Vale, Mount Pleasant, Port Adelaide, Salisbury, Tamnua, Teatree Gully, Truro, Willunga, and Yankalilla, Magistrate, William Johnstone, 450*l*.

Borderstown, Goolah, Kingston, Mannum, Millicent, Murray Bridge, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte, Port Elliot, Penola, Port MacDonnell, Robe, Sterling West, Strathalbyn, Wellington, and Woodside, Stipendiary Magistrate, H. C. Swan, 500*l*.

Yorketown, Minlaton, Kadina, Moonta, Maitland, Port Wakefield, Wallaroo, Snowtown, Streaky Bay, Balaklava, Hamley Bridge, Port Elliston, Fowler's Bay, Franklin Harbour, Morgan, Renmark, Port Lincoln, and Two Wells, Stipendiary Magistrate, T. J. S. O'Halloran, 500*l*.

Clara, Petersburg, Port Pirie, Gladstone, Georgetown, Jamestown, Port Germain, Laura, Redhill, Terowie, Auburn, Cockburn, Redruth, Riverton, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. P. Stow, 500*l*.

Mount Remarkable, Blinman, Bellana, Carrieton, Hergott, Port Augusta, Wilmington, Quorn, Hunker, and Ororoo, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. T. Keats, 400*l*.

Commissioner of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, S.M., Adelaide, 1,300*l*.

Registrar and Official Receiver, R. Blunt, 500*l*.

Accountant, J. G. Ashton, 330*l*.

City Coroner and President Central Board of Health, H. T. Whittle, M.D., 500*l*.

Registrar-General's Department.

Lands Titles Branch:—

Registrar-General and Solicitor, F. F. Turner, 800*l*.

Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 450*l*.

Secretary, and Deputy Registrar-General, J. M. Thomas, 425*l*.

Clerks, &c., M. Giles, 450*l*.; E. S. Berry, 425*l*.; G. W. Anthony, 220*l*.; S. P. Blackwell, 210*l*.; M. H. Salter, 210*l*.; T. G. Hall, 210*l*., and others.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE TREASURER.

Treasury Department.

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P., 1,000*l*.

Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, 500*l*.

Accountant, C. R. Todd, 425*l*.

Chief Clerk, H. F. Peacock, 330*l*.

Receiver of Revenue, W. Lindsay, 330*l*.

Paymaster, W. H. Selway, jun., 280*l*.

Paymaster of Imperial Pensions, A. F. Cornish, 220*l*.

Land and Income Tax Department.

Commissioner, J. G. Russell, salary as Commissioner of Insolvency.

Deputy-Commissioner, Arthur Searcy, 450*l*.

Revenue Recovery Officer and Assessor, Benjamin Solomon, 350*l*.

Receiver and Accountant, R. W. Smith, 425*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs Chief Inspector of Distilleries and President of Marine Board, T. N. Stephens, 650*l*.
Chief Clerk, Charles Parry, 450*l*.

Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell, 475*l*.

Corresponding Clerk, W. Cate, 330*l*.

Inspectors of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke, 425*l*.; E. Mayne, 210*l*.

Inspector of Drawbacks, T. S. Gillman, 270*l*.

Second Clerk, L. R. Hogg, 425*l*.

Warehouse-keeper, S. J. Harvey, 330*l*.

Chief-Gauger, C. Stephens, 270*l*.

Out-door Officers:—Landing Surveyor, B. Magraith, 450*l*.; *Landing Waiters*, W. H. F. Bayly, 330*l*.
 A. C. Threlfall, 270*l*.

Tide-Surveyor, M. J. Conlon, 270*l*.

Sub-Collector at Adelaide, F. W. Ringwood, 450*l*.

Marine Board.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Darby, 330*l*.

Revenue Clerk, T. A. D. Osborne, 230*l*.

Supt. Mercantile Marine, R. A. L. Smith, 270*l*.

Examiner of Masters and Mates, Shipwright Surveyor, &c., and Harbour Master, A. Inglis, 330*l*.

Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers, &c., J. Campbell, 330*l*.

Engineer to River Murray, R. Longstaff, 180*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Department.

Commissioner, L. O'Loughlin, M.P., 1,000*l*.

Secretary, T. Duffield, 500*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, W. Strawbridge, 900*l*.

Deputy Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, F. R. C. Frost, 330*l*.

Chief Draughtsman, E. F. Laurie, 425*l*.

Clerk and Storekeeper, S. P. Weir, 210*l*.

Receiver of Revenue, A. Duffield, 230*l*.

Accountant, P. S. Massent, 240*l*.

Surveyors, S. King, W. G. Evans, N. W. Pethick, 330*l*. each; E. W. Krichauff, 270*l*.; H. Jacob, 270*l*.

Examiner of Licensed Surveyor's Work and Draughtsmen, C. H. Harris, 330*l*.

Draughtsmen, T. D. Porter, 330*l*.; W. T. D. Clindering, 300*l*.; H. C. Talbot, 270*l*.; E. A. Noltinius, 270*l*.; W. E. Cheesman, 270*l*.;

W. J. V. Crombie, 210*l*.; E. A. Loveday, 150*l*., and others.
Clerks, Land Office, M. Dowell, 425*l*.; H. Winton, 270*l*., and others.

Photo-Lithographer, A. Vaughan, 330*l*.

Assistant ditto, E. W. Belcher, 210*l*.

Photolithographic Printer, W. Newport, 210*l*.

Inspectors of Credit Lands, Leases, &c., R. P. Boucaut, 330*l*.; G. W. D. Tolmer, 270*l*.

Inspector of Leases, G. F. Hallett, 270*l*.

Government Arbitrator, E. B. Jones, 425*l*.

Assistant ditto, G. A. Becker, 200*l*.

Mines Department.

Government Geologist, H. Y. L. Brown, 800*l*.

Inspector of Mines and Warden, L. C. E. Geo, 290*l*.

Chief Clerk and Mining Registrar, W. S. Crabb, 330*l*.

Cemetery Department.

Superintendent, H. E. Brookes, 330*l*.

Woods and Forests.

Conservator, Walter Gill, 450*l*.

Clerk, G. L. Darby, 200*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Office of Commissioner of Public Works Department. Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P., 1,000*l*.

Secretary, John Mann, J.P., 600*l*.

Clerk, C. H. Dewhurst, 200*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, and Engineer of Harbours and Jetties, A. B. Moncrieff, J.P., 1,100*l*.
Chief Assistant Engineer, Walter Rutt, 650*l*.
Quantity Surveyor, H. Snell, 400*l*.
Chief Clerk, M. J. Mullins, 450*l*.
Chief Accountant, J. Gardiner, 550*l*.
Draughtsmen, W. Wright, 450*l*; W. Stevens, 425*l*.
Conservator of Water, J. W. Jones, 650*l*.
Sanitary Engineer, C. A. Rayer, 600*l*.

Superintendent Public Buildings Department.

Superintendent, C. E. O. Smyth, 700*l*.
Accountant, W. G. Randall, 330*l*.

Railway Department.

Railways Commissioner, A. G. Pendleton, 1,200*l*.
Secretary, A. N. Day, 250*l*.
General Traffic Manager, J. B. McNeil, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. Frampton, 370*l*.
Locomotive Engineer, T. Roberts, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. A. Watson, 300*l*.
Locomotive Accountant, A. Langman, 350*l*.
Works Manager, F. Latimer, 500*l*.
Outdoor Running Superintendent, G. Yeomans, 400*l*.
Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering, 550*l*.
Traffic Auditor, C. J. Holder, 450*l*.
Paymaster and Expenditure Clerk, J. Bennett, 375*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, M. Doherty, 375*l*.
Assistant Traffic Auditor, D. H. Simpson, 320*l*.
Collector of Accounts, B. R. Carvoso, 300*l*.
Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, J. H. Dunstan, 300*l*; W. Goldsworthy, 250*l*.
Book Keeper, J. F. De Cean, 300*l*.
Chief Pay Clerk, G. H. Pierce, 280*l*.
Outstandings Clerk, S. Richards, 240*l*.

Public Supply Department.

Chief Storekeeper, T. Colebatch, 600*l*.
Assistant Storekeeper, J. W. Bussell, 425*l*.
Storeman, J. T. Lukey, 220*l*.
Clerks, F. Olifent, 330*l*; D. Solly, 230*l*.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Main Roads, C. T. Hargrave, 500*l*.
Assistant Draughtsman, W. M. Stevens, 150*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Education and Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, James Bath, J.P., 600*l*.
Clerk, G. W. R. Lee, 210*l*.
Chairman of Board of Inspectors of Schools, L. W. Stanton, 525*l*.

Members of Board of Inspectors of Schools, T. Burgan, C. L. Whitam, 500*l* each.
Inspectors, Thomas Burgan, 475*l*; Alexr. Clark, 475*l*; J. T. Smyth, B.A., 450*l*; Wm. L. Neale, 450*l*; Isaac A. Plummer, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, H. A. Curtis, 330*l*.
Pay Clerk, T. H. James, 330*l*.
Revenue Clerk, Geo. J. De Rose, 270*l*.

Agricultural Bureau.

Secretary A. Molineux, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., 400*l*.

Agricultural College.

Professor of Agriculture, William Lowrie, M.A., B.Sc., 500*l*.
Head Master, W. C. Grasby, F.L.S., 350*l*.
Professor of Viticulture and Oenology, A. J. Perkins, 500*l*.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Science, W. R. Jamieson, B.Sc., 180*l*.

Training College.

Principal, A. Scott, 450*l*.

Sturt Street Public School.

Head Master, M. M. Maughan, 450*l*.
Head Mistress, Margaret Woodman, 250*l*.
Mistress of Infant School, Fanny Warner, 200*l*.

Flinders Street Public School.

Head Master, R. T. Burnard, 440*l*.
Head Mistress, Marie Downing, 250*l*.
Mistress of Infant School, Kate G. Cooney, 200*l*.

Currie Street.

Head Master, Wm. H. Cherry, 400*l*.

Grote Street.

Head Master, Wm. J. McBride, 450*l*.

North Adelaide Public School.

Head Master, J. Donnell, 420*l*.
Head Mistress, Marie L. Lucas, 250*l*.
Infant Mistress, Eva V. Sellar, 200*l*.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.T.E., 1,000*l*.
Superintendent, Money Order Branch, S. Summers, 425*l*.
Secretary, R. W. M. Waddy, 425*l*.
Chief Clerk, Letter Branch, A. J. Wright, 425*l*.
Clerk and Cashier, Postal Branch, R. Lawrance, 330*l*.
Accountant, Postal and Telegraph Department, C. Giles, 425*l*.
Second Senior Inland Clerk, H. Gillman, 330*l*.
Clerk, General Post Office, H. S. Olifent, 330*l*.
Cashier Telegraph Branch, C. Fry, 330*l*.

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.T.E.
Assistant Observer, R. F. Griffiths, 280*l*.

Aborigines' Department.

Protector of Aborigines, E. L. Hamilton, 210*l*.

Botanical Garden.

Director and Secretary to Board, M. Holtze, Ph.D., 450*l*.

Sheep Inspector's Department.

Chief Inspector, C. J. Valentine, 500*l*.
Inspectors, R. J. Needham, 330*l*; H. A. Doudy, 200*l*; T. H. Williams, 270*l*.

Wine, Butter, and Produce Department.

Manager, S.A. Wine and Produce Depot, London, E. B. Young, 500*l*.
Inspector of Butter and Produce, P. Cruickshank.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(Under Direction of Hon. Treasurer.)

Government Resident and Judge, His Honor C. J. Dashwood, 1,000*l*.
Secretary to Controlling Minister, Adelaide, F. E. Benda, 350*l*.
Clerk, N. Holtze, 260*l*.
Medical Officer, F. Goldsmith, 500*l*.
Palmerston Hospital—Matron, Marie Davoren, 96*l*.
Surveyor, G. Sabine, 280*l*.
Clerk, Land Office, R. T. Green, 260*l*.
Clerk of the Local Court, A. G. Strath, 20*l*.
Goldfields Chief Warden, E. C. Playford, 260*l*.
Inspector of Police, Paul Foelsche, 500*l*.
Inspecting and Senior Officer of Telegraphs, & Deputy Sheriff, J. A. G. Little, 425*l*.
Sub-Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Assistant Health Officer, W. G. Stretton, 330*l*.
Landing Waler, H. Pinder, 270*l*.
Resident Magistrate and Customs Officer, Borrooloola, C. W. Nash, 300*l*.

Harbour Master, Superintendent Mercantile Marine,
gc., H. R. Marsh, 330l.

Keeper H.M. Gaol, G. W. H. Norcock, 270l.

Government Gardener, N. Holtze, 50l.

Public School Teacher, Catherine Pett, 200l.

Agent-General's Department (London).

Agent-General (also Emigration Agent), Hon. T.
Playford, 1,500l.

Secretary and Accountant, T. F. Wicksteed, 550l.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary, C. L. Meyer.

Belgium, W. Herbert Philipps.

Brazil, Vice-Consul, R. B. Robin.

Chili, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.

Denmark, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.

France Consular Agent, James Page.

Germany, H. C. E. Muecke.

Italy, Consular Agent, Frederick Wright.

Japan, Hon. J. L. Parsons.

Netherlands, Consul, W. Little; H. W. H.

Stevens, Vice-Consul, Port Darwin.

Portugal, Vice-Consul, R. M. Steele.

Spain, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.

Liberia, W. Burnet.

Sweden and Norway, Robert Barr Smith; Vice-
Consul, C. J. Abernethy.

Switzerland, Vice-Consul, James Page.

United States, Consular Agent, C. A. Murphy.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 30 Vict., c. 115.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island of which the greatest length is about 27 miles by 14 wide, containing an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. $1^{\circ} 10'$ north, and long. $103^{\circ} 50'$ east.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in $5^{\circ} N$. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of territory to the south of the *Krian* (vide *infra*), the whole containing an area of 288 square miles.

The chief town is George Town, in $5^{\circ} 24'$ north lat. and $100^{\circ} 21'$ east long.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth, containing an area of 659 square miles. The town, called Malacca, is in $2^{\circ} 10'$ north lat. and $102^{\circ} 14'$ east long.

The Dindings, area about 265 square miles, two-thirds forest, include the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang, in $4^{\circ} 15'$ north lat., and $100^{\circ} 35'$ east long. Lumut, the headquarters on the mainland, possesses a fine harbour with deep anchorage, and arrangements have been made for coasting steamers to call regularly. *The Cocos or Keeling Islands*, taken possession of by the British in 1837, were placed, by letters patent of 13th October, 1878, under Ceylon, and by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, under the Government of the Straits Settlements. They lie between lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$ to $12^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $96^{\circ} 50'$ E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported.

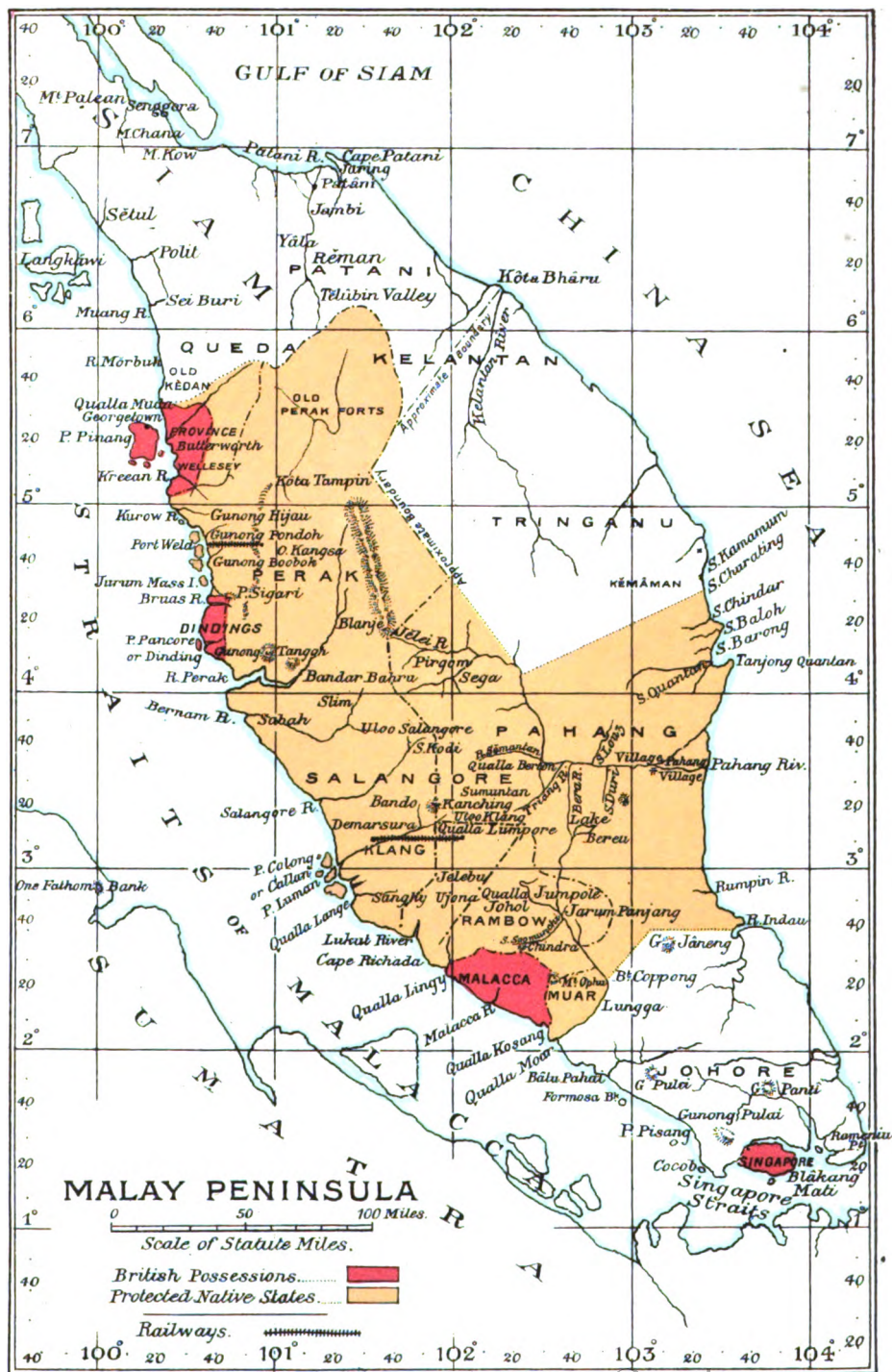
Christmas Island, situated in the Indian Ocean, lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $105^{\circ} 40'$ E., annexed in July, 1888, was placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent of 8th Jan., 1889. It is nine miles long and nine miles wide; wooded, and has only a few inhabitants. It lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.

The total area of the Colony with these dependencies is 1,542 square miles (nearly equal to that of Kent).

History.

Malacca, known as an important independent state from the oldest times, is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving them out. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795 when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally passed into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland of the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Benccoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should leave the Malay Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of little commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not under Dutch restrictions; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to Singapore, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Klang, Selangor, and Junk Ceylon (Puket or Tongkah), and the settling of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra.



Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 6,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley. This has been subsequently enlarged from time to time, until it now extends from the Muda River to 10 miles south of the Krian River, a distance of 45 miles, containing in all 288 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and coconuts. In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one government, Penang still remaining the seat of government. In 1836 the seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded by Perak in 1826, with a view to the suppression of piracy, but no use was made of the cession at the time. In 1874 the cession of these islands was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor (to which reference is made in dealing with the relations of the Colony with the Native Malay States), by which a strip of territory in the mainland opposite also became British, and the whole now forms, under the name of the Dindings Territory, an outlying portion of the Settlement of Penang.

There is some evidence of Singapore having been an important trading centre in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the tradition is that the place was attacked and devastated in 1252 by the Javanese. Thenceforth the island was scarcely inhabited until it was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Johor princes. It was at first subordinate to Benecoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated, in 1826, with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

Constitution, Law, and Justice.

The government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The latter body consists of 9 official members and 7 unofficial members, of whom two are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances, and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as have been made applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts.

There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca; and which holds civil sittings, monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

Defence.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine

mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenue of the Colony; the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only.

The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, one company of garrison artillery on the higher establishment, and district establishment royal artillery, one company of Asiatic artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners.

The Colony also maintains an armed police force, consisting of 33 officers and over 1,700 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery, consisting of 101 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops, and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery.

Climate.

The climate varies but little in temperature during the year. The mean temperature in Singapore for 1896 was 80°·1 F.; in Penang, 78°·2 F.; in Province Wellesley, 82°·2 F.; and in Malacca, 79°·9 F. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were between 95·1° and 67°·7 F. There are no well-marked rainy and dry seasons, the rainfall being pretty evenly distributed throughout the year. From carefully kept records of observations from 1869 to 1890 it is found in Singapore that there is an annual average of 167 wet days; the average rainfall for the same period being 91·79 inches. In 1896 the mean rainfall in Singapore was 74·07 inches, in Penang 136·27 inches, in Province Wellesley 100·55 inches, in Malacca, 88·13 inches, and in the Dindings 80·82 inches. The force of the monsoons is not much felt, though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time, viz., S.W. from May to October, N.E. from November to April. But it is nothing unusual to have south-east, south or south west winds for portions of the day as early as March or April.

Population

At the census taken in April, 1881 and 1891, the population of the settlements was ascertained to be as follows:—

	1881.	1891.
Singapore	139,208	184,554
Penang, Province Wellesley, and Dindings	190,597	235,618
Malacca	93,579	92,170
Total	423,384	512,342

The total at the census of 1866 was 273,000.

" " 1871 " 307,951.

Trade.

The ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping is liable consists of a very moderate one of 1 anna per ton register, in support of the abundant lighthouses on the coast.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in the colony are gambier and pepper (in Singapore); tapioca and rice (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley).

The quantities of some of the exports in 1896 were: Coffee, 88,193 pikuls; gambier, 899,763 pikuls; gums, 213,142 pikuls; spices, 930,264; tapioca, 761,956 pikuls; and tin, 892,327 pikuls. The chief imports are coal, cotton, opium, hardware, and provisions. The quantities imported in 1896 were: Cotton piece goods, 3,779,583 pieces; coal, 442,764 tons; rice, 7,207,152 pikuls; opium, 13,545 chests; and silk piece goods, 301,301 pieces. The main trade is with the United Kingdom, India, Hong Kong, the United States, the Dutch Indies, Siam, and the Native States. Singapore and Georgetown (Penang) are ports of registry; Singapore had on the 31st December, 1896, 629 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 56,988.

Means of Communication.

Over 50 lines of sea-going steamers touch at Singapore. There is regular communication with Europe, *via* Ceylon, and with China and Japan weekly by the P. and O., Messageries Maritimes, and Ocean Company (Holt's) steamers, and at longer intervals by those of the German Mail (Nords, Lloyd's), Austro-Hungary Lloyd's, British India, Glen, and other lines; with Cochin China weekly by the Messageries Maritimes; with Manila, *via* Saigon, by Messageries Maritimes and Spanish packets; with Bangkok weekly by Holt's and other steamers; with Batavia and other Netherlands India ports by Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India Company's steamers; with Australian ports weekly, and otherwise by P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes, *via* Ceylon, by British India, China Navigation Company, and other lines; with Madras (direct), and other ports on the Coromandel Coast, fortnightly by the Negapatam steamers; and with Rangoon and Calcutta weekly by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, British India, Apear, and other steamers. In addition to the above, there is frequent communication with Penang, Malacca, and other ports of the Native States, &c., by local lines. Most of the larger steamers call at Penang. Letters from England reach Singapore in from 21 to 26 days.

Postage and Communications.

	Letters, per ½ oz. cents.	Printed papers per 2 ozs. cents.
Within the Colony, and to the Protected Native States and Johor	3	1
To all parts of the world outside the Straits Settlements, the Protected Native States, and Johor	8	1

The number of letters, books, &c., received in 1896 was 2,913,760, and 3,014,970 were dispatched.

The operations of the Money Order Branch amounted in 1896 to \$836,705, the principal business done being with the United Kingdom, India, and the Native States.

There is telegraphic communication by submarine cables (3) from Penang to Madras, Malacca, and Singapore; and from Singapore (2) to Saigon and Hué, and thence to Hong Kong, Japan, and Russia. There is also a Government telegraph line from Penang to Province Wellesley and thence to Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and Malacca. The cable from Singapore to Malacca is

subsidized by the Government. There are 20 miles of telegraph line in connection with the cables, and there are 1,018 miles of telephone line. There are no railways within the Colony itself. In Penang there are 9 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm; the motive power is steam.

Education.

There is no law affecting education. The expenditure on education is voted each year by the Legislative Council of the Colony. The control of all the Government schools is vested in the Inspector of Schools.

Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided by Government, and fees are charged. All the schools established by Government are unsectarian, and there is no compulsory education.

The number of schools and scholars is as follows:—

	No. of Schools.	Attend- ance.
	1895	
Grant-in-aid boys' schools	26	4,660
Grant-in-aid girls' schools	10	1,157
Government English schools	7	895
Government vernacular boys' schools	132	5,940
Government vernacular girls' schools	28	750
	<u>203</u>	<u>13,411</u>

Currency and Banking.

The standard coin of the colony, by an order of the Queen in Council, dated 2nd February, 1895, is the silver Mexican dollar, but the British dollar, the Japanese yen, and the old Hong Kong dollar, are also legal tender.

Local silver and copper coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are legal tender up to \$2 and \$1 respectively.

The amount of coin in circulation is estimated at seven and a half million dollars.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Mercantile Bank of India Limited, and the Netherlands Trading Society.

The aggregate note issue amounts to seven and a quarter million dollars.

There is a Government savings bank at each settlement. On 31st December, 1896, the deposits amounted to \$326,877.

The Native Weights are:—

1 kati	= 16 tahlil	= 1½ lb.
100 kati	= 1 picul	= 133½ lbs.
40 picul	= 1 koyan	= 5333½ lbs.

Local Government.

There are Municipal Boards at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers and partly nominated by the Governor.

The total revenue of the municipalities for the year 1896 was \$1,215,469; and the expenditure \$1,188,580.

Statistics.

FINANCES.

SHIPPING ENTERED
AND CLEARED,
EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVE
CRAFT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1887	3,847,653	3,511,096	5,609,648	8,948,600
1888	3,858,108	3,569,507	6,508,482	9,835,684
1889	4,410,620	3,816,194	7,023,795	10,476,271
1890	4,269,125	3,757,691	7,033,422	9,678,659
1891	3,826,583	4,599,199	6,674,957	9,385,413
1892	3,652,877	4,265,783	6,145,844	9,069,763
1893	3,706,308	3,915,482	7,427,316	10,613,806
1894	3,904,774	3,714,620	7,711,008	11,126,365
1895	4,048,360	3,782,456	8,096,686	11,065,780
1896	4,266,064	3,957,090	9,016,053	12,507,778

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	22,105,484	37,579,736	72,097,839	131,783,059
1888	24,823,307	39,613,131	82,422,549	146,858,987
1889	25,131,807	42,078,566	78,933,347	146,138,720
1890	23,551,582	41,209,476	82,536,259	147,297,317
1891	21,501,712	41,020,305	73,364,200	135,886,217
1892	22,296,191	39,247,601	79,884,160	141,427,952
1893	22,126,738	42,041,115	95,981,107	160,148,960
1894	27,852,362	47,051,162	134,450,699	209,354,223
1895	21,599,976	51,414,927	125,203,403	198,218,306
1896	21,680,591	56,804,570	122,858,539	201,343,700

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	26,758,508	16,439,489	67,709,123	110,907,120
1888	29,200,349	17,712,740	76,466,509	123,379,598
1889	27,263,964	15,499,527	80,668,289	123,431,730
1890	24,784,830	24,534,412	78,604,440	127,923,682
1891	24,504,509	17,765,629	83,535,634	125,805,772
1892	25,084,603	18,307,410	91,245,694	134,637,707
1893	30,294,449	20,243,591	94,219,354	144,757,394
1894	31,759,488	21,800,010	120,340,818	173,900,316
1895	30,062,072	21,766,794	121,146,087	172,974,953
1896	26,012,414	22,468,804	125,239,596	173,720,814

Governors.

Since the union of the three Settlements.

1826.	Mr. Fullerton.
1828.	Mr. Ibbetson.
1833.	Mr. Kenneth Murchison.
1837.	Mr. Samuel G. Bonham.
1843.	Col. W. J. Butterworth.
1855.	Mr. E. A. Blundell.
1861.	Col. Cavenagh.
1867.	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. St. G. Ord, R.E., C.B.
1871.	Lt.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., Admin.
1873.	Sir A. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875.	Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877.	Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Admin.
1877.	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1879.	Maj.-Gen. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Admin.
1886.	Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.
1884.	Mr. Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G., Admin.
1885.	Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.C.M.G.
1887.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.
1890.	Sir J. Fred. Dickson, K.C.M.G., Admin.
1890.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
1893.	Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., Admin.
1893.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.

Government.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The General Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.

The Resident Councillor of Penang.
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Colonial Engineer.

The Legislative Council.

The above Official Members.

Unofficial Members.

J. M. B. Vermont.	G. S. Murray.
J. Burkinshaw.	J. M. Allinson.
Dr. Lim Boon Keng.	D. Logan.
T. C. Bogaardt.	

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col.	\$
Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.	28,800
Entertainment allowance	5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. S. Ainslie (2nd Bat. Northld. Fusiliers)	3,000
Private Secretary, F. J. Weld (acting)	1,800
Secretary for Native States, D. H. Wise	3,600

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, J. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.	10,800
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. M. Merewether	6,000
2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. L. Brookman	3,600
Passed Cadet, F. J. Hallifax	1,800
Cadets, P. J. Sproule, M. S. H. McArthur, L. H. Clayton, R. Scott, H. Marriott, A. W. Bailey, E. L. Talma, R. J. Farrer, H. G. Sarwar	each 1,500
Chief Clerk and Shorthand Reporter, W. C. Sutter	3,600

Chinese Protectorate.

Protector, W. Evans	6,000
Assistant ditto, H. W. Firmstone.	3,600

Land Office.

Collector of Land Revenue, E. C. Howard	2,400
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Registrar of Deeds and Official Assignee in
Bankruptcy

J. O. Anthonisz (acting)	4,800
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Printing Office.

Superintendent, H. L. Noronha	3,000
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Treasury.

Treasurer and Collector of Stamps, J. K. Birch	7,800
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Audit Office.

Auditor-General, E. C. H. Hill (acting)	7,800
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Public Works and Survey Departments.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Col. A. C. Alexander, R.E.	7,200
Superintendent of Works and Surveys, F. S. B. Gaffney	3,600

Marine Department.

Master Attendant, C. Q. G. Craufurd, R.N.	4,800
Deputy ditto, A. H. Boldero, R.N.	2,400
Registrar Exports and Imports, A. Stuart	2,500
Observer for Time Balls and Deputy Re- gistrar of Shipping, R. S. Fry	2,400
Commander of Government Steamer, C.B. S.W. Thorpe	2,700
Government Marine Surveyor, A. Rowe	3,600
Assistant ditto, J. W. Lawrie	2,400

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, H. B. N. C. Trotter	4,800
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<i>Judicial Department.</i>		\$			\$
<i>Chief Justice, Sir W. H. L. Cox</i>		12,000	<i>Colonial Surgeon, T. S. Kerr</i>		4,200
<i>Puisne Judge, A. J. Leach</i>		8,400	<i>Ditto, Resident, G. D. Freer</i>		3,600
<i>Registrar, C. E. Velge</i>		4,800	<i>Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, R. Dane</i>		2,400
<i>Deputy ditto, F. H. V. Gottlieb</i>		3,000	<i>Ditto, E. C. Foston</i>		2,400
<i>Attorney-General, W. R. Collyer</i>		9,000	<i>District Officer, A. H. Lemon</i>		2,400
<i>1st Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests, F. G. Penney</i>		6,000	<i>" J. M. Kindersley</i>		2,400
<i>2nd Magistrate, J. O. Anthonisz</i>		3,600	<i>" W. L. Carter</i>		2,400
<i>3rd ditto, R. J. Wilkinson</i>		2,400	<i>Superintendent of Police, H. J. H. Riccard</i>		4,800
<i>Sheriff, L. M. Woodward</i>		3,000	<i>Assistant ditto, J. D'Arcy Symonds</i>		2,400
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>			<i>Ditto, ditto, Captain H. B. de Hamel</i>		2,100
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. F. Hose, D.D., £100.</i>			<i>Ditto, ditto</i>		2,100
<i>Colonial Chaplain, Rev. J. Perham</i>		4,800	<i>Gaoler, J. Burke</i>		1,500
<i>Educational.</i>			<i>Assistant Superintendent of Forests, C. Curtis</i>		2,100
<i>Inspector of Schools, A. T. Bryant</i>		4,800	MALACCA.		
<i>Medical.</i>			<i>Resident Councillor E. M. Merewether (acting)</i>		7,800
<i>Principal Civil Medical Officer, M. F. Simon, M.D.</i>		7,200	<i>Suptdt. of Works and Surveys</i>		3,000
<i>Colonial Surgeon, Resident J. T. Leask</i>		4,200	<i>Harbour Master, H. J. Harmer</i>		1,800
<i>Colonial Surgeon, T. C. Mugliston</i>		2,400	<i>Asst. Registrar, Magistrate, and Commssur. Ct. of Requests, C. G. Garrard</i>		4,200
<i>Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, W. G. Ellis</i>		4,800	<i>Collector of Land Revenue, and Officer in Charge of Treasury, E. G. Broadrick (acting)</i>		4,200
<i>Police.</i>			<i>Sheriff, J. E. Westerhout</i>		1,200
<i>Insp.-Gen., Lt.-Colonel E. G. Pennefather</i>		5,400	<i>Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Hodgkinson</i>		3,600
<i>Superintendent, E. H. Bell</i>		4,200	<i>Colonial Surgeon, F. Croucher</i>		2,400
<i>Assistant ditto, H. O. Newland</i>		2,700	<i>Superintendent of Police, W. A. Cuscaden</i>		3,600
<i>Ditto, A. L. Stewart</i>		2,400	<i>Gaoler, G. Newman</i>		1,200
<i>Financial Assistant, T. H. Stevens</i>		2,400	<i>District Officer, C. J. Saunders</i>		2,400
<i>Gaols.</i>			<i>Ditto, F. J. Hallifax, (acting)</i>		2,400
<i>Inspector of Prisons, S.S. and Superintendent of the Singapore Prison, A. W. S. O'Sullivan (acting)</i>		5,400	DINDINGS.		
<i>Gardens.</i>			<i>District Officer, E. G. Broadrick</i>		3,600
<i>Director of Gardens, H. N. Ridley, M.A., F.L.S.</i>		4,800	COCOS AND KEELING ISLANDS.		
<i>Assistant Superintendent, Walter Fox</i>		2,100	<i>Superintendent George Clunies Ross.</i>		
PENANG.			<i>Troops in the Straits Settlements.</i>		
<i>Resident Councillor (also British Consul for the Siamese Western Malay States of Kedah, Selat, Perlis, Ghibi, Junk Ceylon, Kepah, Renong, and Kro), C. W. S. Kynnersley (and entertainment allowance, \$1,200)</i>		9,600	<i>General Officer Commanding Major-General (local) H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B.</i>		
<i>Assistant Protector of Immigrants, A. H. Capper</i>		4,800	<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain R. W. White.</i>		
<i>2nd ditto, R. P. Gibbs</i>		2,400	<i>Army Service Corps, Lieut.-Colonel J. Whitley.</i>		
<i>Collector of Land Revenue, J. R. Innes</i>		3,600	<i>Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. H. H. Stokes.</i>		
<i>Registrar of Deeds and Official Assignee, H. A. Heard</i>		3,600	<i>Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Captain H. D. E. Parsons.</i>		
<i>Assistant Treasurer, and Collector of Stamps, R. B. Leicester.</i>		3,000	<i>District Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. de la P. Robinson.</i>		
<i>Auditor, W. A. Bicknell</i>		3,000	<i>Commanding Royal Artillery, Major Close.</i>		
<i>Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, J. H. Calcott</i>		5,100	<i>Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. J. du T. Bogle.</i>		
<i>Assistant Suptdt. Works, W. E. Kenny</i>		3,000	<i>Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Norcott.</i>		
<i>Government Engineer Surveyor, J. N. Dick</i>		3,000	<i>Commandant, Singapore Volunteer Artillery, Major R. Dorman.</i>		
<i>Harbour Master, Edward Bradbery</i>		3,000	Consuls.		
<i>Assistant Postmaster-General, L. A. M. Johnston</i>		3,000	SINGAPORE.		
<i>Puisne Judge, W. H. Hyndman Jones</i>		8,400	<i>Austria-Hungary, D. Brandt.</i>		
<i>Assistant Registrar, H. H. Hudson</i>		4,800	<i>Belgium, H. Hinnekiandt, Consul.</i>		
<i>Solicitor-General, J. A. Harwood</i>		5,400	<i>China, Thio Tiauw Siat (Chang Chin-Hsin), Acting Consul-General, S.S.</i>		
<i>First Magistrate, Commissioner, Court of Requests, and Superintendent of the Prison, A. T. Bryant (acting)</i>		6,000	<i>Denmark, C. A. Rauch.</i>		
<i>2nd ditto, J. B. Elcum</i>		3,600	<i>France, C. Pinard.</i>		
<i>3rd ditto, L. E. P. Wolferstan</i>		2,400	<i>German Empire, H. Eschke.</i>		
<i>Senior District Officer, Prov. Wellesley, R. N. Island</i>		4,800	<i>Italy, F. de Goyzuela.</i>		
<i>Chaplain, Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley</i>		4,800	<i>Japan, Jo-shiro Fuzita.</i>		
<i>Superintendent of Education, G. A. Hall</i>		2,400	<i>Netherlands, J. A. de Vicq, Consul-General. S.S. : J. J. M. Fleury, Vice-Consul.</i>		
			<i>Portugal, F. A. Pereira.</i>		
			<i>Russia, C. W. Kleinow.</i>		
			<i>Siam, J. Anderson, Consul-General.</i>		
			<i>Spain, Luis Marinas, Consul; E. de Motta, Vice-Consul.</i>		

Sweden and Norway, J. R. Cuthbertson, Consul;
R. Craig, Vice-Consul.
United States, E. Spencer Pratt, Consul-General,
S.S.; J. P. Joaquim, Vice and Deputy Consul.

PENANG.

Austria-Hungary, R. Morstadt.
Belgium, W. C. Brown, M.D.
China, Sick Yung Kuang, acting Vice-Consul.
Denmark, E. Heer, acting Vice-Consul.
German Empire, R. Morstadt, Vice-Consul.
Italy, E. Engler, Consular Agent.
Netherlands, H. Spakler, Consul.
Norway and Sweden, P. F. Mountcastle, Vice-Consul.
Siam, A. D. Neubronner.
United States, Otto Schüle, Consular Agent.

THE PROTECTED NATIVE STATES IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

Relations with Straits Settlements.

The more intimate connection of the Straits Settlements with the Native States of the Malay Peninsula dates from the year 1874, though for many years previous relations of a semi-commercial, semi-political character had existed, as in the case of the commercial treaty between the Penang Government and Pérak in 1818.

For some years prior to 1874 the anarchy prevailing in some States in the Malay Peninsula, and especially in Pérak, was a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders.

In the beginning of that year matters were brought to a crisis in Perak, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, steps were taken by Sir Andrew Clarke to remedy the state of things by the Pangkor Treaty (20th January, 1874). Later on in the year British Residents were stationed in the States of Pérak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration.

The events leading to the establishment of the Protected State, known as the Negri Sembilan (Nine States), began in 1883, when closer relations were entered into with the State of Rembau; a federation was formed in 1889, by Sir C. C. Smith, and the officer, styled Superintendent from the time of his appointment in 1886, was created British Resident.

In 1895 this office was combined with that of the Resident of Sungei Ujong, who since 1885 had exercised control also over the administration of the adjacent inland state of Jelebu, and, in August of that year, an agreement was signed by the chiefs, by which the present federal state (which retains the old title) was constituted.

In 1887 Sir F. Weld made an agreement with the Raja of Pahang, in accordance with which the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888, between the Raja (now styled Sultan) and Governor Sir C. C. Smith, under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the Peninsula; a British Resident being appointed, at the request of the Sultan, in September of that year.

The Residents of these four States are assisted by a staff of European officers, whose duty it is to aid the native rulers by advice, and generally to

carry out the executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal English officials.

The British Residents are appointed by the Secretary of State, and are subordinate to the High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States who is also the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The administration of each State is carried on, as far as may be, on the model of a Crown Colony.

In addition to the above States, the State and Territory of Johor, with which a treaty had been made as early as the year 1855, and other treaties subsequently, entered into closer relations with the Colony in 1887, when the Sultan placed his foreign relations in the hands of the British Government, and agreed to receive a British Agent.

In 1895 a treaty was signed by the rulers of the four States other than Johor, by which they agreed to constitute their countries a federation (to be known as the Protected Malay States), to be administered under the advice of the British Government. While all existing treaties and arrangements stand, the States agree to the appointment of an officer, to be styled Resident-General of the Malay States, to control the Residents appointed to each State and to be the means of communication between the State Governments and the High Commissioner. Subject to the new authority created by the appointment of the Resident-General, the system of administration under the advice of British Residents remains unchanged.

The States undertake to give each other material assistance in men and money, the wealthier States assisting those in want of help, all moneys so advanced being considered as loans, and also undertake to raise and equip a force of Indian troops for service throughout the States; and should Great Britain be at war with any foreign Power, they engage to supply a portion of these troops on requisition for the defence of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

It was also provided by the Treaty of 1895 that the rulers of the Federated States named meet periodically in one of the states, under the presidency of the High Commissioner, to discuss affairs of mutual interest. The first of these meetings was held at Kuala Kangsar, Perak in July, 1897, and was attended by the High Commissioner, the rulers of all the four states, with their most important chiefs, the Resident General and all the British Residents. The meeting was in every respect a success, and many important matters were discussed and arrangements made to deal with them in the councils of the various states.

Statistics.

The following figures will give an idea of the relative importance of the four Federated States:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	1894.	
Pérak	3,542,115	3,587,224
Sélángor	3,334,468	2,817,292
S. Ujong and }	397,130	361,082
N. Sembilan }	137,876	144,679
Pahang	100,220	212,975
	1895.	
Pérak	4,033,612	3,757,008
Sélángor	3,805,211	3,083,387
S. Ujong and }	389,112	362,182
N. Sembilan }	146,331	147,766
Pahang	106,544	251,914

1896.

Pérak	\$3,960,871	\$3,989,376
Selangor	3,756,936	3,572,583
Negri Sembilan	555,329	573,569
Pahang	160,947	462,619

*Imports.**Exports.*

1894.

Pérak	9,262,396	17,184,837
Selangor	12,925,602	12,139,686
S. Ujong and N. Sembilan }	{ 2,309,674	1,933,056
Pahang	—	—

1895.

Pérak	9,581,372	15,596,225
Selangor	10,759,123	13,955,803
Negri Sembilan	2,366,279	1,295,464
Pahang	946,649	775,313

1896.

Pérak	8,713,940	14,289,680
Selangor	9,131,195	12,006,108
Negri Sembilan	2,123,572	1,237,787
Pahang	1,180,189	865,280

Area; Population, ; and Debt, 1894 and 1895.

	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Debt, 1895.</i>	<i>Debt, 1896.</i>
Pérak	7,751	214,254	—	—
Selangor	3,200	160,000*	\$245,000	—
N. Sembilan	4,000	100,000	261,081	\$495,000
Pahang	10,156	70,000†	1,113,150	1,636,424

Railways.

Railway construction has made, and is making, rapid progress.

The following lines are open for traffic: in Pérak, from Port Weld, *via* Taiping, the capital, to Ulu Sapetang, 17 miles, from Teluk Anson to S. Siput, 50 miles, and an extension to Taiping and Prai (about 82 miles) is under construction, in Selangor; from Klang, the chief port, to Kwala Lumpur, the capital, 22 miles, and from thence to Kwala Kubu, 38½ miles, with a small branch line from Kwala Lumpur to Sungai Besi, 9 miles; in Sungai Ujong, from Port Dickson to Seremban, the capital, 21 miles.

The following lines are under construction: in Selangor, from Klang to the coast, 5 miles; and from Kwala Kubu to Tanjung Malim, 15 miles.

An important line has been surveyed to connect the east and west States of the Peninsula. If constructed, it will probably run from Kwala Kubu, *via* Raub to Kwala Lipis, in Pahang, a distance of 80 miles.

Pérak.

Pérak is the most northern of the Protected States on the west coast, touching Province Wellesley on the north and Selangor on the south. It is one of the oldest States in the Peninsula, and, though subject to Achin at one time and overrun by Kedah in 1821, it generally maintained its independence. About 1850 the discovery of tin in Larut was followed by the immigration of Chinese in great numbers. Since the appointment of a British Resident in 1874, the record of the State has been one of remarkable progress, interrupted only by the murder of the first British Resident, Mr. J. W. Birch, in 1875, the military occupation of the country, and the banishment to the Seychelles of the ex-Sultan and some chiefs implicated in the affair.

The State is well watered, the Pérak, with its tributaries, the Kinta, Batang Padang, Bidor, and Sungkai, being the most important river. Other rivers of importance are the Krian, the Kusan,

and the Bernam, with its tributary, the Shin. The hills on the east boundary, being part of the main range of the Peninsula, rise to a height of 8,000 feet.

The chief export is tin. Sugar and rice are extensively grown, and tea and coffee plantations have been opened with success.

Larut and Kinta are the chief mining districts, the tin from the former being shipped at Port Weld, the port of Taiping, which is the headquarters of Government, and from the latter at Teluk Anson, a port near the mouth of the Pérak River. The district between the Kinta valley and the Selangor boundary contains deposits of tin and gold, and a road is in course of construction through this part of the State.

The total mileage of completed roads in Pérak is 475 miles of cart roads, and 443 miles of bridle paths.

Selangor.

Selangor adjoins Pérak along its southern frontier. Its inhabitants are said to be the descendants of a colony from the Celebes. In this State, as in Pérak, the appointment of a British Resident in 1874 followed on the anarchy arising out of disputes connected with the tin mines. The State is drained by four rivers: the Bernam, Selangor, Klang, and Langat.

Where the State touches the central range of the Peninsula, there are several peaks of over 5,000 feet, and one of 6,200 feet.

The chief town is Kwala Lumpur, which is the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula. The chief industry of the State is tin mining. Coffee planting, under European supervision, has made good progress of late years, and rice, pepper, and other products have been grown with success.

Negri Sembilan (Nine States).

The federal State of the Negri Sembilan, as at present constituted, dates from 1895; but a federation under that title already existed in the last century. The present federation consists of six States, viz., Sungai Ujong, Sri Menanti, Jelebu, Johol, Rembau, and Tampin, and of the six smaller states of Ulu Muar, Jempol, Terachi, Gunong Pasir, Inas, and Gemencheh. The headquarters of the Resident are at Seremban, and there are district officers at Port Dickson, on the coast, Kwala Klawang in Jelebu, Kwala Pilah, and Tampin. A railway connects Seremban with Port Dickson. 232 miles of cart roads and 242 miles of bridle paths are in existence in Negri Sembilan.

The revenue is derived mainly from tin and agriculture. The miners are Chinese, the Malay population being almost entirely agricultural. Gold reefs are said to exist in Gemencheh and on the Muar River. Coffee has been very successfully cultivated, and there are many large tapioca and gambier estates. A large part of the State is mountainous, the rest consisting of undulating country. The whole State is well watered, the chief rivers being the Muar and the Lingri, the latter of which forms, for some distance, the boundary between the State and the territory of Malacca.

Pahang.

Pahang, the largest of the Protected Native States, is the only one on the east coast of the Peninsula. Its native rulers have for many years looked southward, formerly towards Dais and later to the Colony, for protection against their northern neighbours.

* Approx. 1897

† Approx. 1896

Gunong Tahan, which is believed to be about 10,000 feet high, and therefore the highest summit in the Peninsula, has not yet been ascended.

Besides containing the highest summit, the State is drained by one of the largest rivers in the Peninsula, if not the largest, the Pahang River, which is fed by the Lipis, Jelai, and other rivers. To the north the Kuantan and to the south the Rompin also debouch into the China Sea.

These rivers are unfortunately so shallow as to be navigable for only steam launches and other small craft, except in the rainy season; and during the north-east monsoon their mouths are difficult of access.

The country is rich in gold, tin, and galena, and several companies under European or Australian direction are at work. The capital has hitherto been Pekan, at the mouth of the Pahang River, but the seat of government will be removed 200 miles up stream to Kuala Lipis early in 1898. A line of telegraph has been carried from Selangor over the dividing range to Lipis in this State, and a cart road is being constructed from Kuala Kubu, the terminus of the Selangor State Railway, to Kuala Lipis.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE NATIVE STATES.

Federation Officers.

<i>High Commissioner</i> , His Excellency Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.	
<i>Secretary to High Commissioner</i> , D. H. Wise, \$3,600 (on leave); <i>Acting</i> , F. J. Weld.	
<i>Resident-General</i> , Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	\$ 12,000
<i>Secretary to Resident-General</i> , Arthur Butler	3,600
<i>Judicial Commissioner</i> , L. C. Jackson, Q.C.	9,600
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , T. H. Kershaw	6,000
<i>Commandant, Malay States Guides</i> , Lieut.-Col. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G.	6,000
<i>Chief Engineer</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Chief Auditor</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Commissioner, Lands and Mines</i> , H. C. Belfield	6,000
<i>Commissioner, Police and Prisons</i>	6,000
<i>Chief Surgeon</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Chief Railway Engineer</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Chief Surveyor</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs</i> , G. T. Hare	4,200
<i>Inspector, Posts and Telegraphs</i> (vacant)	4,200
<i>Inspector, Schools</i> (vacant)	4,200

PERAK.

<i>The Sultan</i> , H.H. Idris bin Iskander, K.C.M.G.	36,000
<i>British Resident</i> , W. W. Treacher, C.M.G.	9,600
<i>Government Secretary</i> , A. R. Venning	
<i>State Auditor</i> , H. Vane	4,800
<i>State Engineer</i> , F. St. G. Caulfield, M.I.C.E.	5,400
<i>Senior Magistrate</i> , A. T. D. Berrington	4,200
<i>State Surgeon</i> , M. J. Wright, M.D.	4,800
<i>Superintendent of Prisons</i> (vacant)	
<i>Resident Engineer for Railways</i> , C.R. Hanson, M.I.C.E.	4,200
<i>Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs</i> , P. J. Nelson	3,600
<i>Inspector of Schools</i> , H. B. Collinge	2,400
<i>District Magistrate</i> , Kinta, R. D. Hewitt	4,800
<i>Ditto, Lower Perak</i> , E. J. Browster	4,800
<i>Ditto, Krian</i> , C. Wray	3,600
<i>Ditto, Kuala Kangsar</i> , F. Duberly	3,000
<i>Ditto, Batang Padang</i> , A. L. Nigall	3,000
<i>Ditto, Upper Perak</i> , C. F. Bozzolo	3,000
<i>Ditto, Matang</i> , A. T. Dew	3,000

SELANGOR.

<i>The Sultan</i> , H.H. Abdulsamat, K.C.M.G.	\$ 18,000
<i>British Resident</i> , J. P. Rodger	8,400
<i>Senior Magistrate</i> , R. W. Watson	4,200
<i>Government Secretary</i> , Gerald Browne	3,600
<i>Treasurer</i> , H. C. Ridges	3,600
<i>State Auditor</i> , C. C. Trotter	3,600
<i>State Engineer</i> , C. E. Spooner	5,400
<i>Chinese Secretary</i>	3,600
<i>State Surgeon</i> , E. A. O. Travers	4,200
<i>Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs</i> , A. S. Baxendale	3,000
<i>Inspector of Schools</i> , Rev. F. W. Haines	1,800
<i>Resident Engineer, Selangor Government Railway</i> , A. J. W. Watkins	5,400
<i>Collector of Land Revenue and Registrar of Titles</i> , E. W. Tranchell	3,000
<i>Revenue Surveyor</i>	3,000
<i>District Officer, Kuala Langat</i> , R. W. Duff	3,600
<i>District Officer, Ulu Langat</i> , J.R.O. Aldworth	3,000
<i>Ditto, Kuala Selangor</i> , A. Hale	
<i>Ditto, Ulu Selangor</i> , R. C. Grey	3,000
<i>Ditto, Klang</i> , D. A. Campbell	3,300

NEGREI SEMBILAN.

<i>Principal Chiefs</i> , H.H. the Yam Tuan Besar, Tunku Muhammad bin Yam Tuan Antah, C.M.G., and the Datoh Klana Petra of Sungei Ujong	4,800
<i>British Resident</i> , E. W. Birch	6,000
<i>Financial Officer</i> , F. W. Talbot	3,000
<i>Superintendent of Public Works</i> , H. Caldicott	3,300
<i>Superintendent of Surreys and Mines</i> , A. Lansdell	2,400
<i>Collector of Land Revenue</i> , H. W. Bathurst	2,400
<i>Residency Surgeon</i> , W. L. Braddon	3,300
<i>District Officer, Jelebu</i> , A. L. Keyser	3,000
<i>Ditto, Coast</i> , C. D. Bowen	2,400
<i>Ditto, Kuala Pilah</i> , H. Chevallier	2,400
<i>Ditto, Tampin</i> , C. W. C. Parr	2,400
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Police and Prisons</i> , H. M. Hatchell	3,000

PAHANG.

<i>The Sultan</i> , H.H. Ahmad Maatham Shah	24,000
<i>Regent</i> , Tungku Besar	9,600
<i>British Resident</i> , Hugh Clifford	6,000
<i>Superintendent, Ulu Pahang</i> , J. F. Owen	3,000
<i>District Officer, Pekan</i> , H. B. Ellerton	2,400
<i>Ditto, Kuantan</i> , T. C. Fleming	2,400
<i>Ditto, Temerloh</i> , E. F. Townley	2,400
<i>Chief Inspector of Police</i> , H. Sumner	1,800
<i>Treasurer</i> (vacant)	1,800
<i>Auditor</i> , C. B. Mills	1,800
<i>Assistant Divisional Officer, Ulu Pahang</i> , T. A. S. McClelland	1,800

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass' Straits, 120 miles wide; the important colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. It lies between 40° 40' and 43° 38' S. lat., and 144° 39' and 148° 23' E. long.

History.

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jan Tasman, and by him named Van Diemen's Land, the name by which it was known down to 1853. It was not discovered to be an island until 1797. It was formally taken possession of by England in 1803, and made auxiliary to the penal settlement at Botany Bay.

The first free emigrants arrived in 1816, and the last convicts in 1853. Responsible government was introduced in 1856.

Climate.

Tasmania is one of the most healthy of the British colonies, and is never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for out-door occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in the other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

From observations taken at Hobart for 1894 the highest shade temperature recorded was 89° 0 on the 25th Nov. and the lowest 35° 0 on the 9th May and 5th Aug. The mean range for the year was 14° 9. Rain fell on 151 days in the year, and the rainfall was a little more than 27 inches.

Means of Communication.

All the principal towns are united by telegraph. There are 1,813 miles of telegraph (with 3,455 miles of wire) open in the colony. This excludes 427 miles of cable belonging to the Tasmanian Cable Company. The total cost of telegraph construction up to 31st Dec., 1896, was 203,194*l.*, the receipts in 1896 being 25,588*l.*. There are also 545 miles of telephone, which yield an annual rental of 3,382*l.*

There is a duplicate electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

The number of messages sent was 208,754 of which 107,669 were cable.

Steamers run between Melbourne and Launceston twice and sometimes three times a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart to Sydney every week. Direct mail steamer between Hobart and Melbourne, and Hobart and New Zealand twice a month. There are also steamers trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every week. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Colombo and London every week; time 36 days *via* Brindisi. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 40 days. The mail steamer *via* Vancouver, once a month. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Batavia, Aden, and Brindisi every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 55 days. Direct communication is also afforded by the steamers of the Shaw, Saville Co. and New Zealand Shipping Co., one of each of which calls at Hobart every month.

In addition to above, mails are deposited by Messageries Maritimes de France and per German Line packets once a month.

There are 328 places in Tasmania where post offices are established. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town.	1 <i>d.</i> . .	free
„ Australasia . .	2 <i>d.</i> . .	free and $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Europe, United States, &c. 2 <i>d.</i> . .	2 <i>d.</i> . .	1 <i>d.</i>

The number of letters received and despatched was 7,320,340; postcards, 231,451; packets, 2,343,550; newspapers, 4,561,893.

Area.

The Colony contains 26,215 square miles, the main island, containing about 15½ million acres of land, and the smaller islands connected with it contain 1½ million acres; 4,766,276 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of 12,011,321 acres, of which

723,838 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass' Straits. The chief are the Furneaux group, including Flinders Island, Robb's Island, King Island, and Bruny and Maria Island on the east coast.

Roads.

The main road from the port of Hobart to Launceston is 123 miles long, passes through the centre of the colony, and is maintained in excellent order by the Government; all the other main roads are under the control of main road boards, and are constructed and maintained by the Government. The cross and bye roads are under the care of local trustees, and are maintained partly by rates and partly by contributions from the treasury. In 1896 the maintenance of main roads cost 3,211*l.*, of cross and bye roads 19,320*l.*, in all 22,531*l.*

Railways.

There are now 475½ miles of railway in the colony constructed, mainly on the three foot six inch gauge. Of this 475½ miles of railway, 122 miles were purchased from the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Company at a cost of 1,135,968*l.*, paid for by inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., redeemable in 1940. The total cost of railway construction, including cost of 74 miles owned by private company, but worked by government, up to 31st Dec., 1896, was 3,775,753*l.*, the gross receipts in 1896 being 175,527*l.*, and the working expenses 129,714*l.*, showing a return of 1·21 per cent. on the capital.

Land.

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of second-class lands a sum not less than 10*s.* an acre.

Under Crown Lands Acts, 54 Vic., No. 8, any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1*l.* an acre, with 33 per cent. for credit, payable by annual instalments for 14 years. Under Crown Lands Acts, 57 Vic., No. 12, any one of the age of 18 may take up land, not less than 15 acres, or more than 50 acres, on payment of survey fee, and no further payment is to be made until the fourth year. But a grant cannot be issued for the land unless improved to the extent of 1*l.* for every acre or unless resided upon for the first term of 18 years, inclusive of the 3 years' free occupation.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15*l.*

Industry.

The exports of the island are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, preserves, gold, copper, hides, skins, and leather, hops, sperm oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark. The value of the principal exports in 1896 was: Tin, 159,038*l.*; gold, 252,180*l.*; silver, 222,948*l.*; jams, fruits, &c., of the value of 169,705*l.*; timber and bark, 61,426*l.*; wool, 290,971*l.*; potatoes, 129,884*l.*; and copper, 1,653*l.*

The land in crop on 31st Dec., 1896, was 229,529 acres and 203,306 acres permanently artificially sown grasses. There were in the colony 157,730 horned cattle, and 1,650,567 sheep. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1896 was 8,811,453 lbs., valued at 290,971*l.*

Almost the whole of the trade is with Australia and the United Kingdom.

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, which are now being turned to good account. Coal, abundant in quantity and of good

quality, is found in many parts of the island. Iron ores exist in great quantities, but have not yet been utilised. Rich deposits and lodes of tin are worked in various parts of the island; the principal workings are at Mount Bischoff, in the north-west, and Branzholm, in the north-east. The value of tin exported up to 31st December, 1896, was 6,387,554. The north-east portion of the island is also rich in that mineral. There exists in the island an enormous lode of bismuth, said to be the richest in the world. Copper and antimony have also been found, the most important centre being Mount Lyell; the copper yielding 30 per cent. of metal. Great discoveries of silver have also been made in the neighbourhood of Mount Zeehan and Mount Dundas on the west coast, and a railway to connect the mines with the coast has been constructed and opened for traffic. Some assays of the ore have yielded as much as 1,800 ozs. to the ton, and there is no doubt that the fields when developed will prove amongst the richest in the world. Along the northern coast is to be found slate of first-rate quality.

Hobart and Launceston are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1896, 203 vessels, of 16,535 aggregate tonnage.

Population.

The population in 1881 was 115,705, of whom 61,162 were males, and 54,543 females.

On 5th April, 1891, the population of Tasmania was 146,667, of whom 77,560 were males, and 69,107 females, being 5.60 persons to the square mile. The death-rate of 1896 was 11.63 to the 1,000 of the population. The number of inhabited houses not including tents (1,195) was 26,829. The black aboriginal population is now extinct, but there are on the Furneaux Islands a number of half-breeds. Population, 31st December, 1896, was 166,113.

Hobart, on the River Derwent, is a city of considerable size, containing within the Registration boundary 33,450 inhabitants.

Launceston, on the River Tamar, the second town of the colony, contains within the Registration boundary a population of 28,756 persons.

Local Government.

Municipal councils were established in Hobart and Launceston in 1855, when responsible government was granted to the Colony, and under the Rural Municipalities Act of 1865, councils have been established in 21 districts. These councils consist of seven elected members, two retiring annually for two successive years and three every third year. The president of the council, called the Warden, is elected annually by the councillors. The voters for the election of councillors are every male or female over 21 years of age on the assessment roll. There are also 15 Town Boards established in the principal townships in the Police districts. In the districts where there are no municipalities the care of the roads is in the hands of Road Trusts. There are also 12 Water Trusts for the supply of water, and 28 Cemetery Trusts. In Launceston, Hobart, Mersey, Circular Head, Table Cape, Leven, and Strahan, the management of the harbours is in the hands of marine boards. The total revenue of these various bodies, exclusive of Government Grants, in 1896 was 172,257, and the expenditure 164,677.

The outstanding local debt on 31st December, 1896, was 583,132.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is British sterling.

There are four banks established in the Colony,

viz.: The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, the National Bank of Tasmania, the Union Bank of Australia, the Bank of Australasia, with, together, 32 branches. The total assets on 31st December, 1896, amounted to 3,240,352, deposits 3,058,291. The note circulation on same date amounted to 105,969.

In addition to above there are three saving bank systems, one being located at Hobart, one at Launceston, and one having many branches throughout the colony, established by Government in connection with the Post Office Department; total deposits at time of last balancing, 31st December, 1896, being 690,740.

Education.

State schools for primary education were originally established under a board provided for by Act 27 Vict., No. 11, in 1868. In 1886 the Board was superseded by a department under the supervision of a director of education, working under the Minister of lands as ministerial head. The system is national and compulsory, but free only to children unable to pay fees, with non-sectarian religious instruction. There were 270 state schools in operation on 31st December, 1896, the number of scholars on the rolls 20,826, and the average attendance 11,287.

With a view of encouraging the pursuit of a regular and higher course of education amongst the youth of the colony, the University of Tasmania was established in the year 1890, with power to grant scholarships. In all eight scholarships and twenty exhibitions are now awarded annually.

Constitution.

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17), constituting "the Parliament of Tasmania," supplemented by Act 49 Vic., No. 8.

The Legislative Council consists of 18 members, elected for 15 electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the expiration of which time his seat becomes vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council nor any person holding office of profit under the Crown (except responsible ministers) nor contractors to Government. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and a natural-born or naturalized subject. The qualification for an elector is the possession of a freehold estate of 15l. or leasehold of 50l. annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-seven members, elected for twenty-nine electoral districts. Any natural-born or naturalized subject can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court, a person holding office of profit under the Crown (except responsible ministers) nor a contractor to Government. The duration of the Assembly is three years. The qualification of an elector for the Assembly is to have his name included in the assessment roll of the district for which his vote is to be given as the owner or occupier of any property, or to be in receipt of income of 40l. sterling per year, for 6 months prior to 1st November in any year. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict. No. 32. Parliament usually meets in July, and sits for four months. Members are paid 50l.

The Governor is advised by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

Defence.

The strength of the Colonial Volunteer Force is 499 officers and men. Batteries guard the mouths of the Derwent and Tamar rivers, and there are torpedo boats. Country rifle corps also number 966.

Governors of Tasmania since 1850.*

Sir Henry E. Fox Young, Kt.	Jan. 8, 1855
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1861
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B.	Dec. 30, 1868
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1869
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Mar. 26, 1874
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Nov. 30, 1874
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1875
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government	April 6, 1880
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Leifroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of the Government	Oct. 21, 1880
Maj. Sir G. C. Strahan, B.A., K.C.M.G.	Dec. 7, 1881
Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Mar. 11, 1887
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 8, 1893

Ministries.

W. T. Napier Champ.	Nov. 1, 1856
T. G. Gregson	Feb. 26, 1857
W. P. Weston	Apr. 25, 1857
Francis Smith	May 12, 1857
W. P. Weston	Feb. 1, 1860
T. D. Chapman	Aug. 2, 1861
James Whyte	Jan. 20, 1863
Sir Richard Dry	Nov. 24, 1866
J. M. Wilson	Aug. 4, 1869
F. Maitland Innes	Nov. 4, 1872
Alfred Kennerley	Aug. 4, 1873
T. Reibey	July 20, 1876
P. O. Fysh	Aug. 9, 1877
W. R. Giblin	Mar. 5, 1878
W. L. Crowther	Dec. 20, 1878
W. R. Giblin	Oct. 30, 1879
Adye Douglas	Aug. 15, 1884
Sir J. W. Agnew	Mar. 8, 1886
Sir P. O. Fysh	Mar. 30, 1887
H. Dobson	Aug. 17, 1892
Sir E. N. C. Braddon	Apr. 14, 1894

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1841	34,504	15,712	50,216
1851	43,127	25,482	70,130
1861	49,598	43,384	89,997
1870	54,858	46,475	99,328
1881	61,162	54,548	115,705
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
Est. 1894	83,266	74,190	157,456
1895	85,303	75,530	160,833
1896	88,297	77,816	166,113

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	594,976	668,759	724,026	735,299
1888	640,068	709,486	769,018	776,278
1889	678,909	681,674	900,740	912,246
1890	758,100	722,746	940,582	951,247
1891	883,198	851,559	1,030,405	1,044,606
1892	787,764	919,802	1,129,262	1,137,140
1893	706,972	836,417	932,252	934,439
1894	696,795	789,806	896,648	898,367
1895	761,971	748,946	931,529	937,525
1896	797,976	750,244	877,715	890,761

* Governors previous to 1850 see Edition for 1880.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	435,557	1,110,899	50,861	1,596,817
1888	485,391	1,081,684	43,589	1,610,664
1889	517,681	1,057,533	35,821	1,611,035
1890	680,760	1,180,827	35,925	1,897,512
1891	655,006	1,363,609	33,349	2,051,964
1892	541,619	985,428	20,114	1,497,161
1893	344,360	699,590	13,733	1,057,683
1894	826,393	648,943	37,359	979,676
1895	815,172	770,060	9,225	1,094,457
1896	379,930	797,896	19,584	1,192,410

EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	350,274	1,098,902	195	1,449,371
1888	221,347	1,111,753	765	1,333,865
1889	251,835	1,208,006	16	1,459,857
1890	323,239	1,163,193	560	1,486,992
1891	379,822	1,058,437	2,559	1,440,810
1892	315,836	1,031,093	36	1,346,965
1893	284,344	1,067,798	40	1,352,184
1894	223,789	1,265,252	—	1,489,041
1895	202,870	1,168,405	1,788	1,373,063
1896	173,867	1,318,691	4,018	1,496,576

Public Debt, 31st December, 1896—8,251,778

Customs Revenue, 1896—329,006*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., 3,500*l*.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, J. F. Alexander Rawlinson, 250*l*.

Cabinet.

Premier, The Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, P.C., K.C.M.G., 200*l*.
Chief Secretary, The Hon. W. Moore, 600*l*.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. I. Clark, 600*l*.
Treasurer, The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G. 600*l*.
Minister of Lands and Works, The Hon. A. T. Pillinger, 600*l*.

Minister without Portfolio, The Hon. Thos. Reibey, nil

Executive Council.

Clerk of the Council,

Legislative Council.

President, Hon. Adye Douglas, 300*l*.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. William Doder, 125*l*.

Hon. G. H. Butler.	Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand.
" G. Collins.	" J. Gibson.
" W. Crosby.	" F. W. Grubb.
" W. Doder.	" W. Hart.
" C. E. Davies.	" H. Lamb.
" A. Douglas.	" A. Page.
" C. H. Grant.	" F. W. Piesse.
" J. H. McCall.	" H. I. J. R. Rooke.
" W. Moore.	" John Watchorn.

Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell, 33*l*. and pension 367*l*.
Usher of Black Rod, and Assist. Clerk, T. R. Atkinson, 50*l*.

*House of Assembly.**Speaker, Hon. Stafford Bird, 250l.**Chairman of Committees, J. G. Davies, 175l.*

Archer, F. Gilmore, G. C.
 Bird, B. S. (*Speaker*). Hall, O. H.
 Braddon, Rt. Hon. Sir Hamilton, John.
 E. N. C., K.C.M.G. Hartnoll, W.
 Bradley, J. Henry, John.
 Brown, N. J. Leatham, G. H.
 Brown, W. T. H. Lewis, N. E.
 Burke, D. Mackenzie, C. J.
 Cameron, N. McWilliams, W. J.
 Clarke, M. J. Miles, E. T.
 Clark, A. I. Mulcahy, E.
 Crisp, A. Murray, H.
 Crowther, E. L. Page, W. H.
 Davies, J. G. Pillinger, A. T.
 Dobson, H. Reibley, T.
 Dumaresq, H. R. Smith, R. W.
 Evans, J. Urquhart, D. C.
 Fowler, A. R. Von Stieglitz, J. C.
 Fysh, Sir P. O., Woollnough, J. W. B.
 K.C.M.G.

*Clerk to the House and Librarian, J. K. Reid, 210l.**Serjeant-at-Arms, R. Clerk, 75l.**Chief Secretary's Department.**Chief Secretary, W. Moore, 600l.**Chief Clerk, F. Lovett, 200l.**Clerks, M. P. Honey, 188l.; D. Addison, 110l.**Secretary to Premier,**Audit Office.**Auditor-General, J. W. Israel, 404l.**Clerks, C. D. Kirwan, 180l.; P. W. Lovett, 160l.**Chief Clerk, G. R. Miller, 200l.**Inspector of Stores Branch.**Inspector of Stores, Secretary to Board of Tenders.**Hugh S. Cull, 283l.**Clerks, G. F. Dawson, 150l.; J. W. Hughes, 120l.**Statistical and General Registry Department.**Statistician and General Registrar, B. M. Johnston, 500l.**Assistant Statistician, F. R. M. Hudspeth, 250l.**Clerks, F. E. Turner, 170l.; E. T. McPhee, 150l.;**J. P. Loughton, 135l.**Treasury.**Treasurer, Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., 600l.**Under Treasurer, Secretary, Public Debts Sinking**Fund, A. Reid, 430l.**Receiver and Paymaster, W. Benson, 270l.**Accountant, J. E. Bennison, 300l.**Cashier, T. Windsor, 230l.**Clerks, W. Todd, 200l.; G. H. Gatehouse, 193l.;**E. H. Pretymann, 178l.; P. J. Strutt, 140l.**Customs and Excise Department.**Hobart, Collector and Inspector of Customs, J.**Barnard, 35l.**Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Shipping, J. L.**Harbrooe, 273l.**Valuator, J. White, 198l.**Invoice Clerk, V. F. Chambers, 175l.**Clerks, J. Gleeson, 220l.; F. McDonald, 145l.**Senior Landing Waiter, R. C. Oldham, 273l.**Warehouse-keeper, M. C. Coverdale, 254l.**Landing Waiters, A. H. Packer, 210l.; A. E. Lette,**140l.**Launceston, Collector and Landing Surveyor, W. J.**Bain, 310l.**Chief Clerk, M. F. Brownrigg, 225l.**Clerks, H. C. Wetton, 150l.; E. A. Benjofield, 90l.**Senior Landing Waiter, W. R. Lisbey, 250l.*

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*Landing Waiter, A. S. Innes, 140l.**Valuator, H. N. Hulme, 198l.**Warehouse-keeper, J. H. Savigny, 140l.**Deronport, Landing Waiter and Warehouse-keeper,**H. M. Latham, 150l.**Stanley, Landing Waiter, J. H. O'Neill,**Leren, Landing Waiter, A. G. Dixon, 69l.**Burnie, ditto, A. J. Dooley, 110l.**Strahan, ditto, J. W. Brocklehurst, 145l.; — Crooks,**C. M., 125l.**Collector of Beer Duty, O. H. Hedberg, 278l.**Office of Taxes.**Commissioner, Chas. Mitchell, 300l.**Chief Clerk, W. Honey, 200l.**Income Tax, H. E. Downie, 200l.**Collector, Launceston, W. Hunt, 120l.**Clerks, P. L. Johnston, 200l.; K. Simmons, 168l.;**M. W. Harrison, 150l.; W. Hogg, 158l.; W.**Ryan, 145l.; F. V. Windsor, 130l.; W. M.**Sadler, 130l.**Post and Telegraph Office.**Postmaster-General, Hon. P. O. Fysh, 600l.**Secretary to Post Office, H. V. Bayly, 380l.**Superintendent Stamp Branch and Accountant, H. L.**D'Emden, 280l.**Cashier, A. T. Oldham, 195l.**Clerk, E. Stanfield, 195l.**Clerk, H. J. Vicary, 155l.**Chief Clerk, M.O. Branch, O. Lord, 259l.**Clerk, W. Jeffrey, 150l.**Cashier, W. Howe, 178l.**Chief Clerk, Mail Branch, J. W. Clinch, 188l.**Clerks, A. H. Andrews, 155l.; F. L. H. Harrison,**150l.**Chief Clerk, Parcels Post Branch, Registered Letters,**etc., E. M. Hannaford, 195l.**Correspondence Clerk, A. Johnston, 150l.**Office Keeper, J. P. O'Brien, 147l.**Launceston, Postmaster, P. Weetman, 250l.**Clerks, F. Dean, 158l.; F. Leeming, 155l.; W. F.**Lovett, 150l.; C. P. Wilson, 150l.; L. Hesketh,**150l.; J. Smallhorn, 150l.**Postmaster and Operator, Zechan, P. T. Rutt, 205l.**Operators, L. G. Elliott, M. Morton, 150l.**Clerks, L. A. Roberts, E. A. Blong, C. E. Walters,**150l.**Inspector of Telegraphs, J. J. McDonald, 175l. (half**salary).**Chief Clerk and Operator, F. P. Bowden, 250l.**Chief Operator, W. P. Hallam, 210l.**Operator, C. H. Hewer, 150l.**Chief Operator, Launceston, F. Allison, 249l.**Chief Operator, P. Richardson, 188l.**Operators, C. Leeming, 150l.; R. Brett, 125l.**Office of Stores.**Military Storekeeper, Hobart, J. Chisholm, 150l.**Launceston, F. Martini, 136l.**Inspection of Machinery.**Inspector of Machinery, J. Clark, 299l.**2nd Assistant, E. S. Koss, 204l.**Government Printing Office.**Government Printer, W. Grahame, 362l.**Overseer, J. Hogg, 283l.**Foreman, C. O. Marsden, 198l.**Analyst's Office.**Analyst, W. F. Ward, 400l.**Meteorological Department.**Observer, H. C. Kingsmill, 100l.**Fisheries Department.**Secretary to Fisheries Board, H. W. Knight, 50l.*

*Board of Health.**Secretary, A. Mault, 250l.**Inspector of Stock.**Chief Inspector of Stock and**T. A. Tabart, 476l.**Clerk, J. C. Penny, 206l. and 1 inspector.**Education Department.**Director of Education, J. Rule, 400l.**Senior Inspector of Schools, J. Masters, 313l.**Inspector, S. O. Lovell, 230l.**Chief Clerk, P. C. Douglas, 175l.**Clerk, E. B. Boyes, 140l.**Defences.**Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer, Colonel**A. T. Cox.**Commander of Batteries, Capt. P. R. E. Parker, 350l.**Officer Commanding Auxiliary Force, Ernest T. Wallack, 250l.**Judicial and Legal Departments.**Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. L. Dobson, Knt., 1,500l.**Justice Judges, J. S. Dodds, C.M.G., R. P. Adams, 1,200l. each.**Judges' Associate (also Curator of Intestate Estates, &c., &c.), George Browne, 425l.**Supreme Court.**Registrar of Deeds and Collector of Stamp Duties, and Registrar and Collector of Probate Duties,**P. S. Seager, 425l.**Chief Clerk, A. J. Brammall, 188l.**Clerk, C. S. Simmons, 160l.**Law Officers.**Attorney-General, Hon. A. I. Clark, 600l.**Solicitor-General and Crown Solicitor, Hon. A. Dobson, 428l.**Secretary to Law Department, E. D. Dobbie, 475l.**Conveyancing Clerk, L. J. Hobkirk, 150l.**Clerk, J. Dillon, 150l.**Sheriff, Hobart (also Inspector of Police), Bernard Shaw, nil.**Deputy Sheriff and Registrar, Court Requests, H. Ross, 200l.**Deputy Sheriff (Launceston), W. Hunt, 130l.**General Sessions, Court of Requests, and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston.**Recorder and Commissioner, E. Whitfield, 175l.**Clerk of the Peace, &c., W. Hunt, 130l.**Magistracy.**P.M. and Coroner, Hobart, B. Shaw, 475l.**Bench Clerk, R. F. Young, 225l.**Information Clerk, G. F. Marsden, 130l.**S.M. and Coroner, Kingborough and Franklin, H. L. Crowthor, 325l.**P.M. and Coroner, Selby, E. Whitfield, 175l.**Bench Clerk, R. Gibton, 250l.**Information Clerk, J. J. Madden, 180l.**S.M., George Town, Beaconsfield, W. H. Glover 135l.**S.M., Ringarooma, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 202l.**P.M., East and West Devon, P. C. Maxwell, 370l.**S.M., District of Russell, S.M., Burnie (Enu Bay), A. K. Chapman, 370l.**S.M., Portland, George's Bay, H. Dawson, 141l.**S.M., Carnarvon, G. E. Clarke, 95l.**S.M., Zeehan, E. L. Hall, 333l.**Lands Titles.**Recorder of Titles, &c., J. W. Whyte, 510l.**Solicitor to Lands Titles Commissioners, W. O. Wise, 318l.**Deputy Recorder, Chief Clerk and Draftsman, G. F. Farmer, 318l.**Clerk Accountant, A. M. Stuart, 168l.**Clerk and Draftsman, A. M. Reid, 188l.**Engrossing Clerk, C. R. Atkins, 168l.**Ecclesiastical.**Bishop of Tasmania, Right Rev. Dr. Montgomery.**Dean of Hobart,**Archdeacon (Hobart), F. Whittington, B.A.**Archdeacon (Launceston), F. Hales, B.A.**Roman Catholic Archbishop, Most Rev. D. Murphy, D.D.**Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart, Right Rev. P. Delany, D.D.**Dean,**(Three scheduled Clergymen receive "state aid") the remainder are supported by the congregations.**Charitable Institutions.**Superintendent (New Town), George Richardson, 324l.**Assistant Superintendent, F. R. Seager, 194l.**Supt. and Clerk, Launceston, T. Clements, 105l.**Surgeon Superintendent and Medical Officer, C. D. Hospital, and Medical Officer, H.M. Gaoi, E. J. Crouch, 25l.**Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk.**Superintendent and Medical Officer, W. H. Macfarlane, 458l.**Assistant Medical Officer, G. F. Read, 300l.**Clerk and Storekeeper, J. B. Brownell, 200l.**General Hospital, Hobart.**House Surgeon, E. J. S. Spark, 300l.**Assistant House Surgeon, R. W. McGowan, 200l.**Secretary, F. H. Oldham, 240l.**Lady Superintendent (Nursing Staff), H. J. Turnbull, 140l.**Storekeeper, G. Olney, 130l.**General Hospital, Launceston.**House Surgeon, F. J. Drake, 400l.**Assistant House Surgeon, J. Ramsay, 200l.**Secretary, T. Gladman, 60l.**House Steward, H. W. Jowett, 145l.**Lady Superintendent, Jeanette Helen Milne, 140l.**Medical and Vaccination Department.**Government Medical Officer, &c., E. J. Crouch, 209l. and 10 health officers.**Police.**Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Police (also Sheriff), Bernard Shaw, 475l.**Clerk, F. J. Paterson, 234l.**Superintendents of Police, O. E. Hedberg, 275l.; R. Driscoll, Henry Berresford, 225l.; R. W. Stuart.**W. Ruddock, M. Conlan, and R. J. Harris, 185l.**Gaoler, Launceston, H. Berresford, 10l.**" Hobart, Col. A. H. Warner, 225l.**LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.**Minister of Lands and Works, Hon. A. T. Pillinger, 600l.**Clerk and Minister's Secretary,**Lands and Survey Branch.**Deputy Surveyor-General, E. A. Counsel, 428l.**Chief Draftsman, L. Hall, 313l.**Draftsman, E. W. N. Butcher, 290l.**Draftsman and Custodian, F. Abbott, 200l.**Draftsmen, A. B. Howell, 210l.; R. C. Eckford,**168l.; W. N. Hurst, 188l.; O. J. Roper, 188l.**Clerks, T. P. Molloy, C. B. Pitman, 188l.**Engrossing Clerk, R. C. Bompas, 150l.; T. C. Midwood.**Clerk in Charge, Launceston, L. R. Sams, 57l.*

Works Branch.

Secretary of Public Works, H. E. Packer,
Accountant, Lands Survey, and Works, W. C. Cato,
 230L.

Clerk (Corresponding), G. H. Reilly, 230L.

Inspector of Public Buildings, J. G. Shield, 260L.

Mines Branch.

Secretary of Mines, Francis Belstead, 500L.

Registrar of Mines, W. A. Pretymann, 188L.

Draftsmen, L. Turner, 150L.

Clerks, W. H. Wallace, 200L.; H. M. Elliott, 178L.;
 A. B. Bryan, 146L.; A. Haden, 145L.

Launceston, Commissioner of Mines and Goldfields,
 W. H. Glover, 222L.

Launceston, Mining Registrar, L. R. Sams, 84L.

Commissioner, North-Eastern District, Hon. C.
 O'Reilly, 135L.

Ditto, Eastern District, H. Dawson, 114L.

Ditto, Western District, E. H. Fowell, 50L.

Inspector of Mines and Geological Surveyor, J. H.
 Smith, 500L.

Inspector of Mines, West Coast, J. Harrison, 300L.

Commissioner, Zeehan, E. L. Hall, 95L.

Registrar, E. V. Goldsmid, 67L.

Tasmanian Government Railways.

General Manager, F. Back, 880L.

Accountant, W. H. Lovett, 404L.

Cashier, Hobart, J. Todd, 254L.

" *Launceston*, A. Weedon, 337L.

Storekeeper, S. R. Fisher, 234L.

Engineer, J. M. McCormick, 539L.

Resident Engineers, L. Dowling and C. G. Nairn,
 361L.; W. P. Hales, 263L.

Locomotive Superintendent, W. E. Batchelor, 495L.

Goods Agent, J. M. Colvin, 218L.

Clerks, A. J. Winterson, 233L.; P. N. Barnes,
 198L.; G. Whittington, 160L.; C. E. Boyes, 150L.;

Stationmaster, Strahan, T. S. Parry, 200L.

" *Hobart*, J. E. Hughes, 218L.

" *Launceston*, J. R. Abey, 228L.

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General, Sir W. B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., 500L.
Clerk, H. Ely, 27L.

Foreign Consuls.

France, W. H. Burgess, Consular Agent.

Italy, Charles Henry Smith, Consular Agent.

Netherlands, William Crosby, Consul.

Sweden and Norway (at Hobart), James Macfarlane,
 Vice-Consul.

Denmark, John Macfarlane, Vice-Consul.

United States, Alexander George Webster, Consul.

Sweden and Norway (Launceston), George Edward
 Harrap, Vice-Consul.

Hawaii, Audley Coote, Consul.

Hawaii (Launceston), G. Collins, Vice-Consul.

United States (Launceston) L. Tulloch, Consular
 Agent.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.**TRINIDAD.***Situation and Area.*

THE island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. latitude, and 61° 39' and 62° of W. longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 48 miles, and its average breadth 35 miles, and its area is 1,754 square miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The distance between Chacachacare, the most westerly of the Bocas Islands, in which the north-western peninsula of the

island terminates, and the Venezuelan promontory on the other side of the strait is only seven miles. The Colony now includes Tobago (formerly in the Windward Islands), which was amalgamated with Trinidad by an Order in Council under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 44, on 1st Jan., 1889.

History.

Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1498; and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the king of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley, and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, who signalled his visit by burning the newly founded town of St. Joseph, and it was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant, 1628. In 1640, it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690, by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was largely and successfully cultivated, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Rome de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere, by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercrombie, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish governor.

In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

The estimated population of the colony at the end of 1896 was 248,404, and is chiefly composed of English, Germans, French, Spanish, and a large proportion of East Indians, estimated at 81,404. The French lower classes speak a *patois* peculiar to the West Indies.

General Description.

The north coast is rock bound through its whole extent, the east coast is so exposed to the surf as to be almost unapproachable, while the south coast is steep in most parts; and only on the west coast is there a good natural harbour at Chaguaramas. The whole gulf of Paria, however, is so shut in and sheltered as to afford a most safe anchorage.

There are three ranges of hills running roughly east and west, the most northerly fringing the north coast, and rising in Tucuche to 3,000 feet, the central range runs south-west from Manzaniilla point to San Fernando, and the southern runs parallel and near to the south coast. There

are numerous rivers, but none of them of any size or navigable, and all running east or west.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar and cacao, which are its staples. The quantities exported in 1896 were: Sugar, 120,562,942 lbs.; and cocoa, 23,481,848 lbs. Tobacco of a superior quality is also grown. Molasses, rum, bitters, coconuts, and asphalt, are also exported.

The chief imports are textiles, flour, and rice, dried fish and meat, hardware, machinery, and lumber. Gold is imported from Venezuela to the extent of about a million sterling annually, and reshipped to Europe. A little more than a third and a fourth of the whole trade of the Colony is with the United Kingdom and the United States of America respectively.

The climate of Trinidad is healthy, and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions. The average rainfall for the last 5 years, 1891 to 1896, was 72.92 inches. The mean temperature during the year 1896 was 79.07 Fahr., the maximum being 91.1 in May, and the minimum 66.7 in February, and the rainfall 66.45 inches.

The island is divided into eight counties as shown on the map.

The chief town and principal port is Port of Spain (population in 1891, 33,273), situated on a gently inclined plain, near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1896, 236 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 6,485. Seven miles of tramway and 450 miles of telephone have been constructed in Port of Spain.

The next town and port is San Fernando (population in 1891, 6,370), about 30 miles south from Port of Spain.

Both these towns possess elective municipal councils and mayors. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Arima, an inland town about 16 miles from Port of Spain. Population in 1891, 3,653. The total municipal revenue of the three boroughs in 1896 was 30,100*l.*, the expenditure 33,143*l.*, and the debt, Boro' of San Fernando excepted, was 38,003*l.*, on 31st December, 1896.

A pitch lake, 109 to 114 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, distant by water about 30 miles from Port of Spain; it is of considerable value, and has been leased to an American Company, the terms being that the Company pays an annual sum of 10,000*l.*, and a royalty on the out-put in excess of 30,000 tons. The lease is for 21 years from 1st January, 1888: a further extension may be granted for another 21 years.

The revenue derived from the Pitch Lake in 1896 was 25,370*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Of the total area of Trinidad which is estimated at about 1,120,000 acres, the alienated acreage at the end of 1896 was estimated to be approximately 438,234 acres. About 200,000 acres are under cultivation, 651,766 acres remain ungranted.

Means of Communication.

Communication between Port of Spain and San Fernando is maintained by means of the Gulf steamers, which ply three times a week, and by the railway. The Gulf steamers proceed as far as Cedros, in the south-western part of the island, a total distance of sixty miles from Port of Spain.

The railway from Port of Spain to Arima (16 miles) was opened in 1876. The Couva line (18

miles from the junction at St. Joseph, 24 miles in all from Port of Spain) was opened in 1880. An extension of 4½ miles was opened to Claxton's Bay on 1st January, 1881, the extension to San Fernando (7 miles), on the 17th April, 1882, and that to Princes Town in 1884, and further extensions which will open up communication with the interior of the island and the east coast are in course of construction. The extension (12 miles) to Sangre Grande, eastward, or as opened on 25th August, 1897, and the extension through the Caharo Valley (South-east) will be opened in December, 1897. There are also 7 miles of tramways or light railways between San Fernando and Savana Grande. The total length of line open is about 71 miles, all constructed and worked by the Government. The total receipts from the railways during 1896 were 67,766*l.*, and the expenditure was 40,958*l.* This last amount does not include the annual appropriation for interest and sinking fund, which in 1895 amounted to 26,500*l.*

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, a branch office at San Fernando, and about 33 out offices throughout the island.

There is direct telegraphic communication with British Guiana, Grenada, and Saint Croix, and thence, *via* the United States, with Europe. The internal telegraphs now comprise 166 miles, constructed by the Government. The receipts in 1896 were 636*l.*, and the expenses 1,403*l.*

The number of steamers calling at Trinidad averaged during the year 34 per month. They comprised the following lines, besides some few transient steamers:—Harrison Line, West Indian and Pacific, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Dutch Line, London Direct Line, Oriental, Canadian, Quebec and Gulf Line, Oriental and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco Line, New York and Bermudez, Messrs. Turnbull, Stewart, and Co.'s fruit subsidy steamers, The Royal Mail. It is worthy of note that the steamers of Compagnie Generale Transatlantique are as a rule of greater tonnage than the ocean boats of the Royal Mail, and find no difficulty in entering the port. The communication with the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela averages for the year over 16 steamers per month. A fortnightly service to New York has been started by a local firm. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by all these steamers. The rates of postage are as follows per ½ oz. letter:—

Within Colony	...	...	...	1 <i>d.</i>
To any country beyond sea	..	..	..	2½

Coolie Immigration.

Immigration from India is conducted under Government control. Under this head 51,974 was expended by the Government in 1896, in introducing 2,193 (Statute adults) immigrants. The numbers introduced in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, respectively were 2,915, 3,750, 1,949, 2,519, 2,193, and 3,087.

The amount remitted to India during 1896 by return Indian immigrants was £9,685 4 0

Currency and Banking.

The coins in general circulation are British gold, silver and bronze, United States gold currency, and gold doubloons. These are all legal tender, as is also British gold, which is not often met with. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government, but in dollars by the public. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate to the extent of 105,000*l.* estimated.

There is no Colonial coinage or note issue.

There is no limit to silver as legal tender.

The Colonial Bank has a branch at Port of Spain. Government savings banks are established in nine districts. The amount in deposits in these banks at the end of 1896 was 229,753*l*. They are under the management of the Receiver-General and the local wardens.

Defence.

A volunteer rifle corps was established in Port of Spain in 1879, and detached companies at San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town and Couva. A yeomanry corps has also been established with troops in large centres, and a volunteer artillery corps at Port of Spain. Total strength 740.

The police force consists of 517 officers and men.

Education.

The schools are of two kinds, one secular, and supported entirely by Government, the other denominational, only aided by the Government. For higher education there are the Queen's Royal College (secular), and its affiliated Roman Catholic institution, St. Mary's College. Attached to these institutions are four exhibitions or scholarships of the annual value of 150*l*., each tenable for three years at some university or other scientific educational institution in the British Empire. There were—at the end of 1896—89 students on the books of the Queen's Royal College, and 180 on those of St. Mary's College.

The primary schools are now 189 in number, 60 of which are secular schools supported entirely by Government, and 129 denominational and assisted. Fees are exacted, the rate being two-pence per head per week, and at the Model Schools and two assisted schools five shillings per month. In connection with the Model Schools there are Training Colleges for male and female teachers, which admit twelve resident and seven non-resident students. The Government schools in 1896 had 6,783 children on the rolls, and the assisted schools 15,697.

Besides the public schools of which mention has been made above, there are many private adventure schools, the largest of which is the Convent Boarding and Day School for girls. The total number of children attending school in Trinidad is shown to be 23,562.

Government.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of seven members. The legislative body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, 9 official, and 11 unofficial members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown.

Governors.*

12 June 1851 Lieutenant-Col. Ward, R. E. (acting).
25 Feb. 1853 Lord Harris.
10 Mar. 1854 Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B.
26 Jan. 1857 Robert William Keate, Governor.
6 Sept. 1864 Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
7 Nov. 1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
25 June 1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
2 May 1874 W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Gov.
27 May 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
20 Nov. 1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G.
9 Dec. 1876 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
3 Feb. 1877 G. W. Desvœux, C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.
2 Jan. 1878 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.
27 July 1880 W. R. Pyne, Administrator.
27 Aug. 1880 W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., Adm.
2 Nov. 1880 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
28 June 1882 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1859.

1 Sept. 1882 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.G.M.G.
28 Mar. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adm.
19 June 1884 Sir F. P. Barlee, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov.
8 Aug. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
24 Jan. 1885 Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
3 Oct. 1885 David Wilson, Adminr.
9 Oct. 1885 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
29 May 1886 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
16 July 1886 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
15 Sept. 1888 Henry Fowler, Adminr.
3 Nov. 1888 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
19 May 1889 H. Fowler, Adminr.
5 Dec. 1889 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
19 Aug. 1891 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
22 Sept. 1892 H. Fowler, Adminr.
10 Nov. 1892 Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
19 May 1893 H. Fowler, Adminr.
24 Oct. 1893 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
20 Sept. 1894 C. C. Knollys, C.M.G., Act.-Gov.
7 Nov. 1894 Sir F. H. Broome, K.C.M.G.
12 July 1895 C. C. Knollys, C.M.G., Act.-Gov.
5 Nov. 1895 Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
2 Oct. 1896 C. C. Knollys, C.M.G. Adj.-Gen.
2 June 1897 Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	456,167	424,594	796,720	1,253,599
1888	480,523	463,346	794,285	1,271,383
1889	453,274	463,321	693,321	1,198,770
1890	468,559	475,244	713,924	1,276,878
1891	492,784	501,883	716,838	1,211,927
1892	563,383	554,190	719,015	1,201,791
1893	549,399	530,348	787,743	1,263,219
1894	585,905	537,775	416,406	1,273,455
1895	598,884	605,514	745,410	1,188,488
1896	618,332	591,462	623,108	1,242,278

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	751,510	276,281	890,879	1,918,670
1888	794,427	212,547	936,815	1,943,789
1889	763,891	207,849	1,122,192	2,093,932
1890	822,280	228,087	1,198,526	2,243,893
1891	777,658	235,864	1,083,275	2,096,797
1892	759,539	239,550	1,090,291	2,089,380
1893	874,406	244,436	1,152,043	2,270,885
1894	835,185	207,070	1,110,628	2,152,883
1895	988,553	253,095	1,035,216	2,276,864
1896	978,565	241,438	1,243,522	2,463,525

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1887	748,551	44,796	1,077,265	1,870,612
1888	861,634	60,338	1,210,789	2,132,761
1889	972,473	56,960	1,279,399	2,308,832
1890	857,024	111,012	1,211,396	2,179,432
1891	728,998	70,088	1,259,675	2,058,761
1892	793,182	48,329	1,416,252	2,258,063
1893	864,302	55,069	1,401,453	2,320,824
1894	831,700	54,099	1,114,499	2,000,748
1895	907,493	56,558	1,101,053	2,065,104
1896	913,888	40,129	1,181,803	2,165,820

The total amount of Customs duties in 1896 was 250,445*l*.

Population: Census 1871—109,638; 1881—153,128

1891—200,028.

Estimated 1896—248,404.

Public Debt of Trinidad, 31st Dec., 1896—556,288*l*.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

*The Colonial Secretary.**The Attorney-General.**The Auditor-General.**The Commandant of the Local Forces.**The Receiver-General.*

F. Lovell, C.M.G.

W. Wrightson.

Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Governor, President.

Sir C. C. Knollys, M.A., K.C.M.G.,

*Colonial Secretary.*N. Nathan, Q.C., *Attorney-General.*Vincent Brown, Q.C., *Solicitor-General.*H. C. Bourne, *Auditor-General.*W. Wrightson, *Director of Public Works.*F. Lovell, C.M.G., *Surgeon-General.*W. H. Coombe, *Commander R.N.,**Protector of Immigrants.*D. B. Horsford, *Receiver-General.*W. Low, *Commissioner of Tobago.*G. T. Fenwick (*The Chaguanas, Couva, and Montserrat Ward*).C. Leotaud (*The Borough of San Fernando*).W. G. Gordon (*The Borough of Port of Spain*).(*The Tacarigua Ward Union*).E. Lange (*The Cedros, Oropuche and Erin Ward Unions*).G. H. McEachrane (*The Island of Tobago*).W. Howatson (*The St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions*).H. A. Alcazar (*The Borough of Port of Spain*).W. S. Robertson (*The Borough of San Fernando*).E. Cipriani (*The Arima, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco Ward*).A. P. Marryat (*The Naparima and Sarana Grande Ward Unions*).*Clerk of Council, S. W. Knaggs.**Civil Establishment.***Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. £*

E. H. Jerminingham, K.C.M.G. 5,000

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Capt.

A. D. Champion.†

*Extra A.D.C., Captain D. W. Milne-Holme.**Colonial Secretary's Department.**Colonial Secretary, Sir. C. C. Knollys, M.A.,*

K.C.M.G. 1,200

*Assistant Colonial Secretary, A. C. Ross,*450*l.* to 600*l.* (50*l.* personal allowance) . . . 650*1st Clerk, S. W. Knaggs 350*l.* to 500**2nd " C. J. Rooks 250*l.* to 350**3rd " A. Taitt 150*l.* to 250**4th " C. K. Leotaud 100*l.* to 150**5th " J. M. Farfan 100**6th " J. C. Knollys 100**1st Government Messenger, G. H. Simpson . . . 120**2nd ditto H. Williams 50**Auditor-General's Department.**Auditor-General, H. C. Bourne, 700*l.*, and*50*l.* travelling allowance.*Senior Examr. (Customs Branch), W.*

H. Gamble 300

Senior Examr. (General Branch), J. F.

Guthrie 300

*Junior Examrs. (General Branch)—*C. F. Gibbon 150*l.* to 250E. FitzGerald 100*l.* to 200A. G. Agostini 100*l.* to 150F. V. Spooner 100*l.* to 150

P. L. Anderson 100

* All salaries of £100 a year and over are subject to a

deduction of 4 per cent. for the Widows' and Orphans'

Fund. † Paid by the Governor.

<i>Provisional Clerk, E. Puruty</i>	£ 200
<i>Inspecting Clerk, E. C. Hughes</i>	200
<i>Provisional Clerk, W. A. Sykes</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>" " R. Dumoret</i>	100

Military Department.

<i>Commandant, Major-Gen. Sir F. C. Scott,</i>	
K.C.R., K.C.M.G.	
<i>Staff Officer, Major R. B. Todd, 350<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i></i>	400
<i>for forage</i>	
<i>Garrison Quartermaster, Capt. S. D. Wood,</i>	
180 <i>l.</i> , and 25 <i>l.</i> for forage	205
<i>Serjeant Instructors, S. Hammond, W.</i>	
<i>McIntyre and H. Healey (Infantry), each</i>	
<i>at 135<i>l.</i>; G. A. F. Watson (Cavalry) and</i>	
<i>W. Marsh (Artillery), each at 130<i>l.</i></i>	530

Public Works Department.

<i>Director of Public Works, Walsh Wrightson</i>	
(1,000 <i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 200 <i>l.</i>)	1,200

Divisional Engineers.

<i>Assistant Director Public Works, Senior Divisional Engineer, P. Stevens (700<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 150<i>l.</i>)</i>	850
<i>Junior Divisional Engineer, F. de Labastide (400<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 150<i>l.</i>)</i>	550

Headquarter Staff.

<i>Assistant Engineer, Port of Spain (350<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 100<i>l.</i>)</i>	450
<i>Estimator and Draughtsman, R. J. S. Bushe</i>	300
<i>Clerk of Works, N. Division, C. H. E. Maingot 250<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 60<i>l.</i>)</i>	310
<i>Extra Clerk of Works, F. B. Baccareich (200<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 90<i>l.</i>)</i>	290
<i>Chief Clerk and Office Assistant, A. Labastide (300<i>l.</i> and 100<i>l.</i> pers. allowance.)</i>	400
<i>Second Clerk, R. W. Gordon</i>	260
<i>Third " L. C. Arnaud</i>	80

District Officers.

<i>Sangre Grande (N. Division), J. O. Rostant (250<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 100<i>l.</i>)</i>	350
<i>Arima (N. Division), J. Donaldson (200<i>l.</i> and 100<i>l.</i> trav. allowance.)</i>	300
<i>San Fernando (S. Division), J. Aché (200<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 100<i>l.</i>)</i>	300
<i>Couva, (S. Division), A. de Boehmler (200<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 100<i>l.</i>)</i>	300
<i>Princes Town (S. Division), J. Rojas (200<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 100<i>l.</i>)</i>	300
<i>Diego Martin (N. Division), A. Von Gillhausen (150<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 60<i>l.</i>)</i>	210
<i>Cedros (S. Division), E. Leggo (150<i>l.</i> and trav. allowance. 60<i>l.</i>)</i>	210

Head Overseers.

<i>Joco, W. Higgins</i>	150
<i>Sangre Grande and Mayaro, M. T. Pusea</i>	150
<i>Clerks to Divisional Engineers and District Officers.</i>	
<i>Port of Spain (Divisional Engineer), L. M. Legrudro</i>	120
<i>San Fernando (Divisional Engineer), G. A. Solomon</i>	100
<i>Port of Spain (District Officer), S. Robinson . .</i>	80
<i>San Fernando " " E. Pitt</i>	80
<i>Cedros " " R. Lasalle</i>	80
<i>Diego Martin " " (vacant)</i>	60
<i>Arima " " " "</i>	60
<i>Sangre Grande " " W. Hay</i>	80
<i>Princes Town " " G. Hart (tem.)</i>	60
<i>Couva " " W. H. Harris</i>	60
<i>Tacarigua, " " C. H. Peters</i>	0

Finance and Store.

<i>Storekeeper and Wharfinger, W. C. Nock</i>	£ 275
<i>1st Accountant, G. Fitzgerald</i>	190
<i>2nd " E. H. Fitt</i>	125
<i>Clerk, L. Guppy</i>	75

Water Works—Port of Spain.

<i>Assistant Engineer, J. L. Clerk (275<i>l.</i> and trav. allee 60<i>l.</i>)</i>	335
<i>Keeper of Wash and Bath Houses, D. Basautia</i>	100
<i>Superintendent of Transport Train, W. Pouchet</i>	182 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> and trav. allee. 30 <i>l.</i>) . . . 210 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

Immigration Department.

<i>Protector of Immigrants, W. H. Coombs, Commander R.N.</i>	£ 800
<i>Sub-Protector and Inspector, H. C. Stone (450<i>l.</i>, 100<i>l.</i> trav. and 100<i>l.</i> personal allee.)</i>	650
<i>Inspectors, F. Gibbon (400<i>l.</i>, and 150<i>l.</i> trav. allee.; W. L. Knux, 350<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> trav. allee.; H. L. Knaggs 300<i>l.</i>, and 60<i>l.</i> trav. allee.)</i>	
<i>Assistant Inspector, A. de Boissiere (200<i>l.</i> and 5<i>l.</i> a month for horse)</i>	
<i>Junior Assistant, P. K. Ramkeeser (200<i>l.</i> and 5<i>l.</i> a month for horse)</i>	
<i>1st Clerk, N. St. Hilaire</i>	250 <i>l.</i> to 350
<i>2nd " R. D. Bannatyne</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 250
<i>3rd " H. W. Stone</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>4th " M. D. Reece</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>5th " H. J. Cadiz</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>Interpreters, J. C. McHugh, 330<i>l.</i>; C. Samuel, 100<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Immigration Agent at Calcutta, Oliver W. Warner, 1,500<i>l.</i>, and 500<i>l.</i> travelling allowance.</i>	

TREASURY, EXCISE, AND SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

<i>Receiver-General, D. B. Horsford</i>	900
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Account Branch.

<i>Chief Clerk, E. Eckel, 400<i>l.</i> to 450<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> allowance</i>	500
<i>2nd Clerk, C. Pantin</i>	250 <i>l.</i> to 350
<i>3rd " A. Monteil</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 300
<i>4th " E. A. Pollonais</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 250
<i>5th " J. A. Cumming</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>6th " F. Hughes</i>	150

Receipt and Pay Branch.

<i>Cashier, J. Brown, 425<i>l.</i>, allowance 40<i>l.</i></i>	465
<i>Clerk, J. K. Horsford</i>	150
<i>" C. A. Littlepage</i>	100
<i>Paymaster, L. Sorzano, 300<i>l.</i>, travelling allowance 150<i>l.</i></i>	450

General Branch.

<i>Clerk, H. S. Littlepage</i>	150
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Savings Bank Branch.

<i>Accountant, A. E. C. Ross</i>	400 <i>l.</i> to 450
<i>1st Clerk, R. Salazar</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>2nd " W. E. Ross</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>3rd " J. J. de Boissiere</i>	100

Excise Branch.

<i>Excise Officer, C. A. Langford</i>	300 <i>l.</i> to 400
<i>1st Locker, J. Arnaud</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>2nd " J. Reignault</i>	100
<i>General Supervisor, G. W. Norman, 300<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i> travelling allowance</i>	400
<i>Supervisor, Port of Spain, C. A. Pollonais</i>	50

San Fernando Treasury.

<i>Sub-Receiver and Sub-Collector of Customs, O'C. Fitzgerald</i>	500
<i>Chief Clerk, H. H. Sealey</i>	250 <i>l.</i> to 300
<i>nd " L. A. Vilain</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150

<i>3rd Clerk, P. de la Rosa</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>4th " H. A. Blandin</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 120
<i>Paymaster, G. Aché, 250<i>l.</i>, and 150<i>l.</i> trav. allee.</i>	

Excise Branch.

<i>Locker, J. R. Lewis</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 180
<i>Supervisor, A. D. P. Owen.</i>	50

Customs Department.

<i>Collector of Customs, R. H. McCarthy, 700<i>l.</i> to 800<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i> as Detaining Officer, under Merchant Shipping Ordinance</i>	900
<i>Collector, San Fernando, O'C. Fitzgerald</i>	100
<i>1st Clerk, F. B. Fraser</i>	300 <i>l.</i> to 350
<i>2nd " H. Wainwright</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 300
<i>3rd " P. Fahey</i>	115 <i>l.</i> to 215
<i>4th " E. Wainwright</i>	50 <i>l.</i> to 100
<i>5th " H. Laughlin</i>	50

Landing Waiters and Lockers, 1st Class:—

<i>R. Muir</i>	300 <i>l.</i> to 340
<i>A. Hart and F. McLeod</i>	250 <i>l.</i> to 300

Landing Waiters, Lockers, and Tide Surveyors,

First Section, Second Class:—

<i>T. D. Teuch, A. P. Graham, J. A. Piarro, G. P. O. Rooks, W. Huggins</i>	210 <i>l.</i> to 240
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Second Section, Second Class:—

<i>S. Clarke, T. Cutler, J. R. T. Potter</i>	120 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>M. Smith, R. L. Guppy, A. Eckstein</i>	80 <i>l.</i> to 100
<i>E. R. Pashley</i>	100

Railway Department.

<i>General and Traffic Manager, W. E. Smith</i>	650
<i>Asst. Traffic Manager, L. A. Morvant</i>	300
<i>Chief Clerk, Wm. Fahey</i>	375
<i>Engineer for Works and Maintenance, H. R. Marwood</i>	600
<i>Accountant, H. Ford</i>	300
<i>Cashier, G. Archibald</i>	200
<i>Storekeeper, L. Vallée</i>	250
<i>Locomotive Engineer, J. W. Tomlinson</i>	500
<i>Telegraph Supt., W. Sneddon</i>	260

Registrar-General's Department.

<i>Registrar-General and Examiner of Titles, (vacant)</i>	550
<i>Deputy Registrar, E. C. M. Stone</i>	450
<i>Chief Clerk, H. L. O'Brien</i>	300
<i>2nd " B. Collins</i>	100
<i>3rd " L. E. Power</i>	50

Harbour Master's Department.

<i>Harbour Master of the Island, J. B. Saunders</i>	500
<i>Assistant ditto, T. C. Pile</i>	250
<i>Clerk, W. Kircaldie</i>	100
<i>Harbour Master, San Fernando, O. Fitzgerald</i>	100

Post Office Department.

<i>Postmaster-General, J. A. Bulmer, 550<i>l.</i>, and residence</i>	550
<i>1st Clerk, J. Norman</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 300
<i>2nd " J. L. Sargeant</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>3rd " E. F. Stone</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>4th " A. Jones</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>5th " T. M. Ovid</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>6th " W. Codrington</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>7th " B. B. Littlepage</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>8th " A. E. Horne</i>	80 <i>l.</i> to 100
<i>San Fernando, Post Master, J. C. Lewis</i>	300
<i>Clerk, J. Armstrong</i>	100 to 150
<i>" L. O. Daniel</i>	50 to 60

Crown Lands Department.

<i>Sub-Intendant, G. F. Bushe, 600l., and 100l. travelling allowance</i>	700
<i>Chief Clerk and Assistant to the Sub-Intendant, J. A. Rousseau</i>	300l. to 350
<i>2nd Clerk, T. Potter</i>	150l. to 200
<i>3rd " W. F. Knowles</i>	75l. to 125
<i>4th " J. F. Lyder</i>	75l. to 100

Survey Department.

<i>Engineer in Charge of Surveys, C. S. Cochrane, B. A., 500l., and 100l. allowance</i>	600
<i>1st Assistant to Director of Surveys, H. de Lapeyrouse, 300l., and 100l. allowance, with fees</i>	400
<i>2nd Assistant to Director of Surveys, R. Kernahan, 350l., and 100l. allowance</i>	450
<i>3rd Assistant to Director of Surveys, H. Massy, 200l., and 100l. allowance</i>	300
<i>Draughtsman, T. Sorzano</i>	225
<i>Extra Draughtsman, Thomas Sorzano</i>	120
<i>Clerk, F. L. Sellman</i>	175

Botanical and Agricultural Department.

<i>Superintendent and Recorder of Meteorological Observations, J. H. Hart, F.L.S.</i>	425
<i>Assistant ditto, W. Lunt</i>	130l. to 150
<i>Clerk, Henry Massy</i>	75l. to 100

Judicial Department.

<i>Chief Justice, Sir J. T. Goliney</i>	1,800
<i>First Puisne Judge, W. Llewellyn Lewis</i>	1,000
<i>Second Puisne Judge, T. Baynes</i>	1,000
<i>Clerk to the Judges, P. L. Fraser</i>	150l. to 200
<i>Accountant of the Court, C. Liguore</i>	150
<i>Registrar of the Courts, Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Marshal, T. H. Thompson</i>	750
<i>Chief Clerk to the Registrar, E. Clarke</i>	300l. to 400
<i>2nd Clerk, L. F. E. R. Hart</i>	200l. to 300
<i>3rd " J. McVoran</i>	175l. to 200
<i>4th " F. Collins</i>	100l. to 175
<i>5th " I. Bodu</i>	100l. to 175
<i>6th " L. Fifi</i>	100
<i>Copists, H. Detmas, 50l. G. S. Jardine.</i>	100
<i>Marshall's Clerks { D. Hart</i>	300
<i>{ E. Jobity</i>	120
<i>Sub-Registrar, San Fernando, C. D. Ford</i>	50
<i>Attorney-General, N. Nathan, Q.C., 1,300l., and 300l. for clerical assistance.</i>	
<i>Solicitor-General, Vincent Brown, Q.C., 200l. salary, and fees 157l. 10s., and allowance for clerical assistance, 150l.</i>	
<i>Crown Solicitor, L. D. O'Connor</i>	300

Judges, District Court, the Puisne Judges.

<i>1st Clerk, J. S. Smith</i>	200
<i>2nd " H. Kerr</i>	100

Stipendiary Justices.

<i>Western District, County St. George, R. M. Routledge</i>	750
<i>Eastern District, County St. George, L. M. Power</i>	600
<i>County Victoria { H. H. Pasca, 600l. and } 750</i>	
<i>Savanna Grande { 150l. travelling allowance } 600</i>	
<i>County Caroni, H. P. Hobson</i>	600
<i>* Arima and Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	450
<i>† County of Mayaro, Geo. Eccles</i>	200
<i>‡ Cedros, H. D. Huggins</i>	400
<i>§ Toco, J. F. A. Redhead</i>	200
<i>Oropouche, La Brea, and Erin, R. Johnstone (paid as Warden, Naparima).</i>	

* Draws also 200l. as Warden.

† 300l.

‡ 225l.

§ 250l.

Clerks of the Peace.

<i>Town of Port of Spain, H. C. François, 250l. to 300l., and travelling expenses</i>	250
<i>Assistant Clerks, Port of Spain, F. Collie, E. Plummer, and A. Blanc</i>	100l. to 140
<i>Town of San Fernando, C. D. Ford</i>	250l. to 300
<i>Assistant, " E. Carter</i>	100l. to 150
<i>County of St. George, Eastern District, T. A. François</i>	200l. to 250
<i>Assistant Clerk, W. L. J. Kernahan</i>	100
<i>County Caroni, T. N. Browne, 250l. and 25l. allowance</i>	275
<i>Assistant, County Caroni, L. A. Voisin</i>	80
<i>Savanna Grande, Jec. R. S. Rowbottom</i>	200l. to 250
<i>Assistant, Savanna Grande, R. Sanderson.</i>	100
<i>County of St. Patrick, J. E. Rawle</i>	150
<i>Arima, V. R. H. van Burden, 100l. and allowance, 45l.</i>	145

Wardens (who are also Savings Bank Managers and Sanitary Inspectors).

Northern Province.

<i>Warden, St. Ann's and Diego Martin, A. S. Bowen, 450l., and 100l. travelling allowance</i>	550
<i>Wardens, Tacarigua, T. H. Warner, 400l., travelling allowance 75l.</i>	475
<i>Arima, H. Harragin, 500l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	550
<i>Couva, W. L. La Croix, 400l., and 100l. travelling allowance</i>	500
<i>Chaguanas, F. J. Mahoney, 300l., travelling allowance</i>	350
<i>Mayaro, G. Eccles</i>	250
<i>Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre</i>	200
<i>Montserrat, C. Flanagan, 350l., and 100l. allowance</i>	450
<i>Toco, J. F. A. Redhead, 200l., and 50l. allowance</i>	250

Southern Province.

<i>Warden, Savanna Grande, H. C. Warner, 400l., and 75l. allowance</i>	475
<i>Warden, Naparima, 150l., R. Johnstone, 500l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	700
<i>Warden, Cedro, H. D. Huggins, 175l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	225
<i>Warden, Oropouche, H. F. Ganteaume, 300l., and 60l. travelling</i>	360

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.**Church of England.**

<i>Bishop of Trinidad, Ht. Rev. J. T. Hayes, D.D.</i>	
<i>Dean of Holy Trinity, Very Rev. A. E. Smith.</i>	
<i>Rector of St. Paul, Rev. Canon Doorly.</i>	
<i>St. Mary, Rev. A. Ramsden.</i>	
<i>St. Stephen, Rev. Archdeacon Trotter.</i>	
<i>St. Andrew, Rev. E. F. Tree.</i>	
<i>St. Luke, Rev. J. Turpin.</i>	
<i>All Saints, Revs. A. Hombersly, C. Image.</i>	
<i>St. Margarets, Rev. H. A. Melville.</i>	
<i>St. Michael, Rev. W. I. Keay.</i>	
<i>The Good Shepherd, Rev. C. H. Stoker.</i>	
<i>St. Jude, Rev. J. B. Robinson.</i>	
<i>St. Philip, Rev. W. M. Springer.</i>	
<i>St. Saviour, Rev. C. B. Ragbir.</i>	
<i>St. Matthew, Rev. A. H. Grey.</i>	
<i>St. Clements, Rev. Canon Doughlin.</i>	
<i>Grace Church, Rev. W. T. Allen.</i>	
<i>Christ Church, Rev. W. H. Dupont.</i>	
<i>Curates, Revs. E. J. Holt, J. H. N. Knight, and S. R. Browne.</i>	

* The present Bishop is not paid from Public Funds on the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment, no new appointment is made by the Government.

Roman Catholic Church.

£

<i>Archbishop of Port of Spain, The Most Rev.</i>	
Vincent Flood	
<i>Vicar-General, Rev. G. M. O'Farrel, O.P.</i>	
<i>Rector, Port of Spain, Very Rev. S. Silvester.</i>	
<i>Assistant Curés, ditto, Revs. C. Mannes, F.</i>	
Germain, M. Joseph, E. Simeon, J.	
Bouche, F. Hilaire	
<i>Curés, Arima, Rev. C. B. de Martine</i>	
Arouca, Rev. M. Farrelly	
Blanchisseuse, Rev. — Hyacinthe	
Caura and Tunapuna, Rev. F. Simeon.	
Carenage, Rev. — Coquet (acting)	
Caroni, Rev. P. Perdomo	
Chaguanas, Rev. J. H. Marciel	
Cedros, Rev. — Sort	
Conra, Rev. — Calcier-Curé	
Diego Martin, Rev. H. Cocquet	
La Brea and Erin, Rev. — Sort (acting)	
Maraval, Rev. M. F. Alvarez	
Mayaro, Rev. P. Le Jacq	
Mountserrat, Rev. F. Eusebe	
New Town, Rev. P. Gaunon.	
Orapouche and Siparia, Rev. — O'Senda	
Pointe-à-Pierre, Rev. J. B. Rabanit	
St. Ann, Rev. F. Victor	
St. Joseph, Rev. — Pütz	
San Fernando, Rev. P. Hefferman, Rev.	
— Cantwell, assistant curate	
San Juan } Rev. L. Mailleux	
Santa Cruz }	
Savana Grande, Rev. M. Grant	
Sangre Grande, Rev. F. de Martini	
(acting)	
Toco, Rev. F. Hyacinthe.	

Presbyterian Church.

Revs. E. A. McCurdy, A. M. Ramsay, W. F.	
Dickson, J. S. Wilson, M.A., K. J. Grant,	
W. L. Macre, A. W. Thompson, M.A., Dr. J.	
Morton.	

Wesleyan Church.

Revs. E. D. Jones, T. E. Hubbard, D. Wright,	
B. A. Querly, G. B. Byer, J. L. Steele.	

Educational Establishment.

<i>Principal of Queen's Royal College, W. Burslom,</i>	
700l., and 112l. 10s. rent allowance	812l. 10s
<i>2nd Master, ditto, H. H. Hancock, B.A.</i>	550
<i>3rd ditto, ditto, A. M. Low</i>	300
<i>French Master, ditto</i>	200
<i>Spanish ditto, ditto</i>	50
<i>Professor of Chemistry, and Government Analyst,</i>	
P. Carmody	800
<i>Assistant, F. Ince</i>	250
<i>Principal of College of the Immaculate Concep-</i>	
<i>tion, Rev. W. Carroll</i>	500
<i>Inspector of Schools, R. G. Bushe, M.A.</i>	600
<i>Assistant ditto, W. H. Robinson, 275l.;</i>	
C. H. D. Hobson and E. G. Penelosa, 200l.	
to 250l. each; and G. von Weiller 150l. to	200
<i>Superintendent of Model School, J. H. Collens</i>	400
<i>Superintendent of Girls' Model School, Mrs.</i>	
G. F. Bowen	250
<i>Third Clerk to Inspector and Drawing Master,</i>	
P. John	170
<i>Accountant, A. E. Brereton</i>	200
<i>Clerk, J. V. de Boissiere</i>	100
" W. Kenny	85

Medical Establishment.

<i>Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of Health,</i>	
F. Lovell, C.M.G.	1,000
<i>Chief Clerk, H. W. Brathwaite</i>	300l. to 400
<i>2nd " B. C. Benson</i>	150l. to 200
<i>3rd " D. B. Jardine</i>	75l. to 150

<i>Purveyor, C. Libert</i>	125l. to	250
<i>Medical Storekeeper, J. B. Innis</i>	200l. to	250
<i>Assistant ditto L. M. Cook</i>	50l. to	100

Government Medical Officers.

E. J. Hammond, M.R.C.S., Eng., Savana Grande	750
T. Murray, M.R.C.S., Eng., Tacarigua	850
J. A. De Wolf, L.R.C.P., Lond., Port of Spain, North, Health Officer Shipping, and Medical Inspector of Immigrants	600
C. F. Knox, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., and L.M., Edin., Port of Spain, South, Medical attendant Royal Gaol, and Police Surgeon	650
H. M. Alston, M.B. and C.M., Edin., St. Joseph	500
L. Fabien, M.R.C.S., Eng., North Naparima, Health Officer, San Fernando, and Police Surgeon, S. Fudo	600
F. A. De Verteuil, M.R.C.S., Eng., Arima, 550 <i>l.</i> and a house.	
A. A. Boucaud, Couva	600
J. W. Eakin, M.B. and C.M., Durb., South Naparima, and Consulting Surgeon San Fernando Hospital	650
J. P. Tulloch, M.D. and C.M. Edin., Carrisan and Rocas District, 450 <i>l.</i> and a house	
E. J. Read, F.R.C.S., Ireland, Santa Cruz	525
G. R. Percy, M.D. and C.M., Dub., Guaracara	550
C. F. Lassalle, Cedros (acting)	400
R. C. Bennett, M.B. and C.M., Edin., Indian Walk and Moruga, 500 <i>l.</i> and a house.	
E. G. Doyle, M.R.C.S., Eng., and L.R.C.P., Lond., Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, 650 <i>l.</i> and quarters.	
J. G. Gravelly, M.R.C.S., Eng., Gran Couva	550
G. S. Seecombe, M.R.C.S., Eng., Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, 650 <i>l.</i> and a house.	
J. B. E. Joseph, M.R.C.S., Eng., and M.R.C.P., Lond., San Fernando	550
R. H. E. Knaggs, M.B.C.S., Eng., and L.S.A., Diego Martin, and Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum	700
E. N. Darwent, M.B. and C.M., Edin., Resd. Surg., San Fernando Hospital	625
J. A. Perez, M.R.C.S., Eng., and L.R.C.P., Lond., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, 450 <i>l.</i> and quarters.	
W. V. M. Koch, M.D. and C.M., Edin., 2nd ditto, 350 <i>l.</i> and ditto.	
C. B. Reid, Chaguanas, 450 <i>l.</i> and a house.	
A. P. Lange, Oropuche	500
C. B. Reid, M.B. and C.M., Edin., 3rd Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	350
J. R. Dickson, M.B. and C.M., Edin., Supernumerary Surgeon	300
A. Milner, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Toco	350
A. R. Scheult, M.B. and C.M., Edin., F. C. Lencham, L.R.C.S.I., and L.M., and L.R.C.P., I. and L.M., J. A. Macfarlane, M.B. and C.M., Edin., E. L. Pollonais, Supernumerary Surgeons, each	250
<i>Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.</i>	
<i>Dispenser, J. E. Samuels</i>	180
<i>Assistant ditto, F. A. Coombs</i>	90
<i>Clerk, R. H. Hardy</i>	160
<i>1st Assistant ditto, C. R. Minor</i>	80
<i>2nd Assistant ditto, E. Bonnett</i>	50
<i>Steward, J. A. Morgan</i>	200
<i>Matron, Mrs. M. P. Bryant</i>	110
<i>Superintendent of Nurses (vacancy)</i>	150
<i>Night ditto, Mrs. Frost</i>	85

Chief Clerk, G. B. Irvine, 80l.
2nd Clerk, J. T. Patterson, 60l.
Deputy Marshal, G. B. Irvine, fees.

Police and Gao.

Q. H. Spicer, *in Charge of Police and Prison*, 250l.
Superior of Exeise, Q. H. Spicer.
Gaoier (acting), Sergeant Adam Tait, 75l., and quarters.

Medical Department.

District Medical Officers, E. G. Blanc, M.B., C.M., 250l.; T. B. Kenny and J. B. Robinson, each 200l.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church, Rev. S. W. Browne. Rev. H. A. Todd, Rev. J. Manning.
Moravian Mission, Rev. T. L. Clemens.
Wesleyan Mission, Rev. W. R. Symons. Rev. B. A. Queekey.
Roman Catholic, Rev. Père Reginald.

Police Magistrate and Coroner.

J. C. O'Halloran, 450l.

Consul.

United States of America, Vice-Consul, E. Keens.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long. Their area is 169 square miles, about the size of Rutland. The most important island, Grand Turk, is 6½ miles long and 2 miles broad. It contains 1,883 inhabitants, being three-eighths the total population. Cockburn Harbour in S. Caicos, immediately opposite Grand Turk, is the principal settlement in the Caicos group.

History.

Grand Turk claims, like so many other islands, to have been the scene of the first discovery of Columbus, but the group remained uninhabited till the end of the 17th century, when it began to be annually visited by saltrakers from Bermudas. These were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned, and for some 40 years continued this industry with more or less frequent interruption by attacks from the Spaniards. It was not, however, till 1799 that, for the purposes of government, they were included in the Colony of the Bahamas, to which group they geographically belong. In 1848 they were made independent of the Bahamas, and were placed under the Governor of Jamaica, an arrangement which still continues.

Industries.

Salt raking is the only industry of any importance, the quantity annually gathered being about 2,000,000 bushels. The export of salt in 1896 was valued at 29,107l., the quantity being 1,904,627 bushels. Sponges are found in some quantities on the Caicos Bank, but are chiefly collected by Bahamas schooners and carried to Nassau. There is one sponge curing establishment on the Caicos Islands. The cultivation of the Sisal fibre (or Pita plant) has been introduced, and has a fair prospect of success. Cave earth is also an article of export.

An agricultural settlement was started under Government auspices at Kew, North Caicos in 1882, to grow fruit for export, but proved a failure, owing to the absence of any remunerative market for the produce. The soil elsewhere is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. Practically the

whole of the food and household necessities are imported. The commercial intercourse is almost wholly with the United States.

The inhabitants are of mixed European and African extraction, the proportion of whites to coloured people being larger than in most of the West Indies. The majority of the people are connected with the Bermudas, from which these islands were first settled. They all speak English. Grand Turk is a port of registry, and had on the 31st December, 1896, 43 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 5,057 tons. Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour are ports of entry, possessing good anchorage.

Climate.

The climate is equable and healthy, and rarely unpleasantly hot, owing to the strong and never failing sea breezes, but there is a scarcity of fresh provisions and good water, owing to the low lying barren nature of the soil.

The mean temperature (day) is 82°, the extreme range being from 65° to 92°. The rainfall during 1896 amounted to 21 inches, the rainy season being from October to February. Hurricanes occasionally visit the groups.

Means of Communication.

Messrs. Pickford and Black's steamers, running under Government contract, leave Halifax for Jamaica on the 15th of every month, calling at Turks Islands both going and returning. The length of voyage between England and Turks is fourteen days *via* New York, and eighteen days *via* Halifax or Jamaica.

The Clyde Line from New York to Hayti calls at Grand Turk every three weeks, the length of passage being six days. There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony.

The estimated number of letters to the United Kingdom is 3,000, and to all other countries 12,000 per annum.

The rate of letter postage is 2½d. per half ounce. There is no internal post.

The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, distant 165 miles.

Education.

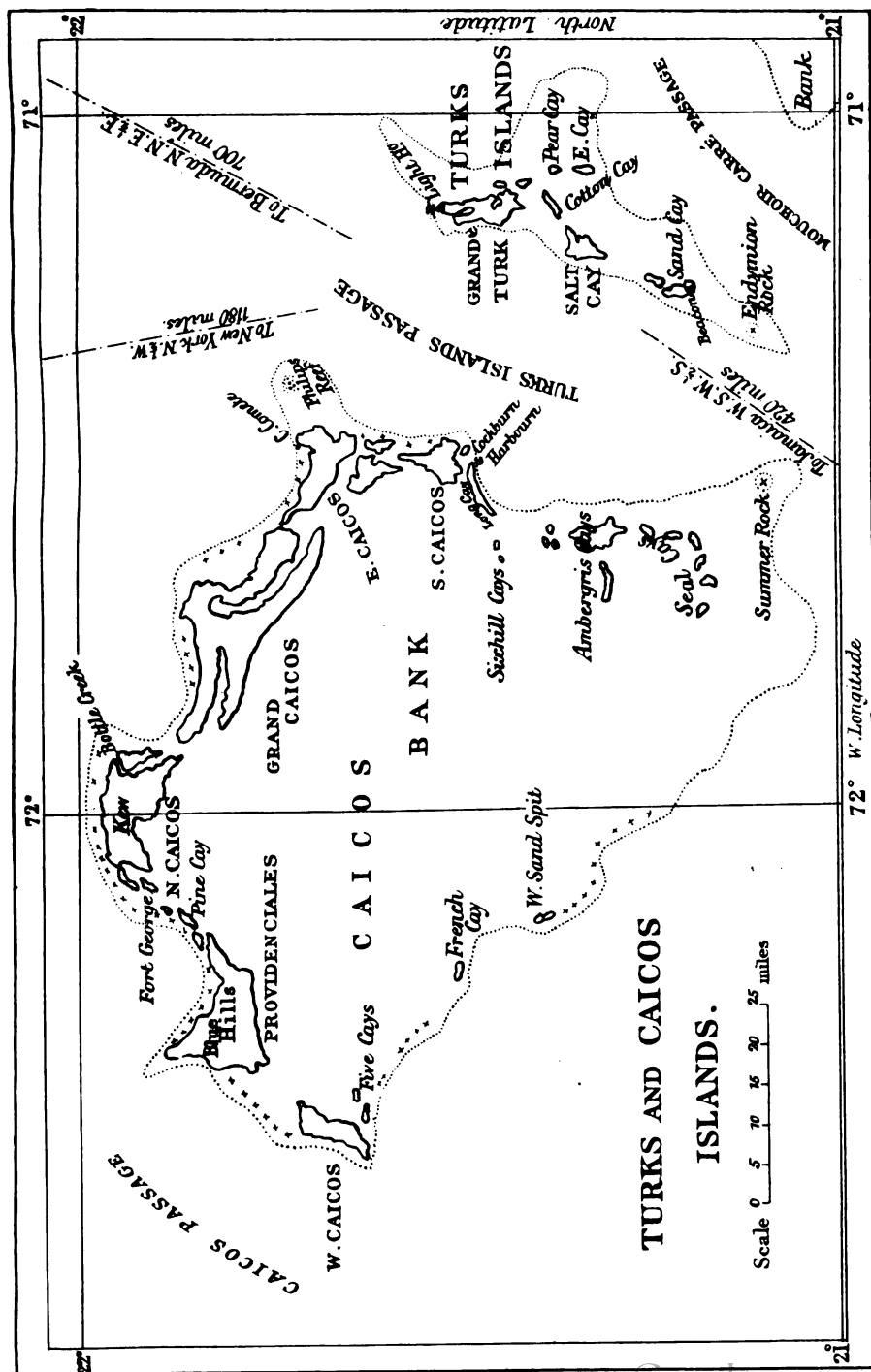
There are seven elementary schools supported by Government, with an attendance in 1896 of 730 children. The schools are entirely unsectarian, and are at present free. A compulsory education ordinance, providing also for the payment of fees, was passed in 1883, but the compulsory clauses have never been proclaimed.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation, all of them being legal tender under Bahama Acts, 2 Vict. cap. 4, and 8 Vict. cap. 49, also Jamaica Law 10 of 1880, consist of British sterling, United States gold and silver, Spanish, Mexican, and Columbian gold doubloons, and Jamaica nickel tokens. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver. There is no paper currency. Commercial accounts are usually kept in dollars, and Government accounts in sterling. A Government savings bank was established on 1st Jan., 1890, and had, on 31st Dec., 1895, 165 depositors, with 1,270l. deposit.

Constitution.

The legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and all local matters, are regulated by this Board, but laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express



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terms made applicable to 'Turks Islands, take effect there.

The subjects of currency, bills of exchange, and the custody of lunatics have been so dealt with,

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	6,203	6,378	34,705	205,392
1888	6,453	7,180	41,057	194,078
1889	8,373	7,079	71,671	190,602
1890	8,901	8,263	71,610	215,428
1891	7,354	7,996	58,554	203,391
1892	7,836	7,596	70,987	224,281
1893	7,434	7,816	71,607	223,476
1894	8,840	7,459	75,743	251,615
1895	7,312	7,547	61,160	240,124
1896	9,707	7,383	64,597	261,678

There is no Public Debt.

Total Customs Revenue, 1896—6,479*l*.

Population by Census.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723
1881	2,232	2,500	4,732
1891	2,211	2,533	4,744

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	3,430	723	22,574	26,727
1888	3,200	1,121	23,347	27,268
1889	4,188	1,856	21,315	27,369
1890	10,146	1,802	30,160	42,108
1891	4,868	3,010	19,014	26,892
1892	4,169	2,539	18,680	25,388
1893	4,116	2,620	18,152	24,888
1894	3,667	3,100	21,759	28,526
1895	3,318	3,201	20,217	26,735
1896	3,284	2,935	24,026	30,245

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	nil	3,910	22,105	26,015
1888	nil	4,544	21,482	26,026
1889	nil	6,782	27,703	34,485
1890	1,499	11,251	29,901	42,651
1891	nil	6,722	19,845	26,567
1892	—	6,632	20,704	27,336
1893	nil	7,829	15,537	23,366
1894	nil	8,830	23,944	32,774
1895	25	1,807	19,856	21,688
1896	240	6,863	24,394	31,497

List of Presidents and Commissioners.

- 1848. Captain F. Forth, *President*.
- 1854. W. R. Inglis.
- 1862. A. W. Moir.
- 1869. Captain M. Campbell.
- 1874. D. T. Smith, *Commissioner*.
- 1878. R. B. Llewellyn.
- 1885. Captain H. M. Jackson, R.A.
- 1891. H. Higgins.
- 1893. E. J. Cameron.

The Legislative Board.

The Commissioner, *President*.
The Judge
J. C. Crisson, *Accountant*. } *Officials*.

C. R. Hinson }
T. L. Smith } *non-Officials*.
A. Stubbs }
Clerk of the Board, E. C. Harriott.

Civil Establishment.

<i>The Commissioner</i> , E. J. Cameron	£ 500
<i>Clerk (Executive Department)</i> , E. C. Harriott	128
<i>Clerk and Accountant (Revenue Department)</i> , J. C. Crisson, 22 <i>5</i> l. and 90 <i>l</i> . pers.	315
<i>Messenger</i> , J. Lighthourne	50
<i>Harbour Master and War-house Keeper</i> , E. R. Spencer (and fees as recr. of wreck)	125
<i>Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk</i> , A. W. Harriott	250
<i>Assistant Commissioner, Salt Cay</i> , C. P. Stammers, 200 <i>l</i> . and 10 <i>l</i> . for boat	210
<i>Assistant Commissioner, Cockburn Harbour</i> , T. O'Connor 250 <i>l</i> ., and actual travelling expenses	250
<i>Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour</i> , W. A. Astwood, 120 <i>l</i> ., and 10 <i>l</i> . boat	130
<i>Government Medical Officer</i> , L. O. Crosswell, M.B., C.M., 25 <i>l</i> . drug allowance (and private practice)	250
<i>Colonial Surveyor and Inspector of Public Works</i> , J. F. Osborn (250 <i>l</i> . to 300 <i>l</i> .)	
<i>Foreman of Works</i> , F. E. Todd (275 <i>l</i> .)	18

Judicial.

<i>Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor</i> , S. P. St. Aubyn	500
<i>Registrar</i> , A. W. Harriott	
<i>Bailiff</i> , F. E. Todd	12
The Assistant Commissioners are Police Magistrates in their respective districts.	

Police and Gaols.

<i>Superintendent</i> , The Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk.	
<i>Corporal of Police and Clerk, Police Court</i> , &c., F. E. Todd	90
<i>Keeper of the Gaol, Grand Turk</i> , J. W. Milbourn	90
<i>Turnkey of the Gaol, Grand Turk</i> , J. T. Adams	60

Lighthouse.

<i>Head Keeper</i> , A. T. Wynns	92
<i>Assistant Keeper</i> , W. S. Adams	70

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Rector, Rev. H. F. Crofton.
Wesleyan Minister, Rev. C. G. Hardwick.
Baptist Minister, Rev. J. H. Pusey.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, W. S. Jones, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, C. R. Hinson.
San Domingo, C. R. Hinson.
Haiti.
Denmark, D. J. Murphy.
France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent.
Spain, G. J. Gibbs.

VICTORIA.

Situation and Area.

Victoria is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 700 miles.

On the north and north-east Victoria is bounded by New South Wales, from which it is separated

by the river Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, from which it is separated by a line approximating to the position of the 141st meridian, extending from the Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass' Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and on the whole continent of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 8' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 26' E.$; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 59' E.$; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 4' S.$, or 242 geographical miles.

The area of Victoria is, according to the most recent computation, 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres (nearly equal to Great Britain). The whole continent of Australia contains 2,944,628 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface.

Physical Features.

Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the County of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the County of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main

chain. The highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots.

Population.

Although Victoria occupies no more than the thirty-fourth part of the Australian continent, from various causes such has been its attractiveness as compared with the other colonies of the group, that it now contains 35 per cent. of the inhabitants of the whole continent. The estimated population, on the 31st December, 1896, was 1,174,944, viz., 595,983 males and 578,961 females. These numbers give a proportion of 97 females to 100 males, or 103 males to 100 females.

Means of Communication.

Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, is distant from Sydney by sea about 650 English miles, and by land 577 miles; from Adelaide by sea 560 miles, and by land 483 miles. It is now connected with Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide by railway. Steam postal communication with England, *via* Ceylon and Suez, is maintained weekly by the steamers of the P. and O., alternating with those of the Orient Company. Mails are also carried by the lines of steamers belonging to the Pacific, British India, and Messageries Maritimes (French) Companies.

The post offices in Victoria number about 1,572. The postal and telegraph revenue is not accurately known, but was estimated to have been 514,204, in 1895-96, and the expenditure was 509,382.

Victoria, with the other Australasian colonies, having joined the Universal Postal Union from 1st October, 1891, the rates of postage are now uniform for all countries outside Australasia.

There are 3,106 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation. The total cost of construction of lines opened up to 30th June, 1896, was 38,108,151. The revenue for 1895-96 was 2,401,392, and the expenditure 1,546,475.

There are 7,528 miles of telegraph lines open (including railway telegraphs), and about 14,411 miles of wire; also about 10,822 miles of telephone wire. The number of telegrams transmitted during 1896 was 1,872,615, about 64,000 being on Government business were transmitted free. There are 13 telephone exchanges in the colony, with 2,939 subscribers. The amount received on account of telegraphs and telephones during the year 1895-96 was 139,439.

Stage coaches run to all parts of the Colony where railway communication is not available.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a series of years the mean temperature at Melbourne was 57.4° , the mean atmospheric pressure at 91.3 feet above the sea level was 29.94 inches; rain falls on the average upon 131 days in the year, the mean annual rainfall being 25½ inches.

History.

It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria were Captain Cook and the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. Cook, however, did not attempt to land, but passed on to other discoveries.

On his return to England, he reported the eastern part of Australia to be suitable for coloni-

zation, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and, rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian Continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by acting-Lieut. John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In October of the following year, an attempt was made to colonize the territory by Lieut.-Col. David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention. Then two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on 19th Nov., 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site. The capital was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties, one led by John Batman, who landed on 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the as yet unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it Australia Felix, a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in Australian settlements but in the mother country. Herds of sheep and cattle driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been

sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th Sept., 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th Sept., 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent. This title was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and created a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, which led to a great influx of population. After a time discontent arose amongst the diggers in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots on the Ballarat goldfield towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855.

Industry.

The main industry is agriculture, 3,097,998 acres being under cultivation in 1896-97. The chief products were wheat grown on an area of 1,580,613 acres, producing 7,091,029 bushels; oats, 419,460 acres, producing 6,816,951 bushels; barley, 62,373 acres, producing 815,605 bushels; potatoes, 43,532 acres, producing 146,555 tons; and hay, 416,667 acres, producing 449,056 tons. About 28,000 acres are devoted to the culture of the vine, producing annually about 2,227,000 gallons of wine, and 11,183 cwt. of raisins. A considerable area is devoted to the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables; tobacco, hops, and olives are also grown. On the 31st March, 1895, it is estimated that there were in the colony 431,547 horses, 1,833,900 cattle, 13,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs. The wool exported in 1896 amounted to 146,516,567 lbs., valued at 4,939,404*l*. The amount of gold raised in 1896 was 805,087 oz., making a total since 1851 of 60,960,194 oz., valued at 243,840,776*l*. Enormous deposits of brown coal exist, and seams of true coal of good quality which have been discovered are being worked with great success, and it is anticipated that in a short time the Colony will be nearly independent of outside supplies; the quantity of black coal raised in 1896 was 226,562 tons. The chief exports other than wool and gold (which comprise more than three-fifths of the total), are grain and flour, butter and cheese, hides and skins, live stock, leather, and tallow, besides a *dépôt* trade in wool, tea, textiles, timber, tobacco, and sugar. The chief imports are wool, gold, textiles and apparel, sugar, live stock, woollens, coal, tea, and iron. About half the trade is with the United Kingdom, and more than a third with the other Australasian Colonies, only one-ninth being with foreign countries. The latter consist principally of the following:—Germany, United States, Belgium, France, Ceylon, India, Hong Kong, China, and Java, in the order named. Melbourne does 88 per cent. of the trade, the other principal ports being Geelong, Portland, Warrnambool, also Echuca, Wodonga, Wagunyah, Tocumwal, Cobram, Mildura, and Swan Hill on the Murray river.

The vessels on the Victorian register at the end of 1896 numbered 410 with a total tonnage of 95,760.

Victoria, as a manufacturing country, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. The collectors of statistics are instructed to obtain returns only from establishments of an extensive character, except when the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature seems to call for special comment. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat; were this done, the manufactures of the Colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. According to the latest returns, there are in the Colony 74 flour mills, which during the year operated upon 8,460,604 bushels of wheat and 159,808 bushels of other grain; 60 breweries, in which 14,380,791 gallons of beer were brewed; 100 brick yards, some being also potteries, which made 64,204,846 bricks, and pottery valued at 56,550*l*.; 111 tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, which tanned 2,435,182 hides and skins, stripped 2,181,150 sheep skins, and washed over 16,600,000 lbs. of wool; 7 woollen mills, which used 1,901,533 lbs. of wool, and produced 3,097,998 yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel, 7,626 pairs of blankets and 1,040 shawls; 33 soap and candle works, which made 139,989 cwt. of soap, and 56,700 cwt. of candles; 16 tobacco manufactories, which manufactured 1,121,533 lbs. of tobacco, 8,404,852 cigars, 51,162,000 cigarettes, and 826 lbs. of snuff; 7 distilleries, which made 378,608 gallons of spirits; 191 butter and cheese factories which made 30,626,680 lbs. of butter, and 2,685,530 lbs. of cheese; 27 bacon and ham curing establishments which cured 7,152,768 lbs. of bacon and ham; 211 establishments working in books or stationery; 5 in musical instruments; 15 in carving and figures; 9 in designs, medals, and dies; 5 in philosophical instruments; 4 in surgical instruments; 6 in arms and ammunition; 292 in machines, tools, and implements; 245 in carriages and harness; 12 in ships and boats; 28 in houses, buildings, &c.; 96 in furniture; 52 in chemicals; 318 in dress; 14 in fibrous materials; 7 in animal food; 47 in vegetable food; 180 in drinks and stimulants; 63 in animal matters; 399 in vegetable matters; 52 in coal and gas; 41 in stone, clay, earthenware, and glass; 1 in water; 32 in gold, silver, and precious stones; and 42 in metals other than gold and silver. The total number of these establishments is 2,505, of which 1,411 use steam or gas engines, the total horse power of which is 34,901. They employ 45,546 hands, and the approximate total value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant is 12,137,020*l*.

Irrigation.

The climate of Australia is essentially a dry one, and it is to this that its superior salubrity is, to a great extent, attributed. The drawback, however, is that the rainfall is in parts so uncertain that great losses of stock, as well as of crops, occur in some years. Droughts in Victoria are neither so general nor so continuous as in several of the other colonies. Still, in certain districts, serious inconvenience and loss have been experienced at times on account of deficient rainfall. To obviate this the Government have passed several measures with the view of promoting national irrigation upon a large scale. The more important works connected with the principal rivers to provide for the supply for local schemes, are undertaken by and under the direct control of the state. These are known as "National Works," the total expenditure on which to 31st December, 1895, amounted to 829,981*l*. Local schemes are carried out by

"Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts," constituted by the Governor in Council, the members of which are elected by the ratepayers. Loans are advanced by the Government, and the Commissioners are empowered to levy rates on all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust. On 31st Dec., 1895, there were thirty of these trusts, having jurisdiction over 2,740,000 acres of land, of which about two-thirds is capable of being irrigated, but only 120,676 acres were irrigated in 1895, and with power to borrow 1,364,000*l*., of which 948,350*l*. has already been obtained.

Chief Towns.

Melbourne, the capital, is the most populous city in Australasia, having, with its suburbs, at the end of 1896 a population of 451,110. The first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city so recently as in 1835.

The other chief towns are Ballarat (45,315), Bendigo (41,660), Geelong (24,278), Warrnambool (6,600), Castlemaine (6,925), and Stawell (5,506).

Chinese.

By the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act, 1888, the immigration of Chinese is limited to one Chinese to every 500 tons known of any vessel arriving. There are not more than 7,600 in the Colony.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks had branches, numbering about 420 in all, throughout the Colony during the last quarter of 1896:—The Bank of Australasia, of New South Wales, of New Zealand, of Victoria, Colonial of Australasia, Commercial of Australia, English, Scottish and Australasian, London of Australia, National of Australasia, Royal of Australia, and the Union of Australia.

The deposits at that period amounted to 29,970,306*l*., and the value of the notes in circulation to 979,460*l*.

There are also 415 Post Office and ordinary Savings Banks throughout the Colony. The number of accounts open at the end of the year 1896 was 345,474, and the amount on deposit was 7,519,324*l*. The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

A branch of the Imperial Mint is established at Melbourne, where gold to the value of over 4,000,000*l*. is coined annually.

Education.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four classes, viz., the University, with its three affiliated Colleges, for superior education; State schools, for primary education; private schools for both primary and secondary education; and technical schools for instruction in the various arts. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature in 1853, and Royal Letters Patent were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all its degrees except those of divinity should be recognized in the United Kingdom and the British colonies and possessions. Affiliated to the University are three Colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—connected with the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Wesleyan Churches respectively; also the Ballarat School of Mines. The number of students attending lectures at the University during 1896 was 668. From the date of the opening of the University to the end of 1896, the total number of students who matriculated was 4,040, and 2,66

direct degrees were conferred during the same period. The technical schools, which are controlled by the Education Department, embrace 5 Schools of Art, 10 Schools of Mines, 3 Working Men's Colleges, and 2 Agricultural Colleges. The principal of these is the Melbourne Working Men's College, established for the purpose of improving the general and technical education of the working classes, open to women as well as men; the average number of enrolments of individual students in 1895 was 1,530.

The system of primary public instruction which was commenced on 1st January, 1873, is strictly secular. Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and state instruction is granted free of cost. In 1896 there were 1,886 State schools, with a total enrolment of 235,617 scholars, instructed by 4,497 teachers. The average attendance was 138,241. In 1895-96 the cost of primary public instruction (exclusive of buildings, rent, &c.) was 586,850*l*. There is no local control over the schools, and the teachers are paid by a fixed salary only, payment by results having been abolished.

The private schools are entirely under the control of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. These now receive no State assistance, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government. According to the returns for 1895-96, there were 938 private schools in Victoria, with 2,315 teachers, and an attendance of 40,193 scholars. Of these schools, the Roman catholic denomination had 219, with 769 teachers and 23,077 scholars.

Australasian Federal Council.

Victoria has taken a leading part in promoting the Federation of the Australasian Colonies, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the passing of the "Federal Council Act of Australasia" (48 & 49 Vict., cap. 60). This Act created a Council of two members from each Colony, except in the case of Crown Colonies, which had only one member each, with power to Her Majesty at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies to increase the number of representatives for each Colony by Order in Council. Such an increase was upon the request of the Legislatures made by Her Majesty on 3rd March, 1894, when an Order in Council was passed, providing that each Colony which is or shall be represented on the Federal Council, except any Crown Colony, shall be represented by five members each. This Council has power to legislate with regard to the relations of the Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific, prevention of the influx of criminals, fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits, service, and enforcement respectively of civil and criminal process out of the jurisdiction of the issuing Court, the enforcement of judgments beyond the limits of the Colony where they have been passed, the extradition of offenders, and the custody of offenders on ships belonging to Colonial Governments beyond territorial limits, and generally on any matters referred to it by Order of Her Majesty in Council on the request of the Colonial Legislatures. The Legislatures of any two or more Colonies may also refer to it for legislation questions of defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, bills of exchange, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and joint stock companies, and other matters of general Australasian interest; but legislation of the Council on such matters is to extend only to the

Colonies by whose Legislatures the matters shall have been so referred, and such Colonies as may afterwards adopt the same. It has also power to decide on any questions affecting the mutual relations of any two Colonies referred to it by consent. The Council is to meet at least once in every two years.

The first meeting took place on 25th January, 1886, when representatives were present from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji, and Western Australia. Measures were passed extending the operation of warrants and judgments of the Courts of the different Colonies throughout the territories of all those represented, and various important questions were discussed, including the defence of King George's Sound and Torres Straits. The second session opened on 16th January, 1888. An address was adopted to Her Majesty respecting the deportation of French criminals to the Pacific. An Act was also passed to regulate the Pearl Shell and Béche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian waters adjacent to Queensland. The Council met for its third session on 29th January, 1889, when representatives from South Australia were present for the first time. The amendment of the basis of representation in the Council was discussed at the session, and communications on the subject have since passed with the Imperial Government. The fourth session opened 20th January, and closed 24th January, 1891. South Australia was not represented, the Act (a temporary measure for two years only) under which that province joined the Federation having expired. The only Bill passed was one to facilitate the recognition in other colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any colony in matters of Lunacy. An address to Her Majesty was also adopted referring to the desirability of British subjects being placed on an equal footing with subjects of other countries in regard to the acquisition of land in, and trading with, natives of the New Hebrides.

The fifth session was commenced on 26th January, 1893, when the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia were represented. An Act was passed providing for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island; and a resolution was adopted in favour of an increase in the number of representatives for each Colony, except any Crown Colony, to five. The Standing Committee was instructed to take steps for giving effect to this resolution, and also for securing the adhesion of the Colonies not represented in the Council. As the result of action taken by the Standing Committee, the Legislatures of all the Colonies in the Federation addressed Her Majesty, requesting that the proposed increase in the number of representatives might be made; and, on 3rd March, 1894, Her Majesty was pleased to make an Order in Council providing "that each Colony which is or shall be represented in the said Council, except any Crown Colony, shall be represented by five members each."

The sixth session opened on the 30th January, 1895, when the same four colonies were represented as at the preceding session. There were present, for the first time, five delegates from each colony. At this session no Bills were brought forward, but resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of defining the status, and of granting facilities for the winding up of Companies carrying on business in different

colonies; of rendering uniform the laws relating to banking; of establishing an effectual system of quarantine; of adopting a more economic method of raising public loans; and of taking steps with a view to the holding of a second Federation Convention. An address to the Queen was also adopted praying for the appointment of an Australasian representative on the Privy Council Bench, in view of the special features often presented by Australasian appeals.

The seventh Session was commenced on 26th January, 1897, when the Colonies of Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, were represented. An Act was passed, upon a reference of the matter to the Council by the Legislatures of Victoria and Queensland, to provide for the naturalisation within the Australian Colonies, or some of them, of persons of European descent naturalised in any of such Colonies, also upon a reference of the subject by the Legislatures of Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland, an Act was passed to make provision for the enforcement in certain cases within the Australasian Colonies, or some of them, of Orders of the Supreme Court of such Colonies for the production of testamentary instruments. The Council adopted an Address to Her Majesty, referring to the Address adopted in 1891 with regard to restrictions in the way of trade with the natives of the New Hebrides which fall exclusively on British subjects, now again urging that negotiations may be entered into with the other powers concerned with a view to imposing on their subjects equal restrictions in that trade. This and all the previous sessions were held at Hobart. The Council resolved that the place of its next meeting should be Melbourne.

Australasian Federation.

Notwithstanding the existence of the Federal Council, however, a movement has been made for the establishment of a more perfect Federation, to embrace a Federal Executive, as well as Legislature, somewhat upon the model of Canada. Towards the end of 1889 negotiations were opened between the various Australasian Colonies, the result being that a Conference of the seven principal Australasian Colonies was held in Melbourne, on the 6th February, 1890. At this Conference it was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by their "early union under the Crown," and that the Legislatures of the various Colonies should be invited to appoint to a National Australasian Convention during the year 1891 delegates empowered to report upon scheme for a Federal Constitution.

In accordance with these resolutions, delegates were appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891. After an animated debate, which lasted more than a fortnight, a "Bill to Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia" was drawn up and adopted. This Bill the Convention recommended should be submitted for the approval of the people and Parliaments of the several colonies. It provided for the union of the Australasian Colonies in a Federal Commonwealth under the Crown, for a Governor-General to be appointed by the Crown, who should be aided and advised by an Executive Council, the constitution of a Senate and House of Representatives, with certain definite powers, the latter to have the initiation of money bills, which the former might pass or reject, but not amend, and for the establishment of a Federal Judicature; the revenue of the Commonwealth to be derived from the Customs

and Excise duties, which should be collected by Federal officers, and expended as required for Federal purposes, any surplus to be returned to the respective colonies. It also provided for absolute free trade internally throughout the Commonwealth, so soon as the Parliament should have imposed uniform Customs duties.

A meeting of the Premiers of all the Australasian Colonies took place in Hobart in January, 1895, and agreed to a scheme for a complete Federation to be submitted for the approval of their respective Parliaments. The enabling Bill, adopted at this Conference providing for the election by each Colony of 10 delegates to prepare a scheme of Federation, was adopted by the Parliaments of N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia, and Tasmania, and in a modified form by Western Australia.

Delegates were accordingly duly elected and assembled in Convention at Adelaide on 22nd March, 1897, for the purpose of drafting a constitution. Having prepared a "Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia," the Convention was on the 23rd April adjourned to reassemble at Sydney on 2nd September. The draft Bill was in the meantime submitted to the local legislatures, and various amendments, &c., were suggested by those bodies. The Bill, together with those amendments, was further considered by the delegates at the Sydney Session of the Convention, but the work of revision was not completed, and the Convention adjourned until 20th January, 1898, at Melbourne.

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consisting of 48 members elected for fourteen Provinces, and an Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 95 members returned by 84 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55).

One of the Members of Council retired for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years, so that the tenure of seats is six years; and there is a further special election once every six years for an extra Member for six of the provinces. The Governor has no power to dissolve the Council. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property of an annual value of 100*l*. The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 10*l*. per annum, or occupation of freehold or leasehold property of not less than a 25*l*. annual rating. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of this House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is under ordinary circumstances three years, but it may be

dissolved by the Governor at any time. Vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 300*l.* a year during the term of the present Parliament "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament." The Members of the Legislative Council are not paid.

Municipal Government.

A very complete system of local self-government exists in Victoria. The municipalities are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second shires. The whole extend over 87,342 square miles, comprising nearly the whole area of the Colony. Each district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The governing body is a Council, the Members of which are elected by the ratepayers, including women. Rates may be levied on all land within a municipality except that used for public purposes, for such amount between 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound (the common rate is 1*s.*), as may be decided upon by the Municipal Council. In 1896 there were 58 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 150 shires. The number of ratepayers was about 300,000; the annual value of the ratable property was assessed at 10,393,000*l.*; representing a value in fee simple of 168,427,700*l.*; the total income in 1895 (including 154,003*l.* received from Government) was 1,192,723*l.*, and the expenditure was 1,159,753*l.*; whilst their indebtedness (exclusive of amounts borrowed from the General Government) amounted to 3,583,446*l.*

The harbour of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, created by Act in 1876. The revenue of the Trust in 1896 was 124,409*l.*, and its expenditure 145,316*l.* The debt of the Trust at the end of 1896 amounted to 2,000,000*l.*

The Melbourne Water Supply Works are now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which body is also empowered to undertake the sewerage of the metropolis. In 1895-96 the Board's ordinary revenue was 167,096*l.*, and its expenditure 227,623*l.*, exclusive of 552,492*l.* from loans; whilst there were loans outstanding at 30th June, 1896, amounting to 5,443,222*l.*, of which, however, 2,359,157*l.* was raised in the first instance by the General Government, and is included in the Public Debt. The expenditure on the sewerage works in course of construction amounted to 1,510,498*l.* up to the 30th June, 1896.

There are also two Fire Brigade Boards, supported by equal contributions by the Government, the Municipalities, and the Insurance Companies. In 1896 their revenue amounted to 13,923*l.*, their ordinary expenditure to 14,631*l.*, their loan expenditure to 97,613*l.*, and their debt to 130,000*l.*

The Melbourne Tramways Trust is a Municipal Corporation, created for the purpose of constructing tramways in Melbourne and suburbs, which it has done at a cost of 1,705,794*l.*, provided for by loans secured on the ratable property of the Municipalities. This debt will be gradually extinguished by a sinking fund, contributed by the Melbourne Tramways Company, a Public Company, to whom the lines have been let for a period of 30 years. On the 22nd October, 1897, the sinking fund amounted to 377,300*l.*

Defences.

The land forces, chiefly militia, at the end of 1896, comprised an establishment of 5,015

men of all arms, of whom 379 were permanent and 2,986 formed the militia, the remainder being volunteers.

The fleet, which has an establishment of 329 men, comprises the armoured turret-ship "Cerberus," the frigate "Nelson," the torpedo boats "Childers," "Countess of Hopetoun," "Nepean," "Lonsdale," and "Gordon;" the steam launches "Commissioner," and "Customs No. 1," the Harbor Trust dredges "Batman," "Fawkner," "Gannet," and the steam patrol boats "Lion" and "Spray," and the steel Customs steamer, "Lady Loch."

Governors of Victoria.

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	Superintendent	30 Sept., 1839
Ditto	Lieut. Gov.	15 July, 1851
J. V. F. Foster	Administrator	8 May, 1854
Capt. Sir C. Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	Lieut. Gov.	22 June, 1854
Ditto	Governor	22 May, 1855
Maj.-Gen. F. Macarthur	Administrator	1 Jan., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	Governor	26 Dec., 1856
Sir C. H. Darling, K.C.B.	Governor	11 Sept., 1863
Brig.-Gen. G. J. Carey, C.B.	Administrator	7 May, 1866
The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. (Vist. Canterbury, 1869)	Governor	15 Aug., 1866
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	3 Mar., 1873
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	31 Mar., 1873
Ditto	Governor	30 July, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Knt.	Administrator	3 Jan., 1875
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	11 Jan., 1875
The Most Hon. The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	Administrator	27 Feb., 1879
Ditto	Governor	29 April, 1879
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	18 April, 1884
Sir H. R. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor	15 July, 1884
Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	9 Mar., 1889
		16 Nov., 1889
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Governor	28 Nov., 1889
Sir John Madden, Knt., LL.D.	Administrator	27 Mar., 1895
The Rt. Hon. Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	Governor	25 Oct., 1895
Sir John Madden, Knt.	Administrator	27 Sept., 1897
		10 Oct., 1897

Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
1. William Clark Haines	28 Nov., 1855
2. John O'Shanassy	11 Mar., 1857
3. William Clark Haines	29 April, 1857
4. John O'Shanassy	10 Mar., 1858
5. William Nicholson	27 Oct., 1859
6. Richard Heales	26 Nov., 1860
7. John O'Shanassy	14 Nov., 1861
8. James McCulloch	27 June, 1863
9. Charles Sladen	6 May, 1868
10. James McCulloch	11 July, 1868
11. J. A. MacPherson	20 Sept., 1869
12. James McCulloch	9 April, 1870
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871
14. James Goodall Francis	10 June, 1872
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31 July, 1874
16. Graham Berry	7 Aug., 1875
17. Sir Jas. McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875
18. Graham Berry	21 May, 1877
19. James Service	5 Mar., 1880

Name of Premier.	Date of assumption of Office.
20. Graham Berry	3 Aug., 1880
21. Sir B. O'Loughlin, Bart.	9 July, 1881
22. James Fraser	8 Mar., 1883
23. Duncan Gilhes	16 Feb., 1884
24. James Munro	4 Nov., 1880
25. William Shiels	16 Feb., 1882
26. Sir J. B. Patterson, K.C.M.G.	23 Jan., 1883
27. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G.	27 Sept., 1894

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1896.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836	142	35	177
Mar. 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
Mar. 2, 1849	20,184	12,695	32,879
Mar. 2, 1851	46,202	31,143	77,345
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405
Dec. 31, 1896 (estimated).	595,983	578,961	1,174,944

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year ended	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
30 June.	£	£		
1887	6,738,826	6,561,251	3,397,459	3,858,243
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151	3,804,457	4,307,883
1889	8,675,990	7,919,902	4,059,950	4,599,178
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	3,808,765	4,363,341
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	4,143,883	4,715,109
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917	3,944,979	4,456,254
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	3,640,208	4,029,738
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	3,869,071	4,291,189
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	3,889,466	4,348,686
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	4,027,237	4,566,230

Customs and Excise Revenue, 1895-96—2,030,702l.

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	8,290,046	8,382,275	2,349,830	10,022,151
1888	10,851,667	9,918,739	3,201,728	23,972,134
1889	11,414,682	9,818,663	3,169,415	24,402,760
1890	9,607,193	9,846,678	3,500,144	22,954,015
1891	8,953,599	9,816,944	2,941,065	21,711,608
1892	6,857,090	8,035,888	2,281,567	17,174,545
1893	5,511,735	6,453,608	1,318,471	13,283,814
1894	4,830,956	6,401,492	1,238,151	12,470,599
1895	4,759,546	6,401,755	1,311,043	12,472,344
1896	5,923,416	6,924,635	1,706,786	14,554,837

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To British Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	5,476,229	5,068,323	806,593	11,351,145
1889	8,050,056	4,740,689	1,063,018	13,853,763
1889	7,036,585	4,566,258	1,131,891	12,734,734
1890	6,850,014	4,881,810	1,534,398	13,266,222
1891	7,993,489	5,571,371	2,411,883	16,006,743
1892	7,599,501	4,165,150	2,449,895	14,214,546
1893	7,490,804	3,976,613	1,841,134	13,308,551
1894	8,484,840	3,604,481	1,937,225	14,026,546
1895	8,068,121	4,826,108	1,653,593	14,547,732
1896	6,704,104	5,691,766	1,892,648	14,198,518

Public Debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1897,
47,029,321l.

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Brassey, K.C.B., 7,000l.
Private Secretary, Lord Richard Nevill.
Aides-de-Camp, The Earl of Shaftesbury, Captain Freeman Thomas.
Clerk, T. Brisbane.

Cabinet.

Premier and Treasurer, The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G., 1,400l.
Attorney-General, The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, 1,000l.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Education, Alex. J. Peacock, 1,000l.
Postmaster-General, The Hon. John Gavan Duffy, 1,000l.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. R. W. Best, 1,000l.
Minister of Defence, The Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C., 1,000l.
Minister of Mines and Water Supply, The Hon. Henry Foster, 1,000l.
Minister of Railways and Health, The Hon. H. R. Williams, 1,000l.

Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. J. W. Taverne, 1,000l.
Solicitor-General, Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C., 1,000l.
Port Folios, without Office, The Hon. A. McLean, M.P. and Samuel Williamson, M.L.C.
Clerk to Executive Council, Thomas Brisbane (acting), 450l.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA

[N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council, Ministers of the Crown, ex-Ministers and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take the title of "Honourable."]

Legislative Council.

Forty-eight Members, fourteen Provinces. and 133,452 Electors.

President, The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees, Frederick Brown.

Province. No. of Electors. Name. Retires. 1896-97.

Melbourne .....14,139	James Service	1900
	Cornelius Job Ham....	1898
	Robert Reid	1902
	Sir Arthur Snowden ..	1901
North Yarra ...10,132	Frederick Sheppard ..	
	Grimwade	1900
	Nathaniel Levi	1898
	William Pitt	1902
South Yarra ...13,614	Edward Miller	1900
	Simon Fraser	1898
	Sir Frederick Thomas ..	
	Sargood, K.C.M.G.	1902
Southern.....10,779	George Godfrey	1901
	Sir Rupert Clarke, Bart.	1903
	Donald Melville	1898
	Thomas Brunton	1902
South-Western 7,168	Sidney Austin	1900
	Sir Henry J. Wrixon ..	1898
	Joseph Henry Connor ..	1902
	William Henry	
Nelson 5,379	Seville Osmond	1900
	Thomas Dowling	1898
	Samuel Williamson	1902
	Samuel Winter Cooke ..	1900
Western 6,386	Nathan Thornley	1898
	Agar Wynne	1902
	James Bell	1900
	Thomas Conrie	1898
North-Western 12,226	P. Phillips	1902
	Joseph Major Pratt....	1901

Province.	No. of Electors. 1896-97.	Name.	Retires.	Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1896-97).	Members (14th October, 1897.)
Northern.....	8,535	Joseph Sternberg	1900	Evelyn	3301	Cameron, E. H.
		Joseph Henry Abbott	1898	Fitzroy	5620	Best, R. W.
		William Irving Win- ter-Irving	1902	Footscray	3575	Tucker, A. L.
		George Simmie	1901	Geelong	5162	Hancock, John.
		David Han	1900	Gippsland Central	2735	Gurr, W.
Wellington.....	8,550	Thomas Drummond		Gippsland East	2882	Higgins, H. B.
		Wanless	1898	Gippsland North	1920	Harris, Albert.
		Henry Cuthbert	1902	Gippsland South	2511	Foster, H.
		Edward Morey	1901	Gippsland West	3950	McLean, Allan.
		Sir William Austin		Grant	2213	Mason, F. C.
North Central...	5,363	Zeal, K.C.M.G.	1900	Grenville	3519	Turner, George J.
		Dr. William Henry		Gunbower	2471	Chirside, J. P.
		Embling	1898	Hawthorn	3843	Stapleton, M.
		Nicholas Fitzgerald	1902	Horsham	1775	Russell, George.
		Arthur Otto Sacke	1900	Jolimont & W. Richm'd	2163	McToll, J. H.
North-Eastern	9,152	Frederick Brown	1898	Kara Kara	1978	Smith, R. Murray.
		John Alston Wallace	1902	Kilmore, Dalhousie, } and Lancefield	2045	Brake, J. H.
		Edward Jolley Crooke	1898	Korong	2122	Fink, T.
		William Pearson	1900	Kyveton	1978	M'Bride, P.
		William McCulloch	1902	Lowan	2374	Duffy, John Gavan.
Gippsland	8,943	Charles Sargeant	1901	Maldon	1647	Langdon, Thomas.
		James C. Campbell	1900	Mandurang	1932	Rawson, Hugh.
		James Buchanan	1898	Maryborough	2211	Irvine, W. H.
		James Balfour	1902	Melbourne	3854	McIntyre, Sir John
				Melbourne East	4036	Anderson, John.
South-Eastern	13,080			Melbourne North	2666	Zox, E. L.
				Melbourne South	2230	Watt, W.
				Melbourne West	2095	Tucker, J. B.
				Mornington	4174	Maloney, Wm.
				Nornanby	1812	Downward, A.
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>						
Seventeenth Parliament was elected on 14th October, 1897.						
First Session opened 26th October, 1897.						
95 Members, returned by 84 Districts, containing 238,039 Electors, including 34,714 non-rate-payers.						
<i>Speaker, F. C. Mason.</i>						
<i>Chairman of Committees, (vacant at present).</i>						
Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1896-97)	Members (14th October, 1897.)				
Albert Park	2354	White, John S.	Portland	2400	M'Leod, Donald N.	
Anglesey	3225	M'Kenzie, M. K.	Port Melbourne	1677	Sangster, G.	
Ararat	1670	Foucher, R. F.	Prahran	2694	Gray, F. C.	
Ballarat East	2985	M'Gregor, R.	Richmond	5020	Bennett, G. H.	
Ballarat West	5212	Vale, R. T.	Ripon and Hampden	2472	Trenwith, Wm. A.	
		Kirton, J. W.	Rodney	4680	Austin, Edwin H.	
Barwon	2321	Levien, J. F.	St. Kilda	3594	Mason, J. W.	
Benalla & Yarrawonga	2593	Kennedy, T.	Sandhurst	4788	Morrissey, J.	
Benambra	1965	Craven, A. W.	Sandhurst South	2129	Turner, Sir George	
Bogong	1860	Isaacs, I. Alfred.	Shepparton and Euroa	2060	Hamilton, W. A.	
Borong	2358	Dyer, John H.	South Yarra	2296	Bailes, A. S.	
Bourke East	2441	Gair, M. J. S.	Stawell	2095	Sterry, D. C.	
Bourke West	1816	Staughton, S. T.	Talbot and Avoca	1788	Brown, J. T.	
Brighton	3285	Moule, W. H.	Toorak	3630	Harris, J.	
Carlton	3156	Bromley, F. H.	Villiers & Heytesbury	2260	Burton, John B.	
Carlton South	2140	Maloney, J.	Wangaratta & Rutherglen	2890	Salmon, Charles C.	
Castlemaine	3130	Williams, E. D.	Warrenheip	1642	Gillies, D.	
		McCay, J. W.	Warrnambool	1819	J. N. M'Arthur.	
Clunes and Allandale	1658	Peacock, Alex. J.	Williamstown	3092	Bowser, J.	
Collingwood	4671	Beazley, Wm. D.	Windermere	1362	Murphy, Edward.	
		Wilkins, Edgar.			Murray, John.	
Creswick	1793	Grose, W. B.			Styles, J.	
Dandenong and Berwick	3460	Keys, J.			Anderson, W.	
Daylesford	1762	Wheeler, James H.				
Delatite	2443	Graves, Jas. H.				
Donald and Swan Hill	5738	Taverner, J. W.				
Dundas	2173	Thomson, John.				
Dunolly	1913	Duggan, D. J.				
Eaglehawk	1944	Williams, H. R.				
E. Bourke Boroughs	8411	Methven, D.				
		Cook, J. N. H. H.				
Eastern Suburbs	4491	Madden, Frank.				
Emerald Hill	2284	Smith, Thomas.				
Essendon & Flemington	4842	Deakin, Alfred.				

Second Clerk-Assistant, Clerk of Private Bills, and Clerk of Committees, T. G. Watson, 600l.

Serjeant-at-Arms, G. E. Upward, 435l.

Parliament Library:—

Librarian, R. Church, 600l.

Parliamentary Reporting Staff:—

Chief Reporter, E. B. Loughran, 550l.

Government Shorthand Writer, H. E. Wade, 610l.

Commissioners of Audit and Public Service Board:—

J. W. Fosbery, A. Morrah, and A. W. Howitt, 1,000l. each.

Secretary Public Service Board:—

F. Reddin, 435l.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary, A. J. Peacock, 1,000l.

Under Secretary, C. A. Topp, 1,000l.

Chief Clerk (acting), W. A. Callaway, 485l.

Secretary to the Premier, R. S. Rogers, 485l.

Building and Friendly Societies:—

Registrar and Certifying Barrister, W. B. Crosbie (acting).

Actuary for Friendly Societies, E. F. Owen. A.I.A., 600l.

Office of the Government Statist.

Government Statist (vacant).

Assistant Government Statists, J. J. Fenton, 485l. R. N. D. Treacey, 350l.

Police.

Chief Commissioner, H. M. Chomley, 900l. (with quarters).

Chief Clerk, J. Bedell, 260l.

Penal.

Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, James Evans, R.N., 750l.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. C. Connor, 600l.

Governor of Penal Establishment, F. W. Bull, 500l. with quarters.

Governor of Melbourne Gaol, R. J. Burrowes, 466l. with quarters.

Medical.

Government Medical Officer, A. Shields, 1,200l.

President of Medical Board,

Secretary, W. A. Callaway.

Hospitals for the Insane.

Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, and Medical Superintendent, Kew, J. V. McCreery, 757l. with quarters.

Medical Superintendent, Yarra Bend, W. L. Watkins, 789l. with quarters.

Ditto, Ararat, W. B. Smith, 570l. with quarters.

Ditto, Beechworth, H. A. Samson, 417l. with quarters.

Ditto, Sunbury, J. A. O'Brien, 574l. with quarters.

Ditto, Ballarat, W. H. Barker, 295l., with quarters.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

Secretary and Inspector, T. M. Millar, 580l.

Melbourne Public Library.

Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong, 455l., with quarters.

Industrial and Technological Museum.

Scientific Superintendent (vacant).

National Museum.

Director and Palaeontologist, acting also as Zoologist, Sir F. McCoy, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., 300l. (also University Professor, 1,050l.).

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi, 400l., with quarters, &c.

Government Botanist.

Government Botanist (vacant).

Inspection of Factories, &c.

Chief Inspector, H. Ord, 270l.

Inspection of Stores.

Inspector of Officers in Charge of Stores, A. Roche, 600l.

Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

Chairman, The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Acting General Inspector and Secretary, Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, 450l.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, Knt., 3,500l.

Puisne Judges, Sir Hartley Williams, Knt., E. D.

Holroyd, H. E. A. Hodges, T. & Beckett, J. H.

Hood, 3,000l. each.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.

Secretary to the Law Department, M. Byrne, 750l.

Parliamentary Draughtsman, E. Carlile, 1,300l.

Acting Chief Clerk, W. H. Buckley.

Prosecutors for the Queen.

At Sittings of Supreme Court:—

R. Walsh, 1,260l.; J. T. T. Smith, 860l.;

and C. B. Finlayson, 660l.

At Courts of General Sessions:—

W. S. Garnett, 660l.; J. A. Gurner, 600l.

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness, 975l.

Prothonotary, J. W. O'Halloran, 560l.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, The Chief Justice.

Registrar, J. W. O'Halloran.

Marshal, A. McFarland.

Master in Equity and Lunacy.

Master, T. P. Webb, 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, J. F. Poole, 710l.

Judicature.

Chief Clerk, H. P. Walker, 1,200l.

Assistant Clerk, A. J. Cheke, 385l.

The Sheriff.

Sheriff of Victoria, A. McFarland, 600l.

Commissioner of Titles and Registrar-General.

Commissioner of Titles, E. T. De Verdon, 1,250l.

Examiners of Titles, D. C. Rees, 650l.; R. W. Chalmers, 650l.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, T. Byrne, 600l.

Deputy Registrars-General and Assistant Registrars of Titles, E. Barrett, 600l., and E. T. Dunscombe, 485l.

Surveyor and Chief Draftsman, W. K. Andrews, 600l.

Collector of Imposts, J. Davidson, 600l.

Accountant, W. H. Buckley, 485l.

Patents.

Commissioner of Patents and Trade Marks, E. T.

De Verdon, Q.C. (Paid as Commissioner of Titles).

Senior Examiner, J. P. Holmes, 450l.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-General, The Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert, K.C.M.G.

Court of Insolvency.

Judge, H. Molesworth, 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, H. W. Macleod, 485l.

Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, and Chairmen of General Sessions, H. Molesworth, Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G., A. W. Chomley, E. B. Hamilton, and W. H. Gaunt, 1,500l. each.

Police Magistrates, Coroners, and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria:—

J. A. Panton, 950*l.*; C. H. Nicolson, and G. D. McCormick, 750*l.* each; C. L. Dobbin, G. W. F. Patterson, R. E. Johns, J. Keogh, Jos. Rowan, W. W. Greens, T. Smallman, W. Leader, C. G. Holmes, 650*l.* each; Jas. Rowan, 640*l.*; P. J. Dwyer, 620*l.*; C. A. C. Cresswell, and W. R. Anderson, 590*l.* each; G. C. Morrison, 560*l.* With forage and travelling allowances.

Coroners.

Melbourne, S. C. Candler, 650*l.* All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed.

Analytical Chemist, C. R. Blackett, 600*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURER.

Premier and Treasurer, The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Under Treasurer, H. W. Meakin, 852*l.*

Accountant, G. T. Allen, 560*l.*

Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, T. W. Gaggin, 600*l.*

Income Tax Office.

Commissioner of Taxes, T. P. Webb, 300*l.* (in addition to salary as Master in Equity and Lunacy).

Deputy-Commissioner, F. H. Bruford, 600*l.*

Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.

Curator, T. F. Bride, L.L.D.

Chief Clerk, H. C. Crofts, 325*l.*

Accountant, J. H. J. Symon, 300*l.*

Pensions.

Paying Officer of Pensions, J. Hickey, 270*l.*

Government Printer.

Government Printer, R. S. Brain, 750*l.*

Superintendent, R. H. R. Skeeles, 450*l.*

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Defence, The Hon. Wm. McCulloch, M.L.C.

Secretary, Commander R. M. Collins, 900*l.*

Paymaster, J. A. Thompson, 600*l.*

Controller of Stores, W. M. Cairncross, 600*l.*

NAVAL FORCES.

Commandant, Captain G. Neville, R.N., 1,050*l.*

Commander, H. C. Kingsford, R.N., 600*l.*

Lieutenants, F. Tickell, W. J. Colquhoun, J. T. Richardson, 370*l.* each; and J. Biddlecombe, 250*l.*

Fleet Engineer, J. L. Breaks, 450*l.*

MILITARY FORCES.

Staff.

Commandant, Major-General Sir C. H. Smith, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1,250*l.*

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Hoad, 600*l.*

Victorian Artillery.

Officer Commanding, Major C. E. E. Umphelby, 519*l.*, with quarters, &c.

Captains, J. Stanley and R. Wallace, 399*l.* each, with quarters.

Lieutenants, A. J. S. Templeton, H. Campbell, F. J. Hayter (*Paymaster*), 316*l.* each; W. J. Clark, 276*l.*; F. W. Osborne, 266*l.*, with quarters.

Permanent Section Victorian Engineers.

Captain, J. W. Parnell, 330*l.*, with quarters.

Lieutenant, G. F. Wilkinson, 266*l.*, with quarters.

Cadet Corps.

Officer Commanding, Major D. L. Henry, 419*l.* with quarters, &c.

Staff Officer and Adjutant, Captain H. C. Somerset, 344*l.*, with quarters, &c.

Mounted Rifles.

Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Col. T. Price, 622*l.*, with quarters, &c.

Adjutant, Captain W. G. Patterson, 265*l.*, with quarters, &c.

Victorian Rangers.

Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Otter, 522*l.*, with quarters, &c.

Adjutant, Captain G. A. Eddy, 294*l.*, with quarters, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. R. W. Best.

Secretary for Lands, T. F. Morkham, 800*l.*

Surveyor-General S. K. Vickery, 600*l.*

Conservator of Forests, G. S. Ferrin, 750*l.*

Land Tax Commission.

Commissioners, K. Walsh, Q.C., A. Black, and M. Callanan.

Registrar, T. F. Morkham (paid as Secretary for Lands).

Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar (acting) J. Lardner, 350*l.*

Director of Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Government Grounds, W. R. Guilfoyle, 600*l.*, with quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. J. W. Taverner.

Secretary, D. Martin, 800*l.*

Chief Inspector of Stock, G. Pentland, 325*l.*

Chemist, A. N. Pearson, 550*l.*

Entomologist, C. French, 350*l.*

Consulting Vegetable Pathologist, D. McAlpine, 300*l.*

Vine Inspector, E. Hopton, 313*l.*

Experts—Tobacco, A. J. Bondurant, 500*l.* *Fruit*, J. Knight and G. Neilson, 200*l.* each. *Vines*, R. Bragato, 300*l.*; *Dairying*, D. Wilson, 350*l.*; *Scent*, F. Mellon, 250*l.*

Superintendent in London of Victorian Exports, J. M. Sinclair, 600*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. J. W. Taverner.

Secretary, D. Martin (paid as Secretary for Agriculture).

Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. I. Cullen, 485*l.*

Inspector-General of Public Works, &c., W. Davidson, 1,000*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply, The Hon. H. Foster.

Secretary, J. Travis, 450*l.*

Chief Clerk, Philip Cohen, 300*l.*

Government Geologist, James Stirling, F.G.S., 560*l.*

Accountant, P. Whitton, 290*l.*

Chief Engineer, S. Murray, C.E., 1,200*l.*

Chief Assistant Engineer, E. Checchi, 360*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner, The Hon. R. W. Best.

Secretary and Collector of Customs, H. N. P. Wollaston, L.L.D., 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, R. H. Dawson, 710*l.*

Inspector of Accounts, R. H. Carter, 600*l.*

Landing Surveyors, A. W. Smart, 560*l.*, J. Bennie, 600*l.*

Inspector of Drawbacks (Acting), J. F. Bradly, 485*l.*

Port and Harbours.

Engineer-in-Charge, Ports and Harbours, also Superintendent Mercantile Marine, A. Wilson, 900l.

Distilleries' Excise and Explosives.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Breweries' Excise, and Explosives, C. N. Hake, 800l.

Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Secretary, G. A. Mouritz, 600l.

Treasurer, J. H. Haydon, 400l.

Harbour Master, T. Sanderson.

*Engineer, John Halliday, 250l.**

Marine Board.

President, Captain A. Currie, 100l.

Vice-President, A. Wilson.

Members, R. Dickins, W. Cowper, J. McK. Corby,

D. Y. Syme, G. W. Lilley, H. Belfrage, J. R.

Clark, C. Taylor, E. J. Parker, and W. D. Garside.

Secretary, J. G. McKie, 600l.

Engineer-Surveyor, C. W. Maclean, 575l.

Court of Marine Inquiry.

President, C. H. Nicholson, Police Magistrate.

Skilled Members, J. A. Roberts, G. Bevis, J. Tozer,

S. Evans, Wm. Watson, W. F. A. H. Russell,

A. Dunbar, J. Garson, J. Cocks, and D. Elder,

2l. 2s. per sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General, The Hon. J. G. Duffy.

Deputy Postmaster-General and Secretary, F. L. Outtrim, 750l.

Acting Accountant, also Comptroller of Stamps, Angus Cumming, 485l.

Inspectors, H. J. T. Tymms, 450l., and J. D. Gillan, 350l.

Telegraph Engineer, &c., G. Smibert, 700l.

Telegraph Manager, W. Croft, 600l.

Comptroller of Savings Banks and Money Order Branch, H. T. Gomm, 750l.

Superintendent Mail Branch, J. A. Springhall, 600l.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. A. J. Peacock.

Secretary, J. Bagge, 750l.

Accountant, W. McLean, 710l.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Minister of Health, The Hon. J. W. Taverner.

Board of Public Health:—

Chairman and Medical Inspector, D. A. Gresswell, M.D., 1,000l.

Secretary, J. W. Colville, 600l.

Assistant Medical Inspector, Thos. Gray, 500l.

Engineering Inspector, G. J. Butler, 500l.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Minister of Railways, The Hon. H. R. Williams.

Commissioner, J. Mathieson, 3,509l.

Secretary, R. G. Kent, 1,000l.

Accountant, R. Singleton, 750l.

Railway Auditor, H. Kent, 800l.

Traffic Manager, W. Fitzpatrick, 867l.

Assistant ditto, R. Lockhead, 550l.

Engineer-in-Chief, F. Rennick, 1,250l.

Engineer for Existing Lines, C. E. Norman, 900l.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, T. H. Woodroffe, 1,100l.

Telegraph Superintendent, W. A. Holmes, 550l.

* With private practice.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Chairman, E. G. FitzGibbon, 1,500l.

Secretary, G. A. Gibbs, 1,000l.

Treasurer, F. B. Force, 800l.

Engineer-in-Chief, W. Thwaites, 2,000l.

London Agency.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom

(Office, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.),

Lient.-Gen. The Hon. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G.

(acting), 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, S. B. H. Hodgerson, 450l.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary, Consul, C. Pinschhof; Chancellor, S. Meyer.

Belgium, Consul, E. Pollett; Vice-Consul, F. Vanderkelen.

Bolivia, Consul, M. A. Picard.

Chile, Consul-General, W. H. Eldred (Sydney);

Consul, A. Webster; Vice-Consul, W. R. F. Moore.

Colombia, United States of, Consul-General, M. Lyle.

Denmark, Consul-General, F. W. Were; Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.

France, Consul-General, Paul Louis Philibert Maistre (Acting).

German Empire, Consul-General, P. Kempermann (in Sydney); Consul, W. A. Brahe.

Greece, Consul, A. B. Were.

Hawaii, Consul-General, W. E. Dixon (at Sydney); Consul, G. N. Oakley.

Italy, Consul for all the Australasian Colonies, C. B. Corte.

Japan, Consul, A. Marks.

Liberia, Consul-General, L. Sanders; Vice-Consul, A. E. Moore.

Netherlands, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, O. Von Assche; Consul, J. C. T. Reelfs; Vice-Consul, J. Zevenboom.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Consul-General, J. H. Amora (at Sydney).

Peru, Consul, A. Pfaff.

Portugal, Consul, W. L. Jack.

Russia, Consul, B. U. Sternberg; Vice-Consul, W. Behr.

San Salvador, Consul-General, Señor E. Bonnard.

Serbia, Consul, J. Oldham.

Spain, Consul, Don E. de Perera; Vice-Consul, Hy. Cave.

Sweden and Norway, Consul, Th. Berg (Acting); Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.

Swiss Confederation, Consul, C. Martin.

Turkey, Consul, Dr. C. S. Ryan, Chancellor, &c., W. Abourizik.

United States, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, John P. Bray; Deputy Consul-General, T. W. Stanford.

Paraguay, Consul, Wm. Lamb Smith.

Uruguay, H. A. Walters (Chancellor).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Situation and Area.

Western Australia comprises nearly one-third of the Australian continent, namely, all that portion west of the 129th degree of E. longitude. The total area is 975,920 square miles (equal to half European Russia, or to over one-fourth of Europe). The city of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57' S., long. 115° 52' E.

NOTE.—With a few exceptions the salaries of Public Officers were reduced during the years ended the 30th June, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, according to a scale, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

Country partially settled from coast to dotted line -----
Boundary of Colony
.....



Physical Features.

The coast line, extending for a distance of about 5,200 miles, is indented by a certain number of bays, creeks, and harbours, and in the northern parts fringed by numerous islands. In the south there are three separate mountain chains running parallel to one another. The loftiest range in the Southern District is the Stirling Range, the highest point of which is about 3,500 feet. The principal other ranges are known as the Blackwood, Darling, and Roe; these, with the exception of Mount William, in the Murray District, 3,000 feet high, do not reach greater altitudes than from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the Kimberley District the two principal ranges of hills are the Leopold and the Mueller ranges, the highest point in the latter attaining about 2,300 feet. The settled districts are usually level or undulating, rarely mountainous. The western seaboard is comparatively flat, of a sandy character, with indications of a recent geological formation. To the eastward of the Darling range, in the latitude of Perth, the country changes its character, and improves for some distance inland. The north and north-eastern parts of the Colony contain a large area of good pastoral country, suitable also in some parts for the growth of tropical products, such as sugar and coffee.

The Darling hills extend from Yatheroo in the north, to Point d'Entrecasteaux in the south, a distance of about 300 miles.

Numerous small rivers and streams take their rise in this range, and flow into the sea to the westward.

The principal rivers of the Colony are the Ord, Prince Regent, Panton, Fitzroy, De Grey, Harding, Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons, Gascoyne, Murchison, Greenough, Irwin, Swan, Murray, Collie, Preston, Blackwood, Warren, Pallinup, and Gordon. Most of these are mere storm-water channels filled only during the rainy season, and very few of them are navigable for any distance even for small boats.

Lakes and Islands.

The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling range; within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons—but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season.

Numerous islands and islets occur along the coast-line. Dirk Hartog Island, in Sharks Bay, is the largest of those used for pastoral purposes, whilst guano is found on the islands comprised in Houtman's Abrolhos, the Lacepedes, and various other islands on the north-west coast.

History.

In 1825 the Government of New South Wales sent a detachment of soldiers to King George's Sound to form a settlement. In 1827 Captain James Stirling, in H.M.S. "Success," surveyed the coast from King George's Sound to the Swan River, and in 1829 Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Chas. Fremantle, G.C.B.), in H.M.S. "Challenger," took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling, founded the Colony of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle (the latter named after Captain Fremantle mentioned above), and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success until, in 1850, the Colony was in a lan-

guishing condition, and the inhabitants petitioned that it might be made a penal settlement. This was done, and up to 1868, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Since then no more have been sent, and the number in confinement has been lessening, until on the 30th June, 1886, only forty imperial prisoners remained. The imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on the 31st March, 1886.

Constitution and Government.

Previous to 1890 the constitution was what is called "Representative," established by Act 33 Victoria, No. 13. The Governor was assisted by an Executive Council composed of the principal officers of the Government, and the Governor also had power to appoint two unofficial members to the Executive Council. There was also a Legislative Council consisting of the official members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Colonial Treasurer, 5 nominees of the Governor, and 17 elected members.

Responsible government was granted to Western Australia in October, 1890, and the first Ministry was sworn in on 29th December, 1890.

The legislature consists of two houses: the Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members, and the Legislative Assembly, of 44 members.

Both Houses are elective.

Legislative Council.—The Colony is divided into 8 electoral provinces, each returning 3 members.

Tenure of Seat.—6 years.

Qualification of Member.—Must be (1) 30 years of age, and free from any legal incapacity; (2) a resident in the Colony for at least 2 years; (3) a natural born subject of Her Majesty or naturalized for 5 years, and a resident in the Colony during that period.

Qualification of Elector.—Each elector must (1) be at least 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) be a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, resident in the Colony for 12 months, or a denizen of Western Australia; (3) within the electoral province for which he seeks to be registered: (a) have possessed for at least 1 year before being registered, a freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.* above all charges or encumbrances affecting the same; or (b) have been a householder for the last preceding 12 months, the dwelling house being of the clear annual value of 25*l.*; or (c) be holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 25*l.*, the lease having 18 months to run; or (d) have been holder of a leasehold, for the last preceding 18 months, of the annual value of 25*l.*; or (e) be holder of a lease or license from the Crown at an annual rental of at least 10*l.*; or (f) have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Boards in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of 25*l.*

Legislative Assembly.—There are 44 electorates for the Legislative Assembly, each represented by a single member.

Tenure of Seat.—The members of the Assembly are elected for a period of 4 years.

Qualification of a Member.—Any man who has resided in the Colony for 12 months, if he be 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is a natural-born subject of the Queen, or shall have been naturalized for 5 years, and shall have resided in the Colony for 2 years.

Qualifications of Electors.—Any man of the age of 21 years being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have resided in the

Colony for at least 12 months if he (1) is resident in the district at the time of making his claim and during the previous 6 months; or (2) has a freehold estate in the district of the clear value of 50*l.* above all charges and encumbrances affecting the same for 6 months next before the time of making the claim; or (3) is a householder for the last preceding 6 months, the house or premises being of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (4) is the holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 10*l.*, the lease of which has 18 months to run; or (5) is holder for the last preceding 18 months of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (6) is the holder for the last preceding 6 months of a lease or license of Crown Lands at an annual rental of 5*l.*; or (7) has his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Boards in respect of property within the district.

The Governor is advised by the following responsible ministers, who form the Cabinet:—The Colonial Treasurer (also Colonial Secretary), the Minister of Mines, the Director of Public Works (also Commissioner of Railways), the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Minister of Education and the Attorney-General.

Local Government.

Under Act 59 Vict., No. 10, municipal councils are allowed to levy general rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound per annum upon the rateable value of all house and land property, and also to borrow money for the construction of permanent works, and to levy special annual rates to pay the interest thereon. All license fees, tolls, and dues, &c., under the Municipal Institutions Act are appropriated by the council of the municipality. The following municipalities have been proclaimed: Albany, Beverley, Bunbury, Bulong, Broad Arrow, Russellton, Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Cossack, Cue, Day Dawn, Esperance, Fremantle, Geraldton, Gingin, Guildford, Helena Vale, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Leederville, Mt. Magnet, Menzies, Nanine, Newcastle, Norseman, Northam, North Fremantle, Perth, Roebourne, Southern Cross, York. The municipal councils in towns where the population does not exceed 1,000, consist of a chairman and six councillors; where the population is between 1,000 and 5,000, of a mayor and nine councillors; where the population exceeds 5,000, a mayor and for each ward three councillors—the mayor or chairman being elected annually, while the councillors are elected for a term of three years by the ratepayers, not including women. Under Act 40 Vict., No. 5, the local roads boards and municipal councils have power to issue licenses to carts and carriages within their respective districts and municipalities. "The Water Works Act, 1889" (53 Vic. 13), the Perth City Council is authorized to make and levy a rate not exceeding 1*s.* in the £; also under "The Public Health Act, 1886," Councils of Municipalities to which the provisions of the Act have been extended are required to make and levy a special rate not exceeding 3*d.* in the £; 41,392*l.* was granted in 1896 to district roads boards (of which there are 72) and municipal councils (31) for the construction, repair, and upkeep of main and minor roads and bridges throughout the Colony.

Population and Chief Towns.

The total population of the Colony at the 31st December, 1896, was estimated to be 137,946, consisting of 96,952, males, and 40,994 females, excluding the aboriginal natives. The number of Chinese was 1,553, of whom 1,540 were males and

only 13 females. In June 1847 the estimated population was 157,791.

The chief towns are Perth (43,000), Fremantle (15,000), Coolgardie (12,000), Kalgoorlie (12,000), Albany (2,800), Bunbury (1,200), Cue (1,050), Esperance (1,000), Geraldton (3,000), Guildford (1,150), Menzies (1,600), York (1,200).

Crown Lands.

Of the total area of the Colony, 8,369,200 acres only have been alienated or are in process of alienation, while 83,194,509 acres are leased for pastoral, and 20,232 for other purposes. No less than 533,004,859 acres are still unoccupied, and in great part unexplored. At present, the whole of the coast line, a length of 5,200 miles, from Eucla in the south to Cambridge Gulf in the north, may be said to be more or less settled, for a distance inland varying from one hundred to, in some places, five hundred miles, though a considerable portion of the land taken up, especially in the Kimberley, Eucla, and interior goldfields districts, has not yet been stocked or occupied.

North of Champion Bay, large tracts of rural lands are only held on lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes. In the south-west corner of the Colony are situated the older settlements; indeed, it is only recently that colonisation has pushed to the north and east. In the neighbourhood of York, Newcastle, and the other centres of the southern part of the Colony, there is a considerable extent of farms and cultivation. The total area of arable land on 28th Feb., 1897, was 163,288 acres, and, beyond this, the traveller's way lies for the most part through forests, varied by open sand plains covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and beauty. Western Australia is famed for its "bush flowers." The flora is the most highly specialised in the world, four-fifths of the plants being endemic.

Industry.

One of the principal industries, as in the case of the other Australian colonies, is wool-growing. Sheep (of which there are 2,248,976) are depastured in all parts of the Colony. The northern districts are particularly favourable for stock of all kinds, and they are free from the "poison plant," which has proved such a hindrance to stock-farming in the south. The export of wool in 1896, principally to London, was 10,995,659 lbs. which, at 5½*d.* per lb. for greasy and 9½*d.* per lb. for scoured, is valued at 267,506*l.* A considerable quantity of wine is also made. In 1896, 111,738 acres were under crop. The forest area lies between south latitude 31° and 35°. West Australian "Jarrah" wood is well known throughout the world for its extraordinary durability, and is in great demand for paving, railway sleepers, piles for bridges, and harbour works, &c. There is a large and increasing export of this timber, and the forests are worked by several companies enjoying concessions from the Government. The export of timber for 1896 was valued at 116,420*l.* Sandalwood is still abundant, and was exported to Singapore, China, and other places to the value of about 65,800*l.* during 1896.

At Sharks Bay and on the north-west coast, a fleet of about 100 schooners and cutters are employed on the pearling banks. The export of pearls and pearl shell amounted to 50,212*l.* in 1896.

For a long period lead and copper mines were held and worked in the neighbourhood of Champion Bay, but for the last few years little work has been done in them, owing to the fall in the value of these metals. The prospects in copper are, however, improving.

The other mineral resources of Western Australia were almost unknown, and quite undeveloped until recently. Gold was found in considerable quantity in the Kimberley goldfield in 1887; and although the field is now in a very depressed condition, chiefly owing to its distance and the great expense of any transactions there, it attracted a large number of experienced miners, and the result has been the discovery of gold in greater quantities elsewhere.

Since the discovery and opening up of the Central and Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, gold-mining has become the principal industry of the Colony, and so rapidly has the annual output of gold increased of late, that it promises at no distant date, to place Western Australia at the head of the gold-producing Colonies of Australasia.

There are now (December, 1897) sixteen gold-fields in existence:—Kimberley, Pilbarra, West Pilbarra, Ashburton, Murchison, East Murchison, Yalgoo, Yilgarn, Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, North-East Coolgardie, North Coolgardie, Dundas, Broad Arrow, Mount Margaret, Peak Hill, and a large population continually employed in searching for, and extracting, precious metals.

Much machinery is now in operation, and the fields appear to be well established, with a great future before them, judging from the steady increase both in returns and population. The value of gold exported up to the end of Oct., 1897, was 5,678,581*l.* In the first ten months of 1897, the value of the gold export was 2,001,601*l.* against 838,802*l.* in the corresponding period of 1896.

There is also evidence of the existence of good coal both in the south-west corner of the Colony and in the vicinity of Champion Bay and the Irwin river. Coal is also said to exist in the Kimberley district.

At the end of 1888 large deposits of stream tin were discovered near Bridgetown, on the Blackwood River, and the total export of this mineral to the end of 1896 is estimated at 70,192*l.* There is little doubt that a fairly rich tinfield exists in that neighbourhood.

Silver has been discovered, but as yet only in very small quantities.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: The Western Australian Bank, National Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia Limited, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Australasia.

The deposits in the banks on 30th June, 1897, were 4,128,256*l.*, and the advances by the banks, 3,377,237*l.*

A Government Post Office saving bank at Perth, with branch offices, was established in 1863; the deposits during the year, ended 30th June, 1895, amounted to 217,930*l.*, during the year ended 30th June, 1896, to 520,016*l.*, and during the year ended 30th June, 1897, to 1,068,322*l.*

A branch of the Royal Mint is in course of erection and will shortly be opened in Perth.

Education.

Government secular schools exist all over the Colony, and are under the supervision of the Minister of Education, assisted by elected district boards. Compulsory clauses exist in the Act (58 Vict., No. 80), and are enforced.

By the "Assisted Schools Abolition Act, 1895"

(59 Vic., No. 27), the grants to private schools were discontinued, but a compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of 15,000*l.* being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895.

The amount expended on education for 1896 was 32,751*l.*, on school buildings 31,232*l.* A high school is also subsidised by the State.

On 31st December, 1896, there were 150 Government schools in the Colony, with 9,008 scholars on the rolls, and 56 private schools, with 4,032 scholars: Total 13,040.

Means of Communication.

The Colony possesses at present four lines of Government railways: The Eastern Railway (43½ miles) connecting the chief port, Fremantle, with the capital, Perth, Guildford, Northern Southern Cross, Coolgardie, and Kalgoorlie, with branch lines from Clackline Junction to Newcastle (14 miles), from Spencer's Brook Junction to York and Beverley (38 miles), and one mile to the Perth racecourse; the Northern Railway, with a line (34 miles) from Geraldton to Northampton, in the Champion Bay Mining district, one from Geraldton to Walkaway (18 miles), and one from Geraldton to Mullewa (57 miles) the South-Western Railway from Perth to Bunbury (165 miles), including with a line from Picton Junction to Vasse (38 miles), and a line from Boyanup Junction to Donnybrook, (10 miles)—in all, 970 miles of railway open for traffic, and the Great Southern from Beverley to Albany (243 miles). A line from Mullewa to Cue (196 miles) is practically open but will remain in the hands of the contractors until 30th June, 1898.

Another railway, the "Midland" (277 miles), constructed on the land grant system, affords communication between Midland Junction and Walkaway, and connects the two Government railways.

There are also several lines constructed by private timber companies in the south of the Colony in extent about 52 miles; one, the Darling Range Railway, running from Guildford into the Darling Range (20 miles). The following lines are now under construction by Government:—Brunswick to Collicie coalfields (26 miles), Bridgetown (42 miles), Menzies (80 miles), Kanowna (12 miles), Boulder (9 miles), Greenhills (13 miles), Extension, Bayswater Branch (1½ miles), Branch to Bunbury racecourse (1½ miles). The receipts of the Government railways for the year ending June, 1897, were 915,983*l.*, and the working expenses 577,655*l.* The total cost of construction has been 3,736,477*l.*

Of electric telegraph at the end of 1896 there were 6,948 miles of wire, and 263 more miles in course of erection. The number of telegrams forwarded and received during 1896 was 1,178,426, and the revenue received 89,247*l.* (worked by Post Office Department); cost of Post and Telegraph, 269,012*l.* There is telegraphic communication with Europe, via South Australia, and also by a direct cable from Java to Roebuck Bay. Postal arrangements embrace the whole of the settled portion of the Colony, both by inland services and by steamers on the coast. There are also 577 miles of private telephone wire in the Colony, and 2,172 miles of railway telephone.

The steamers of the P. and O., Orient Companies, and Messageries Maritimes carry mails weekly to and from the United Kingdom, and the other Australasian colonies. Mails are also despatched to and received from Australasian

colonies by the various intercolonial steamers. Local steamers supply coastal communication. Letters from England reach Perth in about 30 days *via* Brindisi. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, News- per ½-oz. papers.	Free*
Within a Town	1d.	
Australasia	2d.	½d. per 10 ozs.
United Kingdom and Postal Union	2½d.	1d. per 4 ozs.

The postal statistics for 1896 give the following as the number (each counted once) of letters and postcards, &c., received and despatched:—

	Inland.	English, Intercolonial, and Foreign.
Letters	5,985,912	3,922,267
Newspapers	2,879,198	3,363,842
Packets and parcels	1,293,581	742,216

Postcards 189,499

Fremantle is a port of registry, with 144 vessels and a tonnage of 8,113 on 31st December, 1896. Harbour works there are progressing satisfactorily.

Defence.

In December, 1896, the Volunteer force of the Colony consisted of 750 of all ranks. Of this number 147 belong to the Artillery, and the remainder principally to the various rifle corps. King George's Sound, on the south coast, is being strongly fortified as a coaling station, at the joint expense of the Australian governments and the War Office.

Aborigines.

The native population is not large, and in the more settled districts it is fast disappearing. They were, and still are, very useful to the pioneer settlers, as shepherds, stock-riders, and general station hands, and settlement has been very much assisted by their aid. In the northern districts they used to be largely utilised as pearl-shell divers, whilst their industry was confined to moderately shallow waters. As a general rule they are not hostile, though at times very troublesome, especially when they take to sheep-stealing. Owing to their innate liking for a roving vagrant life, it has not been found possible to do much for them, except to teach them to be useful. In this connection may be mentioned the successful mission conducted at Wew Norcia (by the Right Reverend Bishop Salvado), which was commenced in the year 1846. There is now a Board of Management appointed by the Governor, which deals with all matters connected with the aborigines. A Bill for the better protection of the aborigines of Western Australia has been passed by both houses of legislature, and is now awaiting the Sovereign's assent. In accordance with its clauses, the welfare of the natives is to be entrusted to a sub-department of the State under the control of a minister of the Crown, and provision is made for the appropriation of an annual sum of 5,000*l.* to be used by such sub-department.

Climate.

The climate of Western Australia, though hot towards the north, is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. The mean average death-rate is 16 per 1,000. A hot wind, for a few hours now and then in the summer months, is the only disagreeable feature. The average rainfall at Perth is 33.280 inches (for 21 years), 33.81

inches (for 7 years), and the mean temperature is 64°. The rainy season extends from May to October.

Governors of Western Australia.*

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor, July, 1855.
Brevet.-Lieut.-Col. John Bruce, acting Gov., 20th Feb., 1862.
John Stephen Hampton, Governor, 28th Feb., 1862.
Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Gov., Nov., 1868.
Frederick Aloysius Weld, Governor, Sept., 1869.
W. C. F. Robinson, C.M.G., Gov., Jan., 1875.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Douglas Harveist, acting Gov., Sept., 1877.
Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieut.-Governor, Nov., 1877.
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Gov., April, 1880.
Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Administrator, Feb., 1883.
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor, June, 1883.
Alexander Campbell Onslow, Administrator, Nov., 1884.
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Gov., June, 1885.
Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Administrator, Dec., 1889.
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Oct., 1890.
Alexander Campbell Onslow, Administrator, Sept., 1891.
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor, July, 1892.
Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, Kt., Administrator, Mar., 1895.
Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., Oct. 5, 1895.

Population, exclusive of Aborigines.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1871	15,375	9,410	24,785
" 1881	17,062	12,616	29,708
" 1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
Estimate, Dec., 1895	69,727	81,508	101,235
" Dec., 1896	96,952	40,994	137,946
" June, 1897	—	—	157,791

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1887	£377,903	£156,897	485,503	492,850
1888	357,003	385,130	752,825	812,393
1889	442,725	386,001	865,697	1,004,818
1890	414,313	401,737	773,461	904,861
1891	497,670	435,623	870,863	1,045,555
1892	513,889	550,616	913,866	1,124,565
1893	570,651	640,801	926,780	1,071,418
1894	863,680	755,564	1,160,841	1,410,607
1895	1,438,717	1,212,314	1,406,185	1,578,553
1896	2,440,390	2,362,003	1,819,537	2,136,378
1896-7 (June)	2,842,751	2,839,453	—	—

Total Customs Revenue, 1896—996,812*l.*

Year.	From U. K.	Imports From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1887	£351,459	£465,789	£14,965	£832,213
1888	363,884	413,998	8,368	786,250
1889	364,386	438,151	15,590	818,127
1890	415,149	441,003	18,295	874,447
1891	568,570	683,476	28,047	1,280,093
1892	592,496	757,010	41,608	1,391,109
1893	733,001	732,780	28,657	1,494,438
1894	911,308	1,436,127	66,979	2,114,411
1895	1,413,477	2,794,604	36,870	8,774,954
1896	2,057,635	4,308,567	127,355	6,493,557

* For Governors previous to 1855, see Edition for 1889.

* Throughout the Colony within seven days after publication, after that 1*d.* each.

Year.	To U. K. £	Exports. To British Possessions.	To Else- where.	Total. £
		£	£	
1887	382,073	166,041	58,542	604,656
1888	482,262	176,521	21,561	680,344
1889	506,024	206,268	49,099	761,391
1890	335,162	278,186	58,465	671,813
1891	427,693	316,500	25,273	799,466
1892	395,700	471,475	14,973	882,148
1893	349,080	558,543	10,524	918,147
1894	330,216	915,687	5,503	1,251,406
1895	328,125	982,857	21,572	1,332,554
1896	508,755	1,082,985	58,486	1,650,226

Public Debt, 31st Dec., 1895—3,988,597l.

" 1896—4,732,554l.

" 30th June, 1897—7,310,215l.

Executive Council.

Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., *President*.
 Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
 Edward Horne Wittenoom, M.L.C.
 Frederick Henry Piessie, M.L.A.
 Geo. Throssell, M.L.A.
 Henry Bruce Lefroy, M.L.A.
 Richard William Pennefather, M.L.A.
 Clerk, F. D. North, 350l.

Cabinet.

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Colonial Secretary,
 Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
Minister of Mines, Edward Horne Wittenoom, M.L.C.
Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works, Frederick Henry Piessie, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Geo. Throssell, M.L.A.
Minister of Education, Henry Bruce Lefroy, M.L.A.
Attorney-General, Richard William Pennefather, M.L.A.

*Legislative Council (24 Members).**

President, Sir G. Shenton, Knt.

W. Alexander.	E. McLarty.
H. Briggs.	H. G. Parsons.
R. G. Burgess.	C. A. Piessie.
D. K. Congdon.	D. M'D. McKay.
F. T. Crowder.	G. Randell.
C. E. Dempster.	J. E. Richardson.
J. W. Hackett.	H. J. Saunders.
S. J. Haynes.	W. Spencer.
R. S. Haynes.	F. M. Stone.
A. H. Henning.	J. H. Taylor.
A. B. Kidson.	E. H. Wittenoom.
A. P. Matheson.	

Clerk of Council, C. J. Lee-Steele, 350l.

Usher, Black Rod, H. Wright, 175l.

*Legislative Assembly (44 Members).**

Hon. S. Burt, Q.C. (Ashburton).
 F. Connor (E. Kimberley).
 J. R. A. Connolly (Dundas).
 D. J. Doherty (N. Fremantle).
 N. K. Ewing (Swan).
 Alex. Forrest (W. Kimberley).
 Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G., (Bunbury), *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*
 W. J. George (Murray).
 H. Gregory (N. Coolgardie).
 H. L. Hall (Perth).
 C. Harper (Beverley).
 A. Y. Hassell (Plantagenet).
 J. J. Higham (Fremantle).

* Elected during May, 1897.

J. J. Holmes (E. Fremantle).
 E. T. Hooley (De Grey).
 G. Y. Hubble (Gascoyne).
 F. Hingworth (Central Murchison).
 W. H. James (E. Perth).
 H. E. Kenny (N. Murchison).
 W. Kingsmill (Pilbarra).
 G. Leake (Albany).
 H. B. Lefroy (Moore).
 Sir James G. Lee-Steele, Kt. (Nelson), *Speaker*.
 E. C. B. Locke (Sussex).
 S. Mitchell (Murchison).
 F. C. Monger (York).
 C. J. Moran (E. Coolgardie).
 A. E. Morgans (Coolgardie).
 W. Oats (Yilgarn).
 C. H. Oldham (N. Perth).
 R. W. Pennefather (Greenough), *Attorney-General*.
 S. J. Phillips (Irwin).
 Hon. F. H. Piessie (Williams) *Comms. of Works and Railways*.
 T. F. Quinlan (Toodyay).
 C. H. Rason (S. Murchison).
 H. W. Sholl (Roebourne).
 G. T. Simpson (Geraldton).
 E. Solomon (S. Fremantle).
 Geo. Throssell (Northam), *Minister for Lands*.
 Hor. H. W. Venn (Wellington).
 F. C. B. Vosper (N. E. Coolgardie).
 F. Wallace (Yalgoo).
 F. Wilson (Canning).
 B. C. Wood (W. Perth).
Clerk of Assembly, W. A. Gale, 350l.
Assistant ditto, A. R. Grant, 175l.
Sergeant-at-Arms, C. B. Kidson, 100l.
Civil Establishment.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., 4,000l.
Private Secretary, D. Bord, 350l.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Gerard H. Smith.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Secretary, Right. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Under-Secretary, Oct. Burt, 650l.
Chief Clerk and Registrar, G. F. Elliot, 400l.
Assistant Registrar and Clerk, John Laurance, 250l.
Audit Department.
Auditor-General, F. Spencer, 650l.
Chief Clerk, H. S. Whitfield, 375l.
Clerks and Examiners, P. L. Hussey, 300l., M. J. Regant, E. Shenton, 275l. each., and W. E. Kennedy, 210l.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer, T. H. Lovegrove, 450l., and allowance 50l.
Resident Medical Officers, Perth, E. Spencer, 300l., and quarters.
Surgeon Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle, deceased, Nov. 1897, H. C. Barnett, 500l.
Resident Medical Officer and Quarantine Officer, Fremantle, J. W. Hope, 300l.
Resident Medical Officers—
Bridgetown, J. Dickenson, 150l., drug allow., 12l.
Broome, H. W. Brownrigg, 250l., drug allow., 30l., allowance in lieu of quarters, 50l.
Cue, R. Ramsay, 250l., forage allowance, 50l.
Geraldton, C. B. Elliott, 250l.
Greenough, J. E. Moffitt, 150l.
Guildford, J. M. Y. Stewart, 150l., drug allow., 19l.
Hall's Creek, W. Colquhoun, 250l., drug allow., 20l., allowance in lieu of quarters, 50l.

Kalgoorlie, J. A. O'Meehan, 250*l*.
Karridale, H. Slater, 100*l*.
Kimberley East, S. Barnes, 200*l*., allowance in lieu of quarters, 50*l*.
Kimberley West, F. M. House, 200*l*., drug allowance, 30*l*.
Roebourne, S. Hicks, 200*l*. drug allowance, 24*l*.
Southern Cross, V. Black, 200*l*., drug allowance, 10*l*.
Toodyay, E. Humphrey, 150*l*. house allowance, 30*l*., drug allowance, 30*l*.
York, S. B. Davis, 150*l*., drug allowance, 30*l*.
Northam, John Brice Dunlop, 150*l*. drug allowance, 30*l*.
Lunbury, E. Williams, 200*l*., drug allowance, 36*l*.
Vasse, L. M. E. Hungerford, 100*l*., drug allowance, 10*l*.
Albany F. J. Ingoldby, 300*l*., drug allowance, 40*l*.
Williams, J. C. Rossellott, 150*l*., drug allowance, 18*l*.
Gascoyne, C. Wicks, 250*l*., drug allowance, 24*l*.
Murray, C. Lovegrove, 100*l*., drug allowance, 10*l*.
Victoria Plains, D. Connor, 150*l*., drug allowance, 12*l*.
Beverley, D. F. Blanchard, 150*l*.
Coolgardie, A. McNeil, 250*l*.
Pilbarra, H. W. Nix, 200*l*., drug allowance, 5*l*.
Dongara, T. H. Bartlett, 150*l*.
Ashburton, J. Maunsell, 250*l*., drug allowance, 30*l*.
Katanning, A. Badock, 150*l*., drug allowance, 30*l*.
Esperance, E. Black, 150*l*.
Northampton, C. B. Elliott, 50*l*.

Police Department.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Phillips, 700*l*.
Inspectors—
Geraldton, W. C. Lawrence, 300*l*. and quarters.
Travelling, F. W. Lodge, 350*l*., lodging allowance 50*l*.
Fremantle, E. G. Back, 350*l*., lodging allowance 40*l*.
Roebourne, E. O. Drewry, 300*l*., lodging and ration allowances 65*l*.
Coolgardie, J. McKenna, 300*l*., lodging and ration allowances, 70*l*.
Perth, C. N. C. Newland, 300*l*.
Criminal Investigation Branch, Jos. Farley, 300*l*.
Chief Clerk, P. Kelly, 400*l*.
Clerk, T. Kelly, 275*l*.

Gaol Department.

Inspector of Prisons, J. B. Roe, 150*l*.

Fremantle Prison.

Surgeon, J. W. Hope, 100*l*., and quarters.
Superintendent, S. Hope, 350*l*., and quarters.
Clerk, F. J. Townsend, 240*l*.

Rottnest Prison Department.

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. E. Fox Anglo, 325*l*., table allowance, 50*l*., and quarters.
Visiting Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, 100*l*.
Clerk and Superintendent of Salt Works, and Medical Dispenser, J. O. Birch, 190*l*., and quarters.
School Teacher, D. Gallagher, 110*l*.
Officer in Charge of Reformatory, O. Burton, 110*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, R. Pether, 550*l*., and quarters.
Clerk, A. Curtis, 310*l*.
Overseer, W. A. Watson, 285*l*.

Inspector of Stock Department.

Chief Inspector, J. M. Craig, 300*l*., and 200*l*. allowance.

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, 500*l*.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Brands, Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, &c.

Registrar-General, Malcolm A. C. Fraser, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, G. H. Stone, 230*l*.

Friendly Societies.

Registrar-General, Malcolm A. C. Fraser.
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Benefit Building Societies and Government Actuary, E. T. Owen, 400*l*.

Poor Relief Department.

Superintendent of Relief and Inspector Charitable Institutions, W. Dale, 400*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.

Government Gardens.

Gardener, D. Feakes, 200*l*., and quarters.

Defences.

Commandant Local Forces, Col. A. Wilson, 600*l*., and 50*l*. forage, and 100*l*. lodging allowances.
Staff Adjutant, Captain J. A. Campbell, 300*l*., 50*l*. lodging allowance, and 50*l*. travelling allowance.

Central Board of Health.

Secretary, &c., Lieut.-Col. C. D. Forbes, 150*l*.

Perth Museum.

Curator, B. H. Woodward.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Crown Law Officers.

Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Pennefather, 1,000*l*., with private practice.
Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside, 750*l*.
Clerk to Crown Solicitor, C. Y. Simpson, 240*l*.
Ditto ditto, R. J. Montgomery, 240*l*.
Clerk to Attorney-General, H. G. Hampton, 190*l*.
Common Law Clerk, G. T. Wood, 250*l*.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, A. C. Onslow, 1,700*l*.
Justice Judges, E. A. Stone, A. P. Hensman, 1,400*l*. each.
Registrar, and Master of Supreme Court, &c., F. A. Moseley, 650*l*.
Chief Clerk to Registrar, G. A. A. Clifton, 350*l*.
Sheriff, James B. Roe, 550*l*.
Clerk, A. Woodbridge, 220*l*.
Bailiff and Head Constable, T. Hawley, 200*l*.
Official Receiver in Bankruptcy and Curator of Intestates' Estates, H. Waincoat, 550*l*.
Chairmen of Quarter Sessions—

North District, W. D. Cowan, 500*l*., and allowance 75*l*., and quarters.

East Kimberley, F. Pearse, 500*l*., and allowance 75*l*. and quarters.

West Kimberley, F. M. House, 500*l*., and allowance 75*l*., and quarters.

Victoria District, Maitland Brown, 600*l*., allowance with quarters, 100*l*.

Plantagenet District, R. C. Loftie, 600*l*., and allowances, 150*l*. and quarters.

Wellington District, W. H. Timperley, 450*l*., and allowance 100*l*.

Esperance District, E. Black, 350*l*., allowance 50*l*., and quarters.

Broome, M. S. Warton, 500*l*., allowance 75*l*., and quarters.

Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty.
Kimberley Goldfields, W. D. Cummins.
Murchison, F. Gill. } Paid as Wardens.

Government Residents.

Albany, R. C. Lottie.
Rochbourne, W. D. Cowan.
Geraldton, M. Brown.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

Resident Magistrates:—

†*Perth, J. Cowan, 625l.*
Sussex District, L. M. Hungerford, 275l., and allowance 50l.
Murray District, C. Lovegrove, 205l., and allowance 50l.
Williams District, W. K. Adam, 350l., and allowance 75l., and quarters.
Fremantle District, R. Fairbairn, 600l., and quarters.
Toodyay District, J. Adam, 400l., and allowance 50l.
York District, F. A. Hare, 450l., allowance 50l., and quarters.
Gascoyne, C. D. V. Foss, 450l., and allowance 100l. and quarters.
Blackwood District, W. A. G. Walter, 350l., and 100l. allowance.
Broome, M. S. Warton, 500l., allowance 75l., and quarters.
Kimberley West, F. M. House, 500l., allowance 75l., and quarters.
Kimberley East, F. Pearse, 500l., allowance 75l., and quarters.
Swan, J. M. Y. Stewart, 200l., allowance 50l.
Bunbury, W. H. Timperley, 450l., and allowance 100l.
*Yilgarn, V. Black.**
*Kimberley Goldfields, W. D. Cummins.**
North West District, J. Maunsell, 100l., and allowance 100l., and quarters.
Esperance District, E. Black, 350l., allowance 50l., and quarters.
Gascoyne and Murchison, H. B. Walsh, 200l.
*Coolgardie, J. M. Finnelly.**
*Murchison Goldfields, F. Gill.**
*Yalgoo, P. L. Gibbons.**
*East Coolgardie, P. Troy.**
*Pilbarra Goldfields, A. Ostlund.**
*Dundas, A. S. Hicks.**
*North Coolgardie, W. L. Owen.**

Land Titles Department.

Commissioner, J. C. H. James, 700l.
Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt, 500l.
Assistant Registrar, A. Y. Glyde, 350l.
Inspector of Plans, W. A. Saw, 400l.
Inspector of Surveys, C. Hogarth, 350l.

Patents.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyright, Malcolm A. C. Fraser.
Clerks, F. J. Domela, 280l., R. G. Ferguson, 220l.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

Treasury Department.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G., 1,200l.
Under Treasurer, L. S. Elliot, 650l.
Accountant, F. L. Hussey, 450l.
Clerks, T. Angove, S. J. Randell, J. F. Whitely, 300l. each.

London Agency.

Agent-General in London, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., 1500l.
Secretary, R. C. Hare, 600l.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wreck, C. T. Mason, 700l.

* Paid as Wardens.

† Police Magistrate.

(o)

Chief Landing Surveyor, D. J. C. Goodsir, 500l.
Landing Surveyor, Fremantle, M. Samson, 380l.
Clerk, Fremantle, N. E. Knight, 380l., and quarters.
Jerquer, J. O'Connor, 270l.
Statistical Clerk, Fremantle, S. H. Wright, 300l.
Warehouse Keeper, Fremantle, J. J. Broomhall, 300l.
Inspector of Explosives, E. A. Mann, 350l.
Sub-collector of Customs, Perth, A. T. Sherwood, 325l.
Landing Surveyor, Albany, E. P. S. Troode, 350l.

Harbour and Light Department.

Chief Harbourmaster, Fremantle, Captain C. R. T. Russell, R.N., 550l., and quarters.
Harbourmaster and Pilot, Albany, G. T. Butcher, 400l.
Pilots—Fremantle, S. G. Butcher, 300l., and quarters. Rottnest, J. G. Abrahamson, 275l., and quarters.
Pilot, Albany, C. J. Irvine, 350l.
Harbour Master and Pilot, Geraldton, F. Winzar, 275l., and quarters.

Storekeeper's Department.

Government Storekeeper, C. B. Pether, 500l.
Chief Clerk and Issuer, T. Flynn, 295l.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary, L. Lindley Cowen, 350l.
Viticultural and Horticultural Expert, A. J. Despeissis, 450l.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Manager, W. Paterson, 450l.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Lands and Survey Department.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. G. Throssell, 1,000l.
Under Secretary for Lands, R. C. Clifton, 600l.
Chief Clerk, G. F. Glyde, 410l.
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnston, 500l.
Inspector of Plans and Surveys, H. S. Ranford, 420l.
Chief Inspecting Surveyor, F. S. Brockman, 400l. with allowance 150l.
Inspecting Surveyors, G. W. Leeming, T. Beasley, J. H. M. Lefroy, each 350l. with allowance of 150l.
Clerks, C. Spencer, 325l.; T. Sherwood, 270l. H. Hamersley, 230l.; A. E. Spencer, 210l.
Chief Draftsman, J. Hope, 375l.
Draftsmen, C. Y. Dean, 350l.; R. Wigglesworth, 300l.
Photo-lithographer, J. J. Stephens, 375l.
Inspector of C. P. Lands, C. E. May, 300l.
Inspector Sharks Bay Fisheries, J. Brockman, 300l.
Conservator of Forests, J. E. Brown, 450l.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways and Tramways.

Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works, The Hon. F. H. Piessse, M.L.A., 1,000l.
General Traffic Manager, J. Davies, 1,000l.
Engineer in Charge of Existing Lines, W. W. Dartnall, 700l.
Chief Accountant, T. Patterson, 450l.
Assistant Railway Accountant, Carl Fuchs, 400l.
Locomotive Superintendent, R. B. Campbell, 600l.

Works and Buildings.

Under Secretary, Works, M. E. Jull, 550l.
Assistant Engineer-in-Chief G. T. Poole, 600l., resigned, 1897.

Chief Draughtsman, E. E. Salter, 400l.
Chief Accountant, W. Kely, 400l.
Inspector of Works, J. J. Harwood, 450l.
Surveyor, T. B. Barratt, 300l.

Works and Railways.

Engineer-in-Chief, C. Y. O'Connor, M.I.O.E., 1,500l.
Under Secretary, Railways, A. F. Thomson, 550l.
Government Electrician, W. J. Hancock, 350l.
Inspecting Engineer, A. D. Bell, 700l.
" of Surveys, J. Muir, 600l.
Manager, Fremantle Harbour Works, G. H. Royce, 400l.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF MINES.

Mining Department.

Minister of Mines, The Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, M.L.C., 1,000l.
Under Secretary for Mines, H. C. Prinsep, 550l.
Chief Clerk, L. L. Crockett, 300l.
Inspector of Mining Surveys, Coolgardie, H. S. King, 600l.
Inspector of Mining Surveys, Murchison, G. S. Anderson, 350l.

Wardens :—

Pilbarra, A. Ostlund, 500l.
Kimberley, W. D. Cummins, 500l.
Murchison, E. P. Dowley, 700l.
Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty, 700l.
Dundas, A. S. Hicks, 550l.
East Coolgardie, L. R. Davis, 600l.
West Pilbarra, W. D. Cowan.
Yalgoo, P. L. Gibbons, 500l.
East Murchison, A. G. Clifton, 500l.
North Coolgardie, W. L. Owen, 500l.
Broad Arrow, L. R. Davies, 500l.
N.E. Coolgardie, W. H. Jones, 500l.
Yilgarn, V. Black, 200l.

Mining Registrars :—

Yilgarn, S. Colman, 225l.
Kimberley, H. V. Falkiner, 200l.
Murchison, C. U. Bagot, 300l.
Coolgardie, A. E. Burt, 300l.
Kalgoorlie, E. Innes, 225l.
Kurnalpi, O. Berliner, 200l.
Yalgoo, J. E. Geary, 225l.
Mt. Magnet, S. S. Cope, 225l.
Nannine, F. S. Oliver, 250l.
Bamboo Creek, A. Picard, 100l.
We : Pilbarra, J. Grimish, 200l.
East Murchison, W. O. Mansbridge, 250l.
North Coolgardie, E. T. Butler, 225l.
Dundas, W. Dawson, 250l.
Broad Arrow, T. H. Hannah, 200l.
Kanowna, J. S. Campbell, 180l.
Day Dawn, T. G. Collie, 200l.
Marble Bar, H. Bradshaw, 225l.
Nullagine, G. G. Horgan, 200l.
Inspecting Registrar, E. A. F. Compton, 300l.

Inspectors of Mines :—

Eastern Goldfields, T. Fowler, 450l.
Central Goldfields, F. Reed, appointed Departmental Engineer and Statist, 1897, 425l.
Government Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, 600l.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, R. A. Sholl, 650l.
Chief Clerk, A. H. Williams, 400l.
Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, B. Hardman, 370l.

Accountant's Branch.

Accountant, W. H. Kennedy, 420l.

Registered Letter Branch.

Clerk, F. Purnell, 190l.

Savings Bank and Postal Note Branch.
Managing Clerk, R. Wynne, 370l.

Mail Branch.

Inspector of Mails, S. Howlett, 350l.

Money Order Branch.

Chief Clerk, J. J. Lloyd, 340l.

Telegraph Branch.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, E. W. Snook, 450l.
Telegraph Manager, G. P. Stevens, 390l.
Inspectors of Telegraph Lines, D. Brown, 350l.; C. J. Annear, 210l.; A. Laurence, 200l.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Educational Department.

Minister of Education, H. B. Lefroy, 1,000l.
Secretary for Education, O. P. Stables, 500l.
Inspector General of Schools, C. Jackson, 650l.
Inspector of Schools, J. P. Walton, 420l.
Inspector of Schools and Superintendent of Drill, S. Gardiner, 340l., and 50l. allowance.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.

Secretary, Lt. Col. C. D. Forbes, 200l.

CHIEF CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop, Right Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D.
Dean, Very Rev. F. Goldsmith, M.A.
Archdeacon, Ven. D. G. Watkins.
Ven. F. J. Barton Parkes.
Perth, Rev. D. J. Garland, Diocesan Secretary.
Geraldton, Rev. Canon T. Louch.
Guildford, Rev. Canon G. H. Sweeting, B.A.
Beverley, Rev. Canon Grosier, B.D.
Pinnjarrah, Rev. Canon J. Allen.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND CLERGY.

Bishop, The Right Rev. Mathew Gibney, D.D. (consecrated 1887).
New Norcia (Native Mission), The Right Rev. Bishop Rosendo Salvado, D.D., O.S.B.
Vicar-General, The Very Rev. A. Bourke.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Denmark, W. Traylen, Consul; Hon. S. Burt, Q.C., Vice-Consul.
United States of America, F. R. Dymes, Consular Agent at Albany, W. Sandover, at Perth, E. W. Mayhew, at Fremantle.
Italy, E. Solomon, Consular Agent.
France, W. F. Samson, Consular Agent.
Germany, J. W. Bateman.
Sweden and Norway, J. M. Fergusson, Vice-Consul.
Iberia, G. T. Simpson, Acting Consul.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Situation, Area, and Trade.

The Windward, or southern group of the West Indian Islands, includes the following islands lying in the order named from north to south. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, the Grenadines and Grenada. Tobago and Trinidad belong geographically more to the continent of South America than to the Antilles. All these islands are British.

Barbados and Trinidad are entirely separate colonies, each under its own Governor, and accounts of them will be found under their respective headings. Tobago has been united in one Government with Trinidad, under 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44. The remaining three British Colonies are now grouped for administrative pur-

poses under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the combined Colony is 524 square miles (about twice the size of Middlesex), and its population about 146,000.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1886	356,374	333,807
1887	361,630	454,369
1888	382,432	433,327
1889	444,340	462,957
1890	475,374	568,499
1891	496,947	516,817
1892	434,707	561,308
1893	429,080	652,402
1894	475,549	464,406
1895	364,052	340,868

History.

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here. As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government.

On the 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted. Tobago was united to Trinidad 1st Jan., 1889.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white. A few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent, and there are about 5,000 Indian Coolies. English is usually spoken, except in Grenada and St. Lucia, where the prevailing language with the peasantry is a French *patois*.

Constitution.

Each island retains its own institutions, and when the Governor is absent, is presided over by a resident Administrator, who is also Colonial Secretary. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue, or tariff. There is, however, a common Court of Appeal, constituted in 1859, consisting of the chief justices of the several islands and of Barbados. The colonies have also united for sundry other common purposes, such as the maintenance of a lunatic asylum. A common audit system was instituted in 1889.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling doubloons, and the gold coins of the United States. There is no Government note issue, but the "Colonial Bank," which has branches in the larger islands, issues five-dollar notes. Public accounts are kept in sterling, but banking and private accounts generally in dollars. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver.

Communications.

The "Royal Mail" Company's steamers communicate fortnightly with England, and touch at all of the Windward Islands. The usual length of the voyage from England to Grenada is about 18 days; this includes a delay of about 10 hours at Barbados for the purpose of transshipping passengers, mails, and cargo from the transatlantic to the intercolonial steamers.

The steamers of Scrutton's Direct Line call at least once a month, and there is also direct fort-

nightly communication between Grenada and New York, Grenada being the first and last port of call.

There are no railways in any of the islands. A government telephone system of exchanges has been constructed at Grenada, and connects all the out-districts with the town of St. George. A similar system is in course of construction at Vincent. All three islands of the group are in telegraphic communication with Europe and the other West Indian islands by cable to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The rate per word for telegrams to Europe from Grenada is 7s. 9½d.

The Rates of Postage are:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal	1d. ...	½d. per 4 oz.
Grenada, to all parts of the World.		
Foreign, and to all countries in the Postal Union ...	2½d. ...	½d. per 2 oz.
Within the Windward Islands		
Government	1d.	
Parcel post to United Kingdom ...		8d. per lb.
Ditto, Intercolonial		6d. "

The following are the numbers of letters, &c., sent in 1896 from Grenada:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England	17,795	3,480	281
" Other places	36,074	9,859	217
	<u>53,869</u>	<u>18,339</u>	<u>498</u>

From St. Vincent (1895).

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England	8,824	1,591	203
" Other places	39,149	8,271	152
	<u>47,473</u>	<u>4,862</u>	<u>355</u>

From St. Lucia (1896).

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England	32,906	2,293	262
" Other places	67,782	4,134	200
	<u>100,688</u>	<u>6,427</u>	<u>462</u>

The Parcel Post is in operation with the United States and Canada.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l*.
 Chief Clerk and Private Secretary, M. H. D. Beresford, 275*l*.

Assistant Private Secretary, H. B. L. Barker.
 Auditor, W. Cnddeford, 500*l*., and trav. alloe.
 Director of Public Works, Charles Messervy, 650*l*., trav. alloe. 100*l*., and house alloe. 50*l*.

Court of Appeal.

Chief Justices, Sir Conrad Reeves, C. J. Tarring, J. Bayldon Walker, and Arthur Child.

Lunatic Asylum (St. George's, Grenada).
 Medical Superintendent, P. F. Macleod, M.D.

GRENADA.

Situation, Area, &c.

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 58'$ N. lat., and $61^{\circ} 20'$ and $61^{\circ} 35'$ W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 133 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population (in 1891) of 6,190 souls.

General Description.

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and bushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and 7 miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. All the roads of the colony are in excellent condition, and are kept in a state of thorough repair. There are about 40 miles of driving road in various directions, and a perfect network of byeways, all in good order, provides for the important item of inland communication. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry for shipping, and had on 31st December, 1896, 72 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 1,043 tons; its fine harbour, owing to its situation, healthiness, and great natural advantages, including a plentiful supply of water of the purest quality, offers exceptional inducements as a port of call and coaling station for steamers. The town has a population of 5,000.

The other towns in the island are Charlotte Town (or Gonyave), Victoria (or Grand Pauvre), Sauters; and Grenville (or La Baye). Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*. About two per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the negro race, except the East Indian population, which amounts to about 2,000 souls.

Climate.

The climate in the dry season is delightful. In the wet season, as in all other tropical islands, it is damp and hot. But for six winter months, say from December to May, it is excellent, and is healthy at all times. Yellow fever, the bane of the West Indies, is almost unknown, and if new arrivals do get a touch of "acclimatizing fever," which is far from being the rule, it is mild and soon disappears. The average annual rainfall at St. George's for the last five years is 87.34 inches, and the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer for the last five years are 93° and 67° respectively, the average mean temperature being 75.5° in the shade. The rainfall in other parts of the island is much greater, at the Grand Etang, in 1896, it was 193 inches.

The island is a great health resort for the neighbouring colony of Trinidad, and in addition to the

restoring influence of the climate, it affords excellent sea bathing.

Industry.

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. Unlike the other islands however it has long ceased to be a sugar producing colony, and has therefore not suffered so severely as they have from the depreciation in the value of cane sugar. There are very few sugar estates at present in cultivation. The chief produce of Grenada is, and has been for some time, cocoa, of which 90,193 cwt., of the total value of 159,519*l.*, were shipped in 1896. When the above shipment is compared with the shipments of 1885 (49,107 cwt.) and 1880 (42,154 cwt.), it will be seen to what an extent the cultivation of cocoa has increased. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such for instance as coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, coconuts, &c. Nutmeg cultivation now occupies a prominent position, and is being largely developed. So general is the cultivation of spices carried on here that Grenada is already called "The Spice Island of the West." The export of spices has increased from 3,483*l.* in 1880, to 12,421*l.* in 1896. Tropical fruits of almost every description, and of the finest quality, are always abundant, and large quantities are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tannias, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, Indian corn, cassava, bread fruit, &c. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and all the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The forests produce valuable timber, such as bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, galba, &c., and large quantities of firewood are exported to Barbados. A considerable quantity of rum is manufactured for local consumption, the total number of gallons in 1896 being 52,895.

The main imports are food stuffs, textiles, timber, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are Indian corn, cotton, and cotton seed, coconuts, ground nuts, hides and skins, whale oil, and live stock (principally goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry).

Total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, 76,653; estimated acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, under cultivation, 22,050.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George, established in 1881, with 627 depositors and 4,374*l.* deposited at the 31st Dec. 1896. Branch banks were opened in the out districts on 1st April, 1889; the number of depositors on 31st December, 1896, was 268 and 2,018*l.* deposited.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1659 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French under the Count D'Estaing; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. In 1795—6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated and assisted by the French. The Lieut.-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred in cold blood, and the Colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercromby suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and this was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the African slaves.

Constitution.

There was originally a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 26 elected members.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members of both branches of the Legislature. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

This constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l.* a year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the Colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict., c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council was established by the Queen, which now consists of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The unofficial members hold their seats for six years from the date of their appointment.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, under which Grenada was made the head-quarters of the Government.

Education.

There are 10 Government elementary schools, and 27 aided schools. The latter are under the local management of the ministers of the different religious sects. Building grants have been made by the Government to assist in establishing schools in districts requiring them, and annual grants in aid are made on the result of inspections. The central administration is entrusted to a Board of Education nominated by the Governor, half the members being Roman Catholic. In 1888 an Ordinance was passed im-

posing upon parents as a legal obligation the duty of providing elementary education for their children. In 1896 the average attendance was 3,527 children, the number on the rolls being 7,128. Fees are charged in all schools. There is a grammar school for boys, and two schools for the secondary education of girls, all of which receive grants in aid from the general revenue.

*Governors since 1850.**

- 1853 Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1857 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1871 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1875 C. C. Graham, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1885 Walter J. Sendall, Esq., Governor-in-Chief.
- 1886 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
- 1887 H. R. Pipon Schooles, Administrator.
- 1887 W. J. Sendall, C.M.G. (now K.C.M.G.), Governor-in-Chief.
- 1889 The Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1893 Edward Drayton, Administrator.
- 1893 Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1894 Edward Drayton, Administrator.
- 1894 H. R. P. Schooles, Administrator.
- 1895 Edward Drayton, Administrator.
- 1897 Leslie Probyn, Administrator.
- 1897 Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G., Governor.

Population.

Census, 1871	37,684.
" 1881	42,408.
" 1891	53,209.
Estimate 31st Dec., 1896	60,367

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
1887	46,743	44,804	276,661	282,977
1888	51,378	47,422	323,301	329,636
1889	50,441	51,086	332,052	388,107
1890	49,267	53,356	462,090	477,028
1891	54,018	56,450	511,138	515,096
1892	55,820	59,260	321,111	325,552
1893	59,210	58,039	390,382	393,754
1894	63,022	59,591	475,625	480,755
1895	58,468	63,675	501,805	510,154
1896	56,275	60,525	444,230	445,728

*Customs Revenue, 1896—24,583*l.**

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1887	73,306	47,786	22,093	143,185
1888	82,597	52,522	27,318	162,497
1889	87,761	45,733	40,587	174,081
1890	93,258	37,283	40,332	170,873
1891	97,895	31,512	47,523	176,930
1892	79,015	34,549	45,138	158,702
1893	83,175	37,730	45,774	166,679
1894	99,973	35,418	61,607	196,998
1895	78,079	42,151	55,482	175,712
1896	66,485	42,504	45,416	154,405

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

Year.	To U.K. £	Exports. To Colonies.	To Else- where. £	Total. £
		£		
1887	185,216	10,612	22,121	217,949
1888	202,684	9,182	17,397	229,363
1889	172,912	7,514	15,169	195,595
1890	241,221	8,882	16,199	266,302
1891	218,600	8,672	9,371	236,643
1892	241,112	9,794	13,775	264,681
1893	293,080	8,629	14,354	316,063
1894	176,241	4,421	8,952	189,614
1895	140,736	5,616	25,668	172,020
1896	169,499	5,790	8,594	183,883

Public Debt, 1896—127,770l.

Executive Council.

The Officer administering the Government.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Treasurer.

C. M. Browne.

W. S. Commissions, Q.C.

Legislative Council.

The Officer administering the Government.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Treasurer.

P. Orgias, M.D., Colonial Surgeon.

P. F. Macleod, M.D., Medical Officer 1st District.

Charles Mosservy, Director of Works, W. Islands.

Unofficial Members, C. M. Browne, W. S. Commissions, Q.C.; D. Alexander, F. Gurney, D. S.

de Freitas, N. Julian Paterson, and H. La

Mothe, Esquires.

Clerk of the Councils, Marcus H. de la Poer

Beresford, 150l.

Governor.

Governor, Windward Islands, Sir C. A. Moloney,

K.C.M.G., 2,500l.

Private Secretary, M. H. de la Poer Beresford (also

Clerk of Councils), 275l.

Assistant Private Secretary, H. B. L. Barker, 50l.

Clerk, Governor's Office, S. Okell, 175l.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Edward Drayton, 600l.

Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and Secretary Education Board, T. F. Meagher, 250l.

Second Clerk, C. L. Wilson, 100l.

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Comptroller of Customs and Postmaster, C. Falconer Anton, 450l. and fees.

Assistant Treasurer, Carriacou and Grenadines, J. G. Wells, 350l., and 35l. allowances (also Police Magistrate).

Assistant Treasurer, Grenville, H. W. Sharpe, 300l. Chief Clerk, Treasury, E. J. McEwen, 250l. (20l. personal).

Chief Clerk, Post Office, W. P. Anton, 120l. (20l. personal).

Accountant, , 200l.

Third Clerk, G. Smith, 120l.

Fourth ditto, H. Allan Otway, 120l.

Fifth ditto, L. T. Kerr, 100l.

Sixth ditto, J. E. T. Braithwaite, 100l.

Seventh ditto, A. E. Steele, 75l.

Revenue Officers:—

A. Webster, 200l.; E. H. Moore, 150l.; C. E.

Thompson, 75l. and fees; A. N. Commissions, 150l.; L. H. Otway, 120l.; J. F. E. Roberts, and

G. G. Munro, 120l.; H. L. Otway, R. M. D. Charles, 100l. each. Clerk, Grenville Revenue

Office, S. Braithwaite, 50l.

Land Tax Commissioner, J. F. L. Payne, 100l.

Audit Clerk, 200l.

Second ditto, D. C. Thomson, 75l.

Works.

Supdt. of Works, W. J. Lawrence, 300l., and 50l. for horse.

Storekeeper, Chief Clerk, Jules Aquart, 100l.

Second Clerk, T. Wilson, 40l.

Chief Overseer, Roads and Works, D. Ferguson, 200l., and 50l., allowance for horse.

Medical.

Medical Officers:—

Colonial Surgeon, P. Orgias, M.D., 400l., and 60l. allowances.

District No. 1, Asylums and Prison, P. F. Macleod, M.D., 400l., and quarters.

District No. 2, W. Boyd (House Surgeon) 50l.

District No. 3, G. L. Latour, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 300l.

District No. 4, J. H. L. Bennett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed., L.M., Eng., 300l.

District No. 5, E. F. Hutton, M.B., M.R.C.S., 300l.

District No. 6, William Lang, M.D., 300l.

District No. 7, G. W. Paterson, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 250l.

District No. 8, W. A. D. Whiteman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, 300l., and quarters.

District No. 9, N. S. Durrant, L.R.C.S.I., L. and L.M., K.Q.C.P.I., 250l.

House Surgeon, Colony Hospital W. Boyd, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., 250l. and quarters.

Agricultural.

Curator, Bot. Gardens, W. E. Broadway, 150l., to 200l., and 51l. allowances.

Police, Excise, and Prisons.

Chief of Police and of Excise, Major S. C. Bayly, 300l., 100l. allowances and quarters.

Superintendent of Excise, G. E. Gumbs, 200l., and 65l. horse allowance.

Superintendent of Prisons, R. Heels, 225l., and quarters.

Matron, Female Prison, J. Fitt, 40l., and quarters.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, J. Harbin, 300l., allowance 50l.

Librarian, J. Braithwaite, 75l., and 25l. allowance for night work.

Telephones.

Manager, Telephone Department, E. Drayton, 50l.

Supervisor of Telephones, D. F. O. Seon, 90l., and 30l. for horse.

District Telephone Inspector, B. H. Wells, 140l., and 39l. for horse.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, C. J. Tarring, 1,000l.

Attorney-General, Leslie Probyn, 700l., and private practice as Barrister in Supreme Court.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, 350l.

Chief Clerk to ditto, T. L. Smith, 120l., and 90l. personal.

Second ditto, G. A. Jackson, 100l., and 20l. personal.

Third ditto, W. B. Killikelly, 50l.

Police Magistrates and Coroners: Southern District J. F. L. Payne, 400l., and 50l. allowance.

Clerk, St. George's, M. J. DeCoteau, 90l.

Northern District, J. G. Wells, 350l., and 35l. allowances (also Assistant Treasurer).

Eastern District, J. P. G. Munro, 350l., and 20l. allowances (50l. personal).

Clerk, Grenville, A. Fraser, 75l.

Western District, W. Evan Haynes, 800l., and 70l. allowances.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church.—*Bishop, The Bishop of Barbados (Dr. Bree); Archdeacon, The Ven. G. A. Gentle.*

Roman Catholic Church, Very Rev. J. Maingot, D.D. Vicar-General.

Wesleyan, Rev. S. M. Hawthorn.

Presbyterian, Rev. D. Silver, M.A.

Consuls.

United States of America, P. J. Dean, Con. Agent. Venezuela, M. B. Lecuna.

The German Consul in Barbados, Mr. Waldemar Hanschell, has consular jurisdiction over Grenada; as also has the French Vice-Consul in Trinidad, M. Raphael Monnet.

ST. LUCIA.

Situation and Area.

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 50' N. lat., and 60° 58' W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 24 miles in length, and 12 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles, and its area 233.29 sq. miles, rather less than Middlesex. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 1,200 houses, and a population of about 7,000 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of about 2,300 souls.

History.

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to M. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600l. to M. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent d'Orléans made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-

Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monkton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

General Description.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population now amounts to about 46,756. Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but English is gradually becoming more generally used. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, except about 2,560 East Indian immigrants. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved. The average death rate for the 20 years 1869-89 being less than 25 per 1,000. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. The dangers from venomous reptiles is also much exaggerated. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano

and a souffrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour, probably the best in the whole of the West Indies. It is now the second naval station of the Empire in these parts. Dredging operations have been carried out in the harbour, rendering the harbour more commodious. A substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water, has been completed, and the western wharf having a length of 552 feet has been refaced in wood, and dredged to an average depth alongside of 18 feet. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are fast being widely recognised. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1896, 14 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 399 tons. It has been chosen as the chief coaling station for the fleet in the West Indies, and is being strongly fortified.

A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and has now 1,277 depositors, with 9,809*l.* to their credit on 31st December, 1896.

Constitution.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court called the "Conseil Supérieur, or Court of Appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council composed as the Queen may direct. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands; and two magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

On the 30th June, 1891, the trustees of the Lady Mico charity closed the eleven schools which they had till then maintained, and withdrew their connection with the Colony. Three of these schools became Government schools, and the others assisted schools under the new Education Ordinance. There were, on the 31st December, 1896, 3 Government and 31 assisted schools. The number of children on the rolls was 4182, and the amount spent by the Colony on primary education was 2,695*l.* The Government grants 200*l.* a year to a Roman Catholic second grade school, which had 46 pupils on the roll; and the sisters of St. Joseph conduct a similar school for girls, but receive no Government grant.

A code of civil law, the authors of which are Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code has been framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated in 1889 by Dr. J. W. Carrington, then Chief Justice.

Industry.

Sugar, cocoa, logwood, tobacco, and spices are produced. There are four sugar "Usines" with the best machinery.

Only about one-third of the island has ever been cultivated. The remainder is virgin forest of great fertility, and abounding in timber suitable for building and for the finest cabinet work.

Nearly all this land is in the possession of the Crown, and may be purchased in small or large lots at 1*l.* an acre, payable by yearly instalments of 5*s.*, and in the event of a certain area being put into permanent cultivation before the due date of the last instalment, that instalment may be remitted.

This soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or industrial plants.

Immigration from the East was resumed in April, 1878, and there is at present in the Colony an Indian population of about 2,560.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	39,967	43,598	452,496	498,354
1888	42,248	43,174	437,063	504,074
1889	47,510	46,085	859,695	903,221
1890	50,282	45,430	747,153	878,316
1891	49,326	53,906	800,156	869,637
1892	48,297	54,934	716,137	788,430
1893	51,598	49,271	849,706	962,965
1894	56,590	54,400	833,927	981,794
1895	48,564	57,578	742,165	948,068
1896	55,331	56,090	1,008,476	1,190,799

*Customs Revenue, 1896—20,779*l.**

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	58,736	15,469	41,420	115,626
1888	75,106	22,898	42,854	140,158
1889	97,053	28,325	46,669	172,047
1890	129,683	24,555	52,455	206,693
1891	138,019	24,867	59,292	222,178
1892	103,859	30,360	38,805	173,024
1893	86,838	26,602	55,538	168,978
1894	93,780	31,933	61,829	187,542
1895	74,511	28,689	51,745	154,945
1896	101,983	26,177	63,373	190,533

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	41,629	9,536	66,577	117,743
1888	76,213	5,868	40,147	122,228
1889	29,731	9,087	43,957	142,775
1890	61,087	6,071	130,294*	197,452
1891	37,177	6,151	87,056	181,503
1892	44,757	7,153	137,146	179,056
1893	55,217	5,212	161,217†	221,646
1894	13,062	8,272	137,084‡	187,418
1895	24,268	2,951	110,649§	137,868
1896	24,144	4,842	107,309||	136,295

Population.

Census . .	1881—38,551
" . .	1891—42,220
Estimate . .	1894—45,095
	1895—45,906
	1896—46,671

*Public Debt, 1895—202,280*l.**

- * Includes 55,693*l.* bunker coals.
- † Includes 43,217*l.* bunker coals.
- ‡ Includes 45,729*l.* bunker coals.
- § Includes 35,714*l.* bunker coals.
- || Includes 42,675*l.* bunker coals.

*Governors of St. Lucia since 1850.**

- 1852 Maurice Power, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1856 Jas. Vickery Drysdale, Esq., Administrator.
 1857 Henry H. Breen, Esq. "
 1862 J. M. Grant, Esq. "
 1869 G. W. Des Vœux, Esq. Administrator.
 1878 Captain A. E. Havelock "
 1881 R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G. "
 1885 Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G. "
 1890 R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., C.M.G. "
 1891 Surg. Lt.-Col. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.,
 Administrator.
 1897 C. A. King Harman, C.M.G., Administrator.

Executive Council.

- The Administrator of the Government.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Officer commanding the troops.
 The Treasurer.
 Clerk, E. Evelyn.

*Legislative Council.**Official.*

- The Administrator of the Government.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.
 Alexander Clavier, Registrar, &c.
 Thomas H. Dix, *Stipendiary Magistrate I. District.*
 C. Messervy, *Director of Public Works and Colonial*
Surveyor.
 Charles Dennehy, *Colonial Surgeon.*

Unofficial

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Alexander Lloyd. | S. Barnard. |
| Emmanuel Du Boulay. | G. T. Plummer. |
| W. Peter. | E. G. Bennett. |
- Clerk, E. Evelyn.

Civil Establishment.

- Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary.* C. A. King Harman, C.M.G., 800*l.* and 100*l.* entertainment allowance.
Chief Clerk. E. Evelyn, 250*l.*
2nd Clerk. T. T. Dyer, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
3rd Clerk. B. A. J. Ferguson, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.

- Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs.* D. G. Garraway, 400*l.*, and 100*l.* for Savings Bank.
Chief Clerk. H. H. Mitchell, 200*l.*
2nd Clerk. E. B. Reece, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
3rd Clerk. J. B. D. Osbourne, 75*l.* to 100*l.*
4th Clerk. H. Volney, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Chief Landing Waiter and Revenue Officer. E. L. Richardson, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, and fees.
2nd ditto. V. Girard, 125*l.* to 150*l.*, and fees.
3rd ditto, and Keeper of Spirit Warehouse. A. E. Lewis, 115*l.* to 160*l.* and fees.
Landing Waiters and Revenue Officers. A. W. W. Palmer, J. F. Huggins, 125*l.* each, and fees; A. Myers, 90*l.* to 125*l.*; E. H. P. Didier, 75*l.* to 100*l.*, and fees, and 30*l.* each horse allowance when attending distillery.
Auditor's Clerk. E. Du Boulay, 150*l.*

Harbour Master and Pilot.

- Harbour Master and Pilot.* H. W. Ford, 300*l.*
Assistant Pilot (vacant). 84*l.*

Postal Department.

- Postmaster.* F. St. A. Reece, 250*l.*, and 20*l.* for sale of stamps.
Clerk. Williams, 60*l.*

Public Works and Survey Departments.

- Director of Public Works, Windward Islands, and Col. Surveyor.* St. Lucia, C. Messervy.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

- Staff Surgeon.* R. P. Copper, jun., 200*l.*, and travelling allowance 100*l.*
Chief Clerk. J. J. de Brosard, 100*l.*
Second Clerk. Jos. Girard, 100*l.*

Judicial.

- Chief Justice.* Arthur Child, 700*l.*
Attorney-General. P. J. K. Ferguson, 400*l.*
Registrar of Royal Court, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Sheriff, Registrar of Civil Status and Government Interpreter. A. Clavier, 410*l.*
Clerk to ditto. H. Clavier, 125*l.*
Assistant, ditto. D. J. Garraway, 100*l.*

Stipendiary Magistrates:—

- 1st District.* T. H. Dix, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* personal allowance.
2nd District. John W. Elliot, 350*l.*, and 50*l.*
3rd ditto. travelling allowance.

Clerks to the Magistrates and District Courts:—

- 1st District.* T. A. Drysdale, 125*l.* and fees.
Assistant Clerk. N. Philip, 75*l.*
2nd District. A. F. Palmer, 100*l.*
3rd ditto. E. S. Blanchard, 100*l.*
Administrator General of Vacant Successions, &c. A. Clavier, fees.

Medical.

- Colonial Surgeon.* Chas. Dennehy, 400*l.*, and 100*l.* from immigration.
Colonial Assistant Surgeons. O. Galgey, H. Norton, Victor Tabone, and J. A. Lestrade, 250*l.* each, and 60*l.* from immigration.
Supernumerary Col. Assist. Surgeon. St. George Gray, 250*l.*

Police and Gaols.

- Chief of Police.* Granville Ponsonby, 250*l.* and 100*l.* allowances.
Keeper of Royal Gaol. C. Riggs, 200*l.*, and quarters.

Immigration.

- Protector of Immigrants.* Robert P. Cropper, M.A., 300*l.*, and travelling allowance, 50*l.*
Immigration Medical Officers. Charles Dennehy, 100*l.*
 Herbert Norton, O. Galgey, Victor Tabone, and J. A. Lestrade, 60*l.* each.

Ecclesiastical.

- Anglican Minister of Holy Trinity Church.* Rev. J. R. Bascom, 200*l.*
Anglican Minister of Grace Church, River Doree. Rev. R. J. Clarke, 200*l.*
Roman Catholic Vicar General and Curé of Castries. Rev. L. Tapon, 200*l.*, and fees.

Education Department.

- Inspector of Schools.* F. E. Bundy, 250*l.* and 50*l.* travelling allowance.

Foreign Consuls.

- France.* Charles Chastanet.
German Empire. W. Peter.
United States of America. William Peter.
Norway and Sweden. William Peter.
Netherlands. S. Bonshaw.
United States of Columbia. S. Barnard.
Portugal. W. Barnard.

ST. VINCENT.

Situation and Area.

The Island of St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land, about half the area of Middlesex, of which only about 13,000 acres

is in cultivation. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from St. Vincent.

General Description.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of about 4,547 souls. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1896, 36 vessels, of 649 tons.

St. Vincent, though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes, of which portions are cultivated for sugar-cane. Its most striking peculiarity is its "Soufrière," or volcanic mountain, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is about 4,048 feet above the level of the sea.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded mountain traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 ft.), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea. The next highest peak in the range is Richmond Peak, 3,539 feet high. The streams are small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond river.

Climate.

In the dry season, December to June, the climate is charming. In the wet season, and especially from August to November, the climate is damp and hot, but not at all unhealthy, and fever is almost unknown. The nights are cool all the year round. The average rainfall for last 6 years is 115 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during 1896 was 87° and the lowest 66°, the average mean temperature being 79° in the shade. The prevailing wind is N.E.

Industry and Communications.

Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and excellent arrowroot are produced. The cultivation of ground nuts and spices is also attracting attention. Most of the sugar and all the arrowroot mills are worked by water power. A large proportion of the cultivated land is owned by one firm; large tracts of Crown lands, which hitherto remained uncultivated are now in process of alienation to peasant proprietors. The forests produce excellent woods. There are 77 miles of highway running round the island, for the most part close to the coast, but on the leeward coast communication is mainly by boat, and nearly all the produce is water borne.

The principal towns are Kingstown, the capital, at the foot of Mount St. Andrew; Georgetown, in the Carib Country; and Chateaubetair, at the north-western end of the island.

A telephone system has been established, having one central and 7 branch exchanges, with 90 connections and about 142 miles of line.

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. The Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered in it. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625/.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but then the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Rattam, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400 and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861. The indentures of these immigrants have expired, and most of them have returned to India. About 330 (including children born at St. Vincent) have made their home in the Colony.

Constitution.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.

But this constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. By an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, the Legislative Council now consists of four official and four nominated unofficial members.

The several courts of the Colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the Colony is the sole Judge of this court.

There are, two Government schools, 20 Anglican, 19 Wesleyan, and 4 Roman Catholic schools, with 6,502 children on the rolls, and an average attendance of 3,667. There is also a grammar school (for boys and girls), which receives a grant of 100*l.* per annum from the Government for boys, and a capitation grant for girls, amounting in 1896 to 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Government expenditure on education in 1896, including grant to grammar school, and salary, &c. of inspector was 2,179*l.*

A savings bank was established in 1866, and had 1,062 depositors, with 8,453*l.* deposited at 31st December, 1896.

Governors.*

Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.	10 Jan. 1853
Edw. John Eyre	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave (Administrator)	20 May 1861
Anthony Musgrave (Lieut.-Governor)	10 May 1862
George Berkeley	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie	3 June 1871
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	26 Oct. 1874
A. F. Gore, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)	10 July 1880
R. B. Llewellyn	April 1888
Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G.	11 July 1889
Col. J. H. Sandwith, C.B.	4 July 1893
H. L. Thompson	12 Mar. 1895

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	29,399	29,720	338,404	347,303
1888	23,521	24,092	281,103	239,157
1889	27,522	21,830	257,418	266,123
1890	27,047	25,942	287,496	300,222
1891	27,649	28,516	152,193	261,771
1892	29,124	28,905	257,675	266,256
1893	27,914	29,439	267,592	274,082
1894	28,574	30,545	194,652	204,099
1895	25,459	28,911	230,474	237,910
1896	26,487	27,591	264,475	273,245

*Customs Revenue, 1896—12,102*l.**

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	39,762	32,683	7,257	79,702
1888	42,532	29,685	7,560	79,777
1889	46,766	35,250	16,196	98,212
1890	44,629	37,151	16,028	97,028
1891	44,448	39,174	14,217	97,839
1892	49,313	44,301	9,366	102,980
1893	41,387	40,177	11,859	93,423
1894	39,193	37,296	14,520	91,009
1895	27,687	26,187	10,968	64,842
1896	29,847	31,607	9,975	71,489

Year	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887	25,508	10,967	49,295	85,770
1888	22,917	13,288	45,631	81,836
1889	23,199	15,525	85,863	124,587
1890	25,999	19,023	59,721	104,743
1891	39,848	12,790	46,034	98,672
1892	52,316	25,913	39,341	117,571
1893	41,789	25,141	47,763	114,693
1894	34,899	21,395	31,080	87,374
1895	25,876	19,577	23,237	68,690
1896	21,131	15,850	30,410	67,392

*Public Debt, 1896—19,160*l.**

Population, Census 1881.				
European.	African.	Asiatic.	Caribb.	Mixed.
2,693	28,393	2,190	192	7,080

Total, 40,548 (1871—35,688).

Census, 1891.		
White.	Coloured.	Black.
2,445	7,554	31,055

Total, 41,054.

Executive Council.

The Administrator, Colonial Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Attorney-General.

W. F. Newsam, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon.*

C. J. Simmons.

D. A. Macdonald.

Clerk, T. B. C. Musgrave.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, Colonial Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Attorney-General.

W. F. Newsam, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon.*

G. P. St. Aubyn.

C. J. Simmons.

D. A. Macdonald.

W. C. D. Proudfoot, (acting).

F. C. Wells Durrant.

Clerk, T. B. C. Musgrave.

Civil Establishment.

*Administrator of the Government, Colonial Secretary, and Registrar-General of Births, &c., Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Shipping Master, and Manager of Savings Bank, H. L. Thompson, 700*l.*, and 100*l.*, table allowance.*

*Chief Clerk, T. B. C. Musgrave, 200*l.**

*2nd Clerk, C. N. Rice, 100*l.**

*Chief Printer, Robert M. Anderson 80*l.**

*Superior of Customs, E. D. Laborde, 50*l.**

*Chief Clerk, Treasury, and Registrar of Shipping, G. F. Grant, 160*l.*, and fees as Registrar of Shipping.*

*Clerk and Cashier, Treasury, G. D. Mackie, 100*l.*, and 30*l.* personal.*

*1st Landing Waiter and Port Officer, H. B. Isaacs, 225*l.**

*2nd Landing Waiter, W. C. Hutchinson, 90*l.**

Audit Department.

*Clerk, F. W. Griffith, 100*l.*, and 25*l.* travelling allowance.*

Police and Excise.

*Chief of Police and Head of the Excise Department, E. D. Laborde, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* horse allowance and fees.*

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, J. Bayldon Walker, 650*l.**
*Attorney-General, C. Ormond Hazell, 300*l.*, and private practice.*

*Registrar of the Supreme Court, George Anton, 250*l.**

*Senior Bailiff and Keeper of the Court House, John S. Spence, 75*l.* and 25*l.* travelling allowance.*

*Keeper of Prison, Robert Barrow, 120*l.*, and quarters.*

*Matron, Female Prison, Mrs. Maria Abbott, 40*l.* and quarters.*

Police Magistrates:—

*Kingstown, J. Bayldon Walker, (also Chief Justice), with travelling allowance 50*l.* Clerk, H. A. Lewis, 80*l.*, and 20*l.* personal.*

*Windward, H. E. Lynch, 330*l.*, with travelling allowance 50*l.*, and 20*l.* personal allowance.*

*Leeward, J. J. A. Hughes, 300*l.*, with travelling allowance 50*l.**

Medical Establishment.

*Colonial Surgeon, W. F. Newsam, M.D., 300*l.*, fees and 50*l.* horse allowance.*

*District Medical Officers, W. S. Bruce-Austin, George Finlay, M. G. Pereira, C. Jenner-Parson, M.D.; and R. D. O'Neale, 240*l.* each, and fees.*

Educational.

*Inspector of Schools, F. W. Griffith, 100*l.* and 25*l.* horse allowance.*

*Librarian, Public Library, B. S. Wilson, 75*l.**

Public Works and Surveys Department.

*Director of Public Works and Surveys, C. Messervy, 100*l.*, and travelling allowance.*

*Colonial Engineer and Superintendent of Crown Lands, David S. Osment, 300*l.*, with 100*l.* allowances, and 20*l.* as keeper of Kingstown cemetery.*

*Clerk, H. S. Osment, 50*l.*, P. L. Hutchinson (acting).*

*Staff Surveyor, J. B. Kernahan, 200*l.*, fees and 60*l.*, horse allowance.*

Postal Department.

*Postmaster, E. C. Lewis, 200*l.**

*Clerk, C. T. Hughes, 50*l.**

*Assistant and Letter Carrier, H. E. Theobalds, 35*l.**
*Supervisor of Telephones, J. R. McLeod, 90*l.**

Botanical Station.

*Curator, Henry Powell, 150*l.* and quarters.*

*Town Warden of Kingstown and Supervisor of Water Works, G. Durrant, 200*l.**

*Ecclesiastical.**Chief Ministers of Religion:—*

Anglican Rector, Ven. Archdeacon E. A. Turpin.

Wesleyan Minister, Rev. J. H. Darrell.

Roman Catholic Priest, Father Clunes, P.P.

Church of Scotland Minister, Rev. John McLuckie.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, E. A. Richards.

Venezuela, M. B. Lecuna (Grenada).

Germany, Waldemar Hauschell (Barbados).

ZULULAND.*Situation and Area.*

Zululand is the territory lying to the north of Natal, from which it is divided by the River Tugela. It is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the north-west by that portion of the South African Republic (Vrijheid District) formerly known as the "New Republic," and Swaziland, and on the north by Portuguese Tongaland. It comprises the territory formerly known as the Zulu Reserve, with about two-thirds of the territory restored to Cetywayo and Usibebu in 1883, and was formally declared British territory in May, 1887, and the territories of the native chiefs Sambana and Umbeziga, which were annexed to Zululand in 1895, thus extending the boundary of the territory to the Pongolo River and Swaziland. (The estimated area is roughly about 13,168 square miles.)

History.

The Zulus are a warlike tribe who, in the beginning of the century, under Chaka pressed southwards and became consolidated into a powerful and well organised kingdom. Chaka was murdered and succeeded by Dingaan in 1828, who came into conflict with the emigrant Dutch, by whom he was deposed in 1839, in favour of his brother Panda. In the latter years of Panda Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons, and the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (now the late Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise some one of Panda's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquillity to the country. The son chosen, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Cetywayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. Cetywayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Cetywayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a material change in the relations of the two powers took place. Cetywayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new Government. The Zulu war party wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the

Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone, as Governor of the Transvaal, and by Cetwayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being however by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported in June, 1878, in favour of the claims of the Zulu king, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the lower Tugela Drift. At the same time Cetwayo was required to introduce some modification of his administration, especially as regards military service, and to surrender certain refugees from Natal, and pay a fine for harbouring them, and for border outrages by his subjects.

The king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought; one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane; the former with disastrous, the latter with doubtful, results to the British. On the same night part of the Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in command, Lieut. Chard, R.E., V.C., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night, the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (now Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. Even in this part British arms were not free from disaster at the Intombi River, and in a reconnaissance at the Hlobane Mountain; but immediately after the whole Zulu army, numbering 24,000 men, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a severe defeat.

At the beginning of April reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Eshowe; defeated the enemy at Ginginhlovo on the 2nd of April, and relieved the garrison.

The military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces at the battle of Ulundi on the 4th of July, and Cetwayo fled to the bush with a few followers. The people accepted their defeat with singular calmness, at once returning to their usual avocations. Chief after chief submitted, and Cetwayo himself was captured. The dynasty of Chaka was deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent Chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him; a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

Difficulties were soon experienced in working

this arrangement. Some of the chiefs quarrelled and fought with one another and with their subjects, many of whom refused to recognise their authority; while a large and influential party were anxious for the restoration of Cetwayo. Sir H. Bulwer, who had assumed the government of Natal in the early part of 1882, was specially commissioned to inquire into the whole question of the Zulu settlement. After fully considering his report, Her Majesty's Government decided to replace the ex-king over the whole country north of the Umhlatusi River, with the exception of a small territory in the north-east, which Usibepu, one of the thirteen chiefs appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, was allowed to retain. The territory between the Umhlatusi and the Natal frontier was constituted a native reserve, under the supervision of a British commissioner, and it was arranged that locations should be provided in this reserve for any of the Zulus who might be unwilling to again submit to the restored king. Cetwayo, who had at his own request been allowed to visit England, where the decision of the Government was communicated to him, and by him formally accepted, was re-installed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on the 29th January, 1883, in the presence of 5,000 Zulus.

His enemies, headed by Usibepu, proved more formidable than he or others had anticipated, and after a struggle of some months he was overthrown and his kraal destroyed. He took refuge in the Reserve, where he lived practically under the care of the Resident, until the 8th of February, 1884, when he died. Soon after his death his followers, the Usutusi, finding themselves no match for Usibepu, called in some Boer adventurers, with whose assistance they inflicted a crushing defeat on Usibepu, who took refuge in the Reserve. And a reward for this service the Boers received a grant of land, in which they established the "New Republic."

Finding that the Zulu people were unable to form any orderly administration of the remaining territory, Her Majesty's Government decided, with the general assent of the Zulus, to declare their country to be British territory, which was done in May, 1887. Some disturbances occurred soon after in connection with an attempt to set up Dinuzulu, a son of Cetwayo, as king; but it was soon checked, and Dinuzulu and some of his indunas were removed to St. Helena, while others were imprisoned or fined.

On the 18th Dec., 1884, the British flag had been hoisted at St. Lucia Bay, which was ceded to the English Government by Panda in 1843. A proclamation of December, 1888, made it clear that Sordwana Point and Bay were included in Zululand. A further notification (in February, 1890), declared the districts of Fokoti, Umjindi, and Manaba, to form part of Zululand.

In 1895 the territories of the Chiefs Umbeziga and Sambana, in extent 668 square miles, lying between Zululand and Swaziland, the Portuguese territories, and Tongaland, were annexed to Zululand.

Law and Constitution.

The "Zulu Native Reserve" was administered from 1883 to May, 1887, by a Resident Commissioner, immediately responsible to H.M.'s Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs; and order was maintained by a force of mounted native police. This organisation was subsequently extended over the whole territory.

The Territory was till the end of 1896 administered through a Resident Commissioner residing

at Eshowe, under the direct supervision of the Governor of Natal (also Governor of Zululand), who exercised the power of legislating by proclamation. Zululand is divided into 9 magisterial districts, viz., Eshowe, including the Umlalazi division), Nkandhla, Nqutu, Entonjaneni, Lower Umfolosi, Ndwandwe, Ubombo, Hlabisa, and IngwaYuma. Native law remains in force as between natives, and the tribal authority of the chiefs is not interfered with. Natal law has been proclaimed as having force, as far as applicable, in Zululand, except in certain circumstances for which special laws and regulations are provided. The occupation of land by Europeans is not allowed, except for missionary, trading, or mining purposes. A hut tax of fourteen shillings per annum is levied throughout Zululand. In November 1896, a bill was introduced into the Natal Parliament to provide for the annexation of Zululand to Natal, and became law. A proclamation was issued by the Governor on the 29th Dec. incorporating Zululand with Natal. Amatongaland had been previously proclaimed to be part of H.M.'s Dominions, and annexed to Zululand.

The seat of government is at Eshowe, where a township has been established. Another township, Melmoth, has been surveyed and laid off on private property in Entonjaneni district.

The township of Nondweni has been laid off in the Nqutu district, where mining and prospecting for gold is carried on.

Trade and Industry.

The pursuits of the Zulus are mainly agricultural, crops of maize (mealies), and other cereals being raised round their kraals. Their individual wealth consists in cattle, of which they possess considerable numbers. They avoid the sea, and have no fishing. Trade is carried on by a few trading settlers, and by traders' waggons from Natal, which traverse the country periodically. Oxen and maize are exchanged for cotton goods and hardware. Gold has been found in the Nqutu, Nkandhla, and Entonjaneni districts, and several companies are being floated to work the properties taken up. The quantity of gold produced in 1896 was 1,503 ozs., equal in value to about 5,023*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The principal diggings are at Nondweni in the Nqutu district, the results of which have not so far been encouraging. The Mines Department consists of an Acting Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners. The territory is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, copper, lead, &c. The importation of spirituous liquors is prohibited, except under special permit, and the supply of spirits to natives, whether by sale or otherwise, is strictly forbidden.

Good wagon roads have been constructed to the magistracies in the different districts. Main roads from Natal cross the border at Rorke's Drift, and at the lower drifts of the Tugela river; and from Zululand they cross into the South African Republic at the following points:—Nkandhi, Isipezi, Entonjaneni and Idhlebi lillis, and near the source of the Mkusana river.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. There is as yet no Government savings bank. The Natal bank has opened a branch at Eshowe.

Means of Communication.

The absence of any good landing place prevents communication by sea. St. Lucia Bay, Sordwana Bay, and Port Durnford are nothing but exposed and surf-bound beaches, affording no harbour.

Eshowe is in communication with Natal by telegraph, 30 miles, and by tri weekly post-cart. A telegraph line from Eshowe to Melmoth and a line from Vant's Drift on the Natal border to the Nondweni gold fields and Nqutu magistracy have been opened. A telephone line from Melmoth, connecting with the Ndwandwe magistracy, to the Ubombo magistracy has recently been completed over a distance of 94 miles. The parcels post is in operation to Eshowe. Post offices exist in the different districts, all in connection with Eshowe, the mails being conveyed regularly by native mail carriers. In the territory, and to Natal (Zululand, with Natal, joined the Universal Postal Union in 1892), postage rates are 1*d.* per half ounce. To the Cape, Free State, and Transvaal, 2*d.* per half ounce; to the United Kingdom, 2*d.* The postage received on ocean carried mail matter is paid over to the Natal Government, by whom the mail steamers are subsidized. Postal money order offices are established at Eshowe, Melmoth, Mondweini, Nqutu, and Ukandhla. The revenue for post and telegraph for 1896 was 1,851*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure 2,779*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Education.

Education is at present left to the various missionary stations, there being four different societies represented. The government contributes a grant-in-aid to a certain portion of the native schools, and it supports three European schools at Nondweni, Eshowe and Melmoth. The total number of children on school rolls is about 47 European and 1,327 Natives.

Population.—Estimated in 1896 about 1,101 Europeans; 179,271 Natives.

Finances (Zulu Reserve until 1887).

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1887	14,149	15,784
1888*	32,873	34,094
1889	38,059	33,766
1890	41,674	29,732
1891	40,006	36,118
1892	42,437	33,953
1893	43,666	38,854
1894	45,592	43,923
1895	51,746	66,172
1896	66,982	79,830

Civil Establishment.

Governor's Department.

Governor, The Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Secretary for Zululand, W. E. Peachey, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Clerk, H. G. Watson, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Chief Magistrate, C. R. Saunders, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Government Secretary, William Windham, 400*l.* to 450*l.*

Registrar and Master of the Chief Magistrate's and High Courts, J. Windham, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Clerk and Interpreter, C. A. Wheelwright, 150*l.* to 250*l.*

Ditto, V. G. M. Robinson, 150*l.* to 250*l.*

Super-numerary Clerk, D. J. C. Hulley, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

Storekeeper, F. Fowler, 120*l.*

Native Clerk, G. Ncamu, 36*l.*

Treasurer and Distributor of Stamps, Major H. Gardner, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

Clerk, G. A. Godley, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

Legal Adviser, Crown Prosecutor, H. C. Koch, 500*l.*

** Annexation of Zululand.*

Sheriff, J. Schram, 36l.
Auditor, W. E. Goldby, 350l., and allowances.
Acting Commissioner of Mines, Zululand, J. J. Garrard, 500l.
Deputy Commissioner of Mines, Nondweni, C. J. Gray, 200l.
Ditto, Nkandhla, J. S. Hedges (Acting), 120l.
Ditto, Entonjaneni, B. Colenbrander, l.

Resident Magistrates.

1. *Eshowe District, C. R. Saunders, C.M.G., 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
1st Clerk and Interpreter, C. W. Alexander, 150l. to 250l.
2nd Clerk, H. Kambule, 60l.
Constable and Messenger, J. Schram, 84l.
Gaoler, D. Deane, 120l.
European Turnkey, J. Ogden, 120l.
District Surgeon, J. H. Balfe, 200l., allowances, 150l.
2. *Nqutu District, R. H. Addison, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, A. C. Edmonstone, 150l. to 250l.
2nd Clerk, G. B. Dartnall, 100l. to 150l.
European Constables, F. G. Elliot, 84l. and H. Watson, 84l.
District Surgeon, F. A. Robinson, 250l.
3. *Nkandhla District, J. L. Knight, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, T. B. Carbutt, 150l. to 250l.
2nd Clerk, J. S. Hedges, l.
Constable and Messenger, W. Calverley, 84l.
4. *Entonjaneni District, A. J. Shepstone, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, B. Colenbrander, 150l. to 250l.
Constable and Messenger, H. A. Elliott, 84l.
District Surgeon, J. Petrie, 200l.
5. *Ndcaundce District, J. Y. Gibson, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, S. E. Kirkman, 120l. to 150l.
District Surgeon, F. W. Walters, 250l.
6. *Lower Umfolosi District, Major T. Maxwell, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, D. W. Wheelwright, 120l. to 150l.
European Constable, J. Alexander, 84l.

7. *Ubombo District, A. Hulley, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, J. J. Graham, 120l. to 150l.
8. *Hlabisa District, A. Boast, 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, A. R. R. Turnbull, 150l. to 250l.
European Constable, J. M. Robertson, 120l.
9. *Ingcavuma, J. Stuart 450l. and 50l. allowance.*
Clerk and Interpreter, H. McL. Brown, 150l. to 250l.
European Constable and Messenger [(vacant), 120l.
Forest Ranger, W. H. Moore, 120l.
District Surgeon, W. H. Stevens, 250l.
10. *Umlalazi Division, Eshowe District.*
Assistant Res. Magistrate, C. F. Higuett, 350l., allowance 50l.
Clerk and Interpreter, R. D. Lyle, 120l. to 150l.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works and Surveys, W. Bosman, 350l.

Zululand Police.

Commandant, G. Mansel, C.M.G., 600l.
Sub-Inspectors, J. B. Marshall, F. Evans, C. C. Foxon, F. A. Fynney, R. S. Maxwell, 250l. to 300l. each, and Clerk and Quartermaster, J. Hamilton, 120l. to 150l.

Postmasters.

Eshowe, B. G. Smart, 24l.; F. J. Turner, 120l. (Assistant).
Nondweni, F. Whitelaw, 12l.
Nkandhla, J. S. Hedges, 12l.
Entonjaneni, F. A. McGlen, l.
Inyoni, L. Stokkeland, 12l.
Nqutu, G. B. Dartnell, 12l.
Lower Umfolosi, D. Wheelwright 12l.
Ulundi, A. Moore, 12l.

Telegraph Clerks.

Eshowe, B. G. Smart, 151l., and F. J. Turner (Assistant).
Melmoth, F. A. McGlen, 120l.
Nqutu, G. B. Dartnell, l.
Nondweni, F. Whitelaw, 150l. to 200l.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

This Appendix gives some account of certain British Possessions and Protectorates which are not governed as Colonies, but are controlled by High Commissioners or Chartered Companies, or are otherwise in a position of dependency to the British Empire.

AMATONGALAND.

Situation and Area.

By Government Notice dated 11th June, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the territory of Amatongaland, also called Amaputaland, which is about 1,200 square miles in area, and is bounded on the North by Portuguese Possessions, on the West and South by Zululand, and on the East by the Indian Ocean. Under the Anglo-Portuguese Convention signed at Lisbon on 11th June, 1891, the spheres of influence of Great Britain and Portugal over the country occupied by the Tongas was defined by a line following the parallel of the confluence of the River Pongola with the River Maputa to the sea coast. The boundary then agreed upon was surveyed in 1896, and is now (1897) being laid off by a joint commission appointed by the British and Portuguese Governments. The population is estimated at 9,000.

History.

The Amatonga are an independent tribe which has been ruled for years by a Paramount Chief under a form of vassalage to the Zulu Kings. Owing, probably, to the unhealthiness of the country the Amatonga do not possess the fine physique of the Zulu race.

Administration.

By a Proclamation issued on the 17th September, 1896, by the Governor of Zululand as special commissioner for Amatongaland, under an Order in Council dated the 29th June, 1896, provision was made for the administration of Amatongaland. The Laws of Zululand therein declared to be in force within the Protectorate so far as applicable and as circumstances may admit, have been administered by a Deputy Commissioner invested with the same powers and jurisdiction as are exercised by Magistrates in Zululand. By Proclamation of the 22nd of November, 1897, the Protectorate of Amatongaland was declared to be part of the Queen's dominions, and was annexed on the 27th of December to Zululand, which was itself annexed to Natal on the 30th of December. Amatongaland is, therefore, now part of Natal.

Communication.

Postal communication is maintained between Zululand and Amatongaland via the Ubombo Magistracy twice a week by native mail-carriers. Supplies are drawn either from Delagoa Bay up the Maputa river by barge and thence by wagon, or by the main road over-land from Eshowe the seat of Government in Zululand.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Situation and Area.

The territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south by the Cape Colony, on the east by the South African Republic, on the north by the British South Africa Company's territory and the Zambesi River, and on the west by German territory. Its area is estimated at about 386,200 square miles, and the native population at about 100,000. The European population does not exceed 500.

History.

During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuanas and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate) Khama, Gasitsive, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when by an Order in Council dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner was authorised to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland was appointed Resident Commissioner, and an Assistant Commissioner was appointed for the Northern Protectorate and another for the Southern Protectorate.

For fiscal and several other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, until the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony on the 15th November, 1895. Since this date the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been governed as a separate territory under the name of the territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the form of government is very similar to that which obtains in Basutoland. There is a Resident Commissioner, who is under the direction of the High Commissioner, and there are two Assistant Commissioners, one stationed at Palapye, Khama's town, in the Northern Protectorate, and the other at Gaberones in the Southern Protectorate. For the maintenance of law and order there are two troops of police, one European and the other Native, each 60 strong, who are stationed in small detachments at various places in the Protectorate.

Climate, &c.

The climate is generally healthy excepting on the north-eastern border along the Crocodile River,

where, during the summer months, malarial fever is prevalent.

The principal chiefs are:—

1. Sekgomi, who lives at Lake N'Gami, near to which there is a small detachment of police.

2. Khama, Chief of the Bamangwato, whose town is Palapye.

3. Linchwe, Chief of the Bakhatla, who lives at Mochudi.

4. Sebele, Chief of the Bakwena, who lives at Molopolole.

5. Bathoen, Chief of the Bangwaketsi, who lives at Ramoutsa.

The railway connecting Buluwayo with the coast, has now been carried through the Protectorate, and is likely to prove of great advantage to the territory. It is worked by the Cape Government Railway, and the postal department is administered by the Postmaster-General of the Cape Colony.

The actual receipts for the year 1 April, 1896, to March, 1897, including the grant in aid of 30,000*l.*, were 47,526*l.*; but these included 11,180*l.* realised by the sale of grain at cost price to the natives during a time of scarcity, and other abnormal receipts. The expenditure was 88,750*l.*, including the cost of relief.

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, Major H. Goold Adams, C.B., C.M.G., 1,000*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

Accountant to Resident Commissioner, Barry May, 350*l.*, *Clerk to Resident Commissioner*, Albert Russell.

Assistant Commissioner Northern Protectorate, J. A. Ashburnham, 600*l.*

Clerk, G. S. Vincent, 250*l.*

Assistant Commissioner Southern Protectorate, W. H. Surmon, 800*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

Clerk, J. Ellenberger, 800*l.*, and 50*l.* travelling allowance.

Police.

European Troop:—

Captain, J. A. H. Walford, 500*l.*

Engineer Officer, Major F. Panzera 25*s.* per diem, and 100*l.* per annum as Inspector of public works.

Paymaster, H. Greener 20*s.* per diem.

Lieutenants Hon. D. Marsham, A. P. Williams, A. B. Phipps, W. Scholefield, 300*l.* each.

Ordnance and Commissariat Officer, W. J. Hepworth, 400*l.*

Quartermaster, Captain F. Tighe, 400*l.*

Medical Officers, F. A. A. Holmden, and E. C. F. Garraway, 485*l.* each.

Native Troop:—

Captain, F. Enghacht-Moony 450*l.*

Lieutenants H. Fielding, H. Martin, C. Griffiths, 300*l.* each.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.*

The boundaries of this territory, as defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement, are a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa at the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and Msinje, and following the shore southwards as far as 13° 30' S. lat., whence it runs S.E. to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows; thence in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Chilwa, or Shirwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence

* For most of the information as to this territory. The Editors are indebted to Commissioner Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B.

in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruu, and thence along that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruu to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruu and Shiré the boundary follows the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga, and thence due west to the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyasa, until it reaches south latitude 14°.

From thence it runs south-west to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west the line follows the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambezi, starting from the Katima rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barutse Kingdom. That territory to remain within the British sphere, and its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, are to be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission.

In the early part of 1891 Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the Company's Charter so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyasaland, under which name are included certain districts in the Lake Nyasa region, where British missionaries had been settled for over 15 years, and the African Lakes Company had been at work for the same period, and which in 1889 were declared to be within the British sphere of influence. On 14th May, 1891, the Nyasaland districts were proclaimed as being under the protectorate of Great Britain, their boundaries being thus defined:—

On the east and south by the Portuguese dominions, and to the west by a frontier starting on the south from the point where the boundary of the Portuguese dominions is intersected by the boundary of the Conventional Free Trade Zone, defined in the first article of the Berlin Conference Act, following that line northwards to the point where it meets the line of the geographical Congo basin, defined in the same article, and thence along the latter line to the point where it touches the boundary between the British and German spheres defined in the 2nd paragraph of the 1st article of the agreement of the 1st July, 1890.

British Central Africa is divided into the British Central Africa Protectorate, representing the country formerly known as Nyasaland, and the British Sphere of Influence beyond. The first named is administered by the Imperial Commissioner under the directions of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the second by the British South Africa Chartered Company. All the officials who exercise magisterial duties hold a commission signed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The whole of the expenses of administering the Protectorate are borne by the Imperial Government.

The Commissioner and Consul-General and Consul and Deputy Comrs. are wholly paid by the Foreign Office. Major P. Forbes represents the British South Africa Company.

The Imperial Government maintains a naval force on the River Zambezi, River Shiré, and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of five gunboats, H.M. ships "Herald," "Mosquito," "Dove," "Adventure," and "Pioneer." There are naval stations at Chinde (the only navigable mouth of the

Zambezi); at Chiromo (River Shiré); at Mpimbi (Upper Shiré); at Fort Johnston and at Fort Maguire (at the entrance to the Shiré and on the south coast of Lake Nyasa). At Chinde is a small plot of land, known as the "British Concession," specially granted by the Portuguese Government, where all goods in transit for British Central Africa are allowed to be transhipped free of customs duty.

The armed force necessary to maintain order within the Protectorate and the sphere of influence beyond, and to check the slave trade, consists of a corps of 200 Sikhs, seconded from active service in the Indian Army, and allowed to serve in British Central Africa for three years (being relieved by fresh arrivals at the end of that period of service), and also of 600 to 800 black police, locally recruited. This force is officered by English officers and Sikh N.C.O. officers. There is also a good armament of artillery and mountain guns supplied by the Imperial Government.

Communications are maintained between British Central Africa and the sea (the chief "port" being Chiromo at the junction of the Rivers Ruo and Shiré) by H.M. gunboats, and by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, the African International Flotilla Company, and the British Central Africa administration. These vessels meet at Chinde with the ocean-going steamers of the Reunite Aberdeen line (London to Natal and Chinde), the German East Africa Steamship Company (whose steamers connect Chinde with Mozambique, Zanzibar, Southampton, and Bombay), and the Portuguese Royal Mail service, and of the Union Steamship Company.

The chief town of British Central Africa is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands, where there is a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. Other towns and settlements are:—Zomba (the headquarters of the administration), Chiromo, Katunga, Chikwawa, Mpimbi, Fort Lister, Fort Anderson, and Domasi, all more or less in the Shiré Highlands, or on the River Shiré. Fort Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Bandawe, Likonia, Deep Bay, Fort Hill, and Karonga, are on or near Lake Nyasa; Fife, Abercorn, Kituta are in the Tanganyika District; and Rhodesia and Mpata on Lake Mweru. A new station was also in process of formation at Johnston Falls on the Upper Luapula River, near Bangweolo called Fort Rosebery, but this has been temporarily abandoned owing to troubles with a native chief. The Mission settlements on the Shiré Highlands and on Lake Nyasa have schools attached to them. The chief colonies of Europeans are to be met with at these settlements; the total number of Europeans at present settled in British Central Africa being over 300, of whom about 280 are British subjects.

In the lower part of British Central Africa a number of Indian traders have already begun to establish themselves. The native population of the whole of British Central Africa is about 3,000,000, but large portions are devoid of a single human inhabitant owing to the fearful devastation caused in the past by the slave raids of the Arabs and black Portuguese. In fact it may be said that the native population, with the exception of the Barotsé country (which is thickly populated), is chiefly congregated in that portion of the territory which is more or less under British administration.

The Shiré Province, which is that portion of the Protectorate lying between the south-west, south, and south-east shores of Lake Nyasa and

the Zambezi, is now governed very much on the lines of a Crown colony. Good roads are being made in all directions, life and property are safe, and the bulk of the European population is congregated here. This province is remarkable for the extraordinary development of coffee planting which has taken place within the last few years, the coffee grown in the Shiré Highlands being of remarkable excellence. The chief trade on Lake Nyasa is in ivory. Elephants are still very abundant over all British Central Africa, which furnishes probably a fourth of the ivory exported from Africa, though a good deal of it passes into the Portuguese possessions on the Zambezi, the Congo Free State, or German East Africa. Other articles of export are india-rubber, oil seeds, rhinoceros horns, hippopotamus teeth, *strophantilus* seed, bees wax, and rice. The latter article is grown on the shores of Lake Nyasa in great perfection; the Administration has recently introduced the cultivation of wheat, which promises to be very successful. It has also introduced oats and barley, which thrive remarkably on the uplands, and has also made experiments with merino sheep and Natal ponies, both of which kinds of stock seem likely to prosper on the elevated plateau.

The climate on the whole is healthier than the greater part of tropical Africa, but cannot be called salubrious for Europeans in general, chiefly owing to the great discomforts which at present attend a settler's life in an undeveloped country.

A good deal of the sickness seems to arise from the malaria caused by tilling the soil for the first time, and the health records show that as the country becomes opened up it proves much healthier for Europeans than in its virgin state. Curiously enough, most of the complaints arise from cold and not from heat, which is nowhere very excessive, except on one or two days in the height of the summer. On the elevated plateaus and mountain ranges, which represent so large a proportion of the territory, the climate is chilly, especially during the winter months, and fires are burned nearly all the year round in the Europeans' houses.

The attention of capitalists is being directed to the great possibilities of trade on the Zambezi and the waterways connecting it with the lakes.

Establishment of the Protectorate.

Commissioner and Consul-General, Alfred Sharpe.
C.B., 1,400l.
Consul and Deputy Commissioner, Capt. W. H. Manning, 800l.
Vice-Consul, Agent and Head Postmaster, Chinde.
R. C. F. Greville, 400l.
Consul-Agent, Assistant-Agent and Post-Master.
Chinde, Henry Wallis, 225l.
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Capt. F. B. Pearce.
700l.
Twelve Collectors and twenty-one Assistant-Collectors.

Section 2. Military and Police.

Senior Commandant, W. H. Manning, 700l.
Second Officer, Lieut. A. R. H. Garden, 600l.
Third Officer, Lieut. A. S. Cobbe, 500l.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND ZANZIBAR. UGANDA.

On the 3rd of September, 1888, a charter was issued incorporating this Company for the "entire management of those parts of the islands and mainland of the Zanzibar dominions on the East Coast of Africa appertaining to the territory lying between Wanga and Kipini, both inclusive, which are recognised in the Anglo-German Treaty of 1886 as reserved for the exclusive exercise of British influence, together with any further rights of a similar nature in East Africa or elsewhere which the Company may hereafter acquire." The Company thus formed had for its president Sir William Mackinnon, to whom the concession was originally granted on the 24th of May, 1887, by the Sultan of Zanzibar. The concession was a strip of coast 150 miles in length, including the important harbours of Mombassa and Kilifi, the former probably the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa, and stretching inward to the ten-mile limit to which the Zanzibar dominion on the mainland was confined by the Anglo-German agreement referred to. The Company, however, had full powers for acquiring territory to the west of this limit as far as the zone of British influence extends, from the coast to the confines of the Congo Free State. Including the sphere of influence, the area to which the operations of the Company potentially extended was estimated at 750,000 sq. miles. The whole of the remaining territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar was, by an arrangement concluded in 1890, placed under British protection, and that part of it north of Kipini was conceded to the Company 31st August, 1889, and 4th March, 1890.

On the 1st of July, 1895, the Company's territory was transferred to Her Majesty's Government, and is now administered under the Foreign Office through the Consul-General at Zanzibar.

Zanzibar.

The Kingdom of Zanzibar was formerly a dependency of Muscat, and became independent in 1861. The island itself, situated in 6° N. lat., is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 47 miles long by 20 broad, and contains an area of 640 square miles. The port of the island is one of the best of Africa, and it has long been the centre of all commerce with the mainland, now included in the British and German spheres of influence. It has an excellent water supply, and some fine buildings. The climate is better than that of the mainland, the thermometer ranging from 77° to 90° with a mean of 80°, and an annual rainfall of 60 inches. The hot season is from January to March.

On the death of the late Sultan, in August, 1896, the palace was seized by Said Khaled, a member of his family, and force had to be resorted to to compel his submission. The palace was bombarded by British warships, and Khaled took refuge in the German consulate. The present Sultan was then installed.

The island is fertile, producing cloves, chultears, copra, and other tropical products, but its exports gathered from the mainland include wax, hides, rubber, ebony, orchilla weed, copal, and tortoise-shell. Its imports are calico and Manchester goods, hardware, cereals, and iron and brass wire for the interior trade. The population is about 250,000, of very mixed blood, with the exception of a small upper class of pure Arabs.

Six miles to the north of Zanzibar lies the small

and densely wooded but waterless Island of *Tumbatu*, and some 30 miles further north lies the Island of *Pemba*, with an area of 380 miles. It is very fertile, producing cloves to the value of 120,000*l.* a year.

General Description.

The general character of the East African coast is deadly, but beyond the central half of the British line, from a little south of Mombassa to Malindi, the climate is reported to be much better. The atmosphere is reported to be dry and comparatively healthy. The sandstone undersoil is unfavourable to rank vegetation, but the rainfall appears not to be abundant, as ebony, teak, thorn, and other hard woods abound, and vast quantities of lupatic and fibre aloes flourish, but the ground is said to be covered with a short sweet pasturage. Recent official reports describe the coastal belt as possessing a high degree of fertility, but at present much neglected on account of the want of free labour and intelligent methods of cultivation. Before the region in the interior was depopulated by the Masai, it appears to have been filled with a pastoral population, and in the dense forest patches are still found with plantations of Indian corn, beans, and lentils, and flocks of oxen, sheep, and goats. There will be for some time great difficulty in developing the country owing to the want of labour. The warlike and thieving propensities of the Masai are being kept in check without much trouble. Indian traders from Zanzibar and the German East African Protectorate are already settling in the territory.

The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 defined the respective spheres of influence, so as to assign to Great Britain all the territory between the present southern line of delimitation, along the parallel of 1° S. lat. from the Congo State to the East Coast of the Victoria Nyanza, and thence to the mouth of the River Umba, including Mtumbiro mountain, but excluding Kilimanjaro, to the northern limit of the parallel of 6° N. lat., and the River Juba from its intersection with that parallel. Westward the British sphere extends to the Congo Free State, and to the north of that it is undefined, but includes the western watershed of the Nile. The coastline now under control of the Company reaches from Wanga to Kismayu, a distance of about 400 miles.

The inland regions have been explored as far as Uganda, which is now a British Protectorate and administered by an Imperial Commissioner, Mr. E. J. Berkeley. The very important country of Usoga, north of Victoria Nyanza, has been acquired. Two steamers maintain inter-coastal trade and mail communications; a stern-wheel steamer has been reconstructed at Mombassa for the navigation of the Tana river, and has succeeded in navigating that river to a point 300 miles from its mouth, and another steamer is built for launching on Victoria Nyanza. The stern-wheel steamer has also navigated the Juba to Bardera, a distance of about 400 miles. Mombassa and Malindi are now connected by telegraph, which has been extended to Witu and Lamu, via the Tana river at Golbanti, and Mombassa is in telegraphic communication with India and Europe. A railway from the coast has been commenced to Uganda, of which 100 miles were completed in Sept., 1897, and a road suitable for wheeled traffic has been constructed into the interior for a distance of 200 miles.

Camels have been introduced, but they do not thrive; donkeys, mules, and ponies do well.

The ports of Mombassa and Kilifi have been surveyed, and piers are being built at both places.

Chief Local Officer.

Agent and Consul-Gen. in Zanzibar and Commissioner in East Africa Protectorate, Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.

BRUNEI.

An agreement, in terms similar to that with Sarawak, was concluded, in 1888, with the Sultan of Brunei, a native state lying between North Borneo and Sarawak, between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay, in which lies the island of Labuan. Brunei is the state out of which the territories of the North Borneo Company and the Rajah of Sarawak have been carved, and appears to have been at one time powerful, claiming jurisdiction over the greater part of Borneo as well as over the Philippines. Its area is now only about 3,000 miles.

The chief town is Brunei, which has considerable commerce with Singapore.

An Order in Council was passed on 22nd November, 1890, establishing consular courts in Borneo, with an appeal to the supreme court of the Straits Settlements.

There are no European inhabitants. Population estimated at 15,000, principally Malays. Commerce—a large trade in sago is kept up with Labuan and Singapore. A steamer of 378 tons calls there every three weeks. Harbour dues are exacted. Opium and gambling farms are let out yearly. Royalties are charged on spices, tobacco, salt, &c. Duties are exacted on sago and hides.

British Consul, Noel Paul Trevenen.

CYPRUS.

Situation and Topography.

The Island of Cyprus is situated in the eastern-most basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 33' and 35° 41' N. latitude, and between 32° 20' and 34° 35' E. longitude. The port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from Valletta in Malta.

It has been now systematically surveyed, and its area is 3,584 square miles, equal to Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex combined. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Dropano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Mesaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain near the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence eastwards along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Santa Croce, about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet

above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the English troops, and of the High Commissioner who administers the Government.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Idalia.

History.

Cyprus was colonized by Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks. Its ancient history is too long and eventful to be here related even in outline. When the Roman Empire was divided into east and west, Cyprus fell into the Eastern Empire, and was governed by lieutenants of the Byzantine Emperors until 1191, when Richard I of England occupied the island to chastise the ruler, Isaac Comnenus, for the ill-treatment of the English fleet. Richard sold the island in 1192 to the Templars, but as they could not govern it, the king made it over to Guy de Lusignan, who claimed to be King of Jerusalem, and undertook the obligations of the Templars. The island was ruled by the Lusignan family from 1192 until 1489, when Queen Catarina Cornaro, herself a Venetian and widow of James II, having survived her husband and his posthumous son, James III, yielded the government of the island to the Republic of Venice. Venice ruled the island until 1570-71, when the Ottoman Turks invaded it, and captured and put to the sword the Venetian garrisons.

The island remained under the government of the Sultans of Constantinople from 1571 until 1878, with the exception of the period from 1832 to 1840, when it was held by the Pasha of Egypt, then at war with the Porte. It may be observed that the island was frequently invaded by the Arabs, Saracens, and Egyptians before its final conquest by the Turks, and that from 1425 to 1571, it paid tribute to Egypt. The great fortress and port of Famagusta was held by the Genoese Republic from 1373 until 1464, when the Lusignan king, James II, retook it with the help of the Egyptians.

Climate.

The mean temperature is about 69° Fah.; mean maximum 78°; mean minimum 57°. Highest shade temperature during last ten years 116°; lowest 22°. Average rainfall for last ten years 19.16 inches. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The climate is varied, hot and dry in the plains in summer, and damp on the sea-shore; the climate on the hills inland is bracing and healthy. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. There has been no drought since 1887. The island may be said to be, in every way, healthy. Malarial fevers exist, but they are not of a severe type.

Population.

The population of the several districts, excluding the military, at the censuses taken in 1881 and 1891, was:—

	1891.	1881.
Nicosia ...	61,695	56,812
Famagusta ...	41,423	38,207
Larnaca ...	23,760	20,766
Limassol ...	85,730	29,248
Papho ...	81,674	28,424
Kyrenia ...	15,004	13,216

Total ... 209,286 186,178

This shows an increase during the decade of 23,113.

The Moslems form about 23 per cent. of the population, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church.

Towns.

The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, 12,515 (11,536 in 1881) inhabitants; Larnaca, 7,593 (7,838 in 1881); Limassol, 7,388 (6,006 in 1881). The two latter are open roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, it has often been proposed to construct a great commercial and naval harbour; but at present the town is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications, and it has only 763 (654 in 1881) inhabitants, nearly all Moslems. Varosia, a suburb of Famagusta, has a population of 2,488 (1,906 in 1881), nearly all Christians. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktima, the modern capital of Papho, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, where a small harbour has recently been constructed in the district of the same name, on the north coast, which has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania.

Industry.

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its mines, but with the exception of a concession granted in 1886, and since abandoned, they have not been worked in recent times. Gypsum is exported in a raw state from the Carpas and from Larnaca, mostly to Syria, and manufactured, i.e., in the form of plaster of Paris from Larnaca and Limassol, where machinery has been set up for grinding it; from these two places it is mostly sent to Egypt. The main industry of the island is agriculture, the products chiefly consisting of cereals, caroubs, wine and spirits, cotton, linseed, aniseed, silk, cheese, wool, fruit, and vegetables, cattle, mules and donkeys are also exported in some numbers.

The caroubs and cereals are exported mainly to the United Kingdom, France, and Egypt.

Cyprus wine is somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has been lessened by the tarry flavour it acquires from the practice of carrying it to port in tarred skins. This practice has for some time been discouraged as much as possible, and the construction of roads through the grape districts enables the wine to be conveyed in barrels.

Both wine and spirits have, since the extra duty was imposed in France, found a fairly good demand in Egypt and in other parts of the Turkish Empire.

Since the year 1883, when direct and regular communication with Egypt terminated, the production of fruit and vegetables, for which the island is well adapted, has not developed, but now that direct communication has again been secured considerable progress in this industry is anticipated. The direct communication with Egypt has given a great impetus to the export of the surplus oxen, sheep, and other animals.

The agriculture has been greatly retarded by want of water, the rainfall being deficient, and much of what does fall being allowed to run to waste. A scheme, however, for storing water for irrigation is now being carried out under the superintendence of an engineer sent by the Government of India.

In past years much injury was done to the crops by locusts, but the work of locust destruction was vigorously prosecuted for many years with great success, chiefly on what is known as the "screen and pit" system. Screens topped with American cloth, over which the locusts cannot

pass, are stretched across the country in front of the armies of young locusts on the march. The locusts are then gradually forced into pits dug at intervals transversely to the screens, from which, as they are topped with a zinc lining, they cannot emerge. This system, as the locusts are now more scattered, has been experimentally discarded in favour of a system of collecting live locusts and locust eggs.

The forests of the island, which had been largely destroyed in the past, are recovering under the protection now afforded. Natural re-afforestation is very slow, partly in consequence of the large number of goats, of which Cyprus, in proportion to its area, contains more than any other country, and partly in consequence of the many forest fires that occur through the summer months.

Sponge fishing has been extensively carried on along the coast by boats from the Greek islands. By a law passed in 1890 power is given to the High Commissioner to grant exclusive privileges for fishing the coasts for sponges, but the law has not yet been taken advantage of. The value of the fishing may be put at from 20,000*l.*, to 30,000*l.* a year.

Sea fishing is comparatively neglected, and it is difficult to obtain fish all the year round except at the seaport towns.

The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, tobacco, groceries, rice, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, copper and iron; the exports are chiefly cereals, cotton, caroubs, linseed, aniseed, olive oil, silk, raisins, fruit and vegetables, cheese, sumac, wool, wines and spirits, vinegar, flax, sesame, gypsum, and terra umbra.

Currency and Banking.

Under an Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st August, 1882, the following coins are legal tender currency:—Gold, the sovereign, half-sovereign, Turkish lira, and French 20-franc piece. Silver, the florin, shilling, sixpence, and three-pence, limit of tender 3*l.* Bronze, the piastre (nine equal to one shilling), half piastre; quarter piastre; limit of tender, 27 pialeses.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches established at Larnaca, Nicosia, and Limassol.

There is as yet no Government savings bank.

The Turkish weights and measures are in use. The oke = 2·8 lbs. avoirdupois; and the donum = about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. A law relating to weights and measures was passed in 1890.

Means of Communication.

There is no railway or navigable waterway in the island, but roads between all important places are now maintained. There are no Government telegraphs, but the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration work about 240 miles of land line in connection with their cables. The island is in direct telegraphic communication with Alexandria and Latakia (Syria), by means of the cables of the Eastern and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Companies respectively.

There is a fortnightly mail service with Alexandria, and Smyrna and Constantinople by the "Austrian Lloyd," "Messageries Maritimes." A weekly service is at present maintained with Egypt by the Bell's Company. There are also frequent direct steamers to and from Egypt and the adjacent coast of Syria.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Newspapers.	
Within the island	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. per 2 ozs.
England	1 c. p.	1 c. p. " "

The Parcels Post is established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and the principal colonies and foreign countries, as well as within the island.

Education.

A general system of grants in aid of elementary schools was established in 1882.

There are about 200 elementary schools in connection with the Greek Orthodox church, which receive aid amounting to about 2,610*l*. And there are about 70 elementary Moslem schools, which receive aid amounting to about 730*l*.

An Armenian boys school and an Armenian girls' school in Nicosia and a Maronite school in the village of Kormabibi, are also aided by Government.

A Rushdié or Moslem high school is maintained entirely by the Government at a cost of about 200*l*. a year; and a grant of 200*l*. a year is given to the Greek gymnasium at Nicosia, which provides the required training for teachers of Greek Christian elementary schools.

There is also a Greek high school at Larnaca, and another at Limassol, which are not aided by Government.

In accordance with a law passed in 1895, Boards of Education have recently been established, one to regulate the Moslem schools and another to regulate the Greek Christian schools. There is also in each district a District Committee for Moslem schools, and a District Committee for Greek Christian schools, presided over in each case by the Commissioner of the district.

The total enrolment is about 14,000; 3,500 Moslems and 10,500 Christians.

Leprosy.

Prior to the British occupation, limited provision was made for lepers in the leper asylum or farm near Nicosia, which was originally founded by the dragoman to the Turkish governor early in the century.

The asylum has been greatly improved, several new houses of an improved class having been erected, and the accommodation thus largely increased. The welfare of the inmates has been a matter of considerable attention, and a very nice recreation room was given to them by the late High Commissioner, Sir H. E. Bulwer, which has greatly enhanced the comfort of these poor people.

Also a church has been erected by voluntary subscriptions.

There is now accommodation for over 100 inmates, and the enclosed farm of 200 donoms is partly cultivated by the lepers, the produce being all used on the farm. Each person receives bread, clothing, and fuel, and a government allowance of 2*½* copper piastres daily.

No leper quits the farm except on very rare occasions, and then only on urgent business and with the permission of the Chief Medical Officer.

The total number of lepers in the island, as returned by the census of 1891, was 107—76 males and 31 females. On 31st March, 1895, there were 93 inmates of the leper farm.

The disease shows itself in two principal forms, the tubercular, and the anæsthetic; of the latter there is a notable sub-group, *elephantiasis mutilans*, in which spontaneous amputation of fingers, toes, and even whole members occur. In the other form the skin and mucous membranes are the parts chiefly affected, especially the face and head. This form is more common, more dreadful in its effects, and more rapid in its termination; but neither of the two can be called a fatal disease, as

their average duration is 10–20 years, and some lepers live to be quite old people.

Leprosy is slightly more common in this island among males than females; the greater proportion of cases come from low-lying villages in the districts of Famagusta, and cases among Mussulmans are of the greatest rarity. The promulgation of the disease has been proved beyond doubt to be due to contagion, stimulated by unclean habits, bad food, and, in a way, malarial cachexy, although undoubtedly the predisposition to the disease is very often hereditary.

A law was passed in 1891 to better regulate the segregation and treatment of lepers, and a Superintendent has been appointed, who resides in the asylum, to enforce discipline and superintend the conduct of the lepers.

British Occupation.

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation. The following is the English official version of its provisions:—

"I. That a Mussulman religious Tribunal (Mah-kémé-i-Shér'ieh) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British Authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period."

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazi Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

"VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end."

Government.

On the 14th September, 1878, an Order in Council was issued for the regulation of the government

• The exercise of these rights by the Porte was agreed to be abandoned, from the 1st of April, 1879, for a payment of £5,000 a year.

of the island. The administration was placed in the hands of an officer styled High Commissioner; a Legislative and an Executive Council were established, and the High Commissioner was invested with the powers usually conferred upon a Colonial Governor. So much of this Order in Council as relates to legislation has been superseded by another, dated the 30th Nov., 1882, under which the Legislature consists of the High Commissioner, who is usually to preside, six non-elective Members, being office-holders, and twelve elected Members, three to be chosen by the Mahometan and nine by the non-Mahometan inhabitants of the Island. British subjects and foreigners who have resided five years in Cyprus can exercise the franchise, and are eligible for election as well as Ottoman subjects. The qualification for the franchise consists in the payment of any class of the taxes called *Verghi*. The Council may be dissolved by the High Commissioner whenever he sees fit, and must be dissolved at the end of five years. The island, for legal and administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

The courts which were in existence at the time of the occupation have been superseded by a new set of courts constituted by an Order in Council, dated the 30th November, 1882, which provides for:—

(1) A supreme court of criminal and civil appeal consisting at present of two judges.

(2) Six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of one or more judges of the supreme court, sitting with one or more judges of the district courts.

(3) Six district courts, having criminal jurisdiction up to three years' imprisonment, and unlimited civil jurisdiction; and consisting of a President and two ordinary Members, one a Christian and the other a Moslem.

(4) Six Magistrates' courts, consisting of the President of the district court or the two ordinary Members having summary jurisdiction up to one month's imprisonment and fine of 5*l*.

(5) Village courts, at present ten in number, in addition to the judges of the district courts, and having jurisdiction in cases of commonage, disputes as to the partition of property, and debt, &c., up to 5*l*.

Actions in the courts are divided into "Ottoman" and "Foreign" actions, according to the nationality of the defendant or defendants, and in "Foreign" actions the President of the Court alone generally exercises jurisdiction; as also in criminal cases against non-Ottomans.

The *Mahkéme-i-Shéríeh*, or Mussulman religious courts, are presided over by *Cadís*, but their duties are strictly confined to jurisdiction in religious cases affecting the Mahometan population, as contemplated by the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are:—

1. *Verghi Taxes*—Consisting of—

(1) A tax of 4 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands or houses occupied by the owner.

(2) A tax of 4 per cent. on the annual rent of lands or houses let.

(3) A tax of 3 per cent. on trade profits or salaries.

2. Military exemption tax of 2*s*. 6*d*. a head on males between 18 and 60 years of age.

3. Tithes of the following products of the island:—

Cereals—taken in kind.

Olives—value assessed and recovered in money.

Caroubs and silk cocoons—taken on export.

Export duties—equivalent to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in lieu of tithes—are taken on export of cotton, linseed, aniseed, and rasins.

[The tithes of all other articles have been abolished, many in 1882, and sixteen in 1897.]

4. Sheep, goat, and pig tax.

5. An excise on wine, spirits, and tobacco.

6. Stamps, court fees, royalties, licences, &c., &c.

7. Salt monopoly.

8. Locust tax (temporary) of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on tithes and certain incomes (for locust destruction).

9. Import duties.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, except that from the military exemption tax. The military exemption tax itself is now payable by Moslems and Christians alike. All other export duties, and a fishing tax, have been abolished by the British Administration.

There is a military police force of about 670 men, when at full strength, mostly Moslems.

Archæology.

Cyprus is remarkable for its mediæval architectural remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery, of very ancient date, which have been discovered. A famous collection of Cypriot antiquities, that of General di Cesnola, the late United States Consul, is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. A local museum was started in 1888 by subscription.

Grants in Aid from Parliament from 1884-5.

1884-85.	£15,000
1885-86.	15,000
1886-87.	20,000
1887-88.	18,000
1888-89.	55,000
1889-90.	45,000
1890-91.	35,000
1891-92.	10,000
1892-93.	nil.
1893-94.	nil.
1894-95.	29,000
1895-96.	35,000
1896-97.	46,000
1897-98.	33,000

Principal Exports, 1896.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Animals (various)	6,912 No.	84,475
Carobs	89,691 tons	84,626
Wheat	129,582 bushels	14,501
Barley	442,023 "	80,017
Oats	114,874 "	5,585
Vetches	15,072 "	1,636
Beans, Peas, &c.	3,109 "	681
Cheese	8,456 "	4,437
Oranges and Lemons	6,084,489 No.	4,115
Raisins	18,837 cwt.	5,864
Other Fruit	21,731 "	3,584
Vegetables	32,444 "	2,069
Spirits	154,631 gallons	7,312
Vinegar	153,207 "	1,685
Wine	1,472,578 "	80,469
Cotton (raw)	8,887 cwt.	5,822
Silk-cocoons	1,069 "	13,384
Wool	4,446 cwt.	7,525
Aniseed	3,989 "	2,544
Hides and Skins	1,573 "	9,331
Linseed	5,146 "	1,917

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Sponges	4,681 okes ...	5,068
Straw	30,472 cwt. ...	984
Sesame	1,715 " ...	977
Sumac	9,951 " ...	1,695
Terra Umbra ...	2,108 tons ...	1,036
Gypsum	3,721 " ...	1,683

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887-88.*	145,443	113,325†	60,025	435,890
1888-89.	149,362	109,963	42,058	442,172
1889-90.	174,499	106,338	48,480	493,456
1890-91.	194,936	107,589	71,500	474,441
1891-92.	217,162	112,742	58,370	465,359
1892-93.	189,933	111,394	86,396	515,922
1893-94.	177,054	117,654	100,328	549,332
1894-95.	67,093	114,756	125,269	463,474
1895-96.	167,777	113,851	151,077	598,295
1896-97.	188,658	129,494	116,911	887,997

Sum payable to Turkey under the Convention of 1878 and subsequent arrangements, 92,800*l.* a year, but this is appropriated to the interest on the British Guaranteed Loan of 1855.

Customs revenue in 1896-97—22,660*l.*

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887-88.	78,043	1,159	277,173	356,375
1888-89.	61,489	294	171,024	232,807
1889-90.	78,277	641	165,406	244,324
1890-91.	111,091	1,748	161,284	274,123
1891-92.	108,708	1,095	234,322	344,125
1892-93.	105,152	675	240,994	346,821
1893-94.	94,765	716	202,855	298,336
1894-95.	76,456	1,921	194,038	272,415
1895-96.	69,996	2,416	169,656	242,068
1896-97.	58,892	2,071	179,088	240,051

These values are exclusive of specie.

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1887-88.	27,928	925	172,413	201,266
1888-89.	33,666	5,172	171,459	210,297
1889-90.	54,470	219	259,939	314,628
1890-91.	65,542	125	333,981	399,648
1891-92.	76,985	5,319	350,115	432,419
1892-93.	76,576	5,712	215,877	298,165
1893-94.*	62,635	1,636	212,114	276,385
1894-95.*	76,372	2,433	220,892	290,697
1895-96.	76,132	827	200,173	277,132
1896-97.	58,893	1,744	236,595	297,142

These values are exclusive of specie.

Administrators.

1878. Maj.-Gen. Sir Garnet (now Field Marshal Visct.) Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1879. Col. (now Gen. Sir) Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 1886. Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
 1892. Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
 1898. Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.

* A year of exceptional distress.

† Including aid to distressed persons.

Executive Council.

High Commissioner, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.
Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templer.
Receiver-General, A. M. Ashmore.
Clerk,

Legislative Council.

President, The High Commissioner.
Non-Elective Members, The Chief Secretary; the Queen's Advocate; the Receiver-General; Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G., *Chief Medical Officer*; G. Smith, *Registrar-General*.

1st Electoral District.—Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters, Hadji Hafuz Zyal.
Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters, Theofanis, Theodotou; Pescalios Constantinides; Yerasimos Christodulides, Abbot of Kykkou.

2nd Electoral District.—Famagusta and Larnaca.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters, Ahmed Dervish Pasha.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters, Joannis Oeconomides; Achilleus Liassides; Joannis Vondizianos.

3rd Electoral District.—Limassol and Papho.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters, Hafuz Ramadan.
Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters, Onoufrios Jassonides; Kyriillos Papadopoulos, Bishop of Kilium; Sokrates A. Francoudes.
Clerk, C. E. Spencer.

List of Civil Officials.

High Commissioner, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.*

Private Secretary, Capt. R. B. Feilden, B.A., A.D.C., 150*l.*

Chief Secretary to Government, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G., 800*l.*

Assistant Secretary, W. H. Bennett, 350*l.*

Chief Clerk, E. E. McDonald, 250*l.*

Translator of State Documents, A. Utidjian, 300*l.*

Chief Greek Translator, D. K. Karageorgiades, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templer, 750*l.*

Receiver-General and Chief Collector of Customs, A. M. Ashmore, 750*l.*

Auditor (under Comptroller and Auditor-General, London), B. Senior, 400*l.*

Island Treasurer, A. Morton, 360*l.*

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Heidenstam, C.M.G., 500*l.*, and 50*l.* personal allowance.

District Medical Officers, R. A. Cleveland, G. Williamson, each 250*l.* and forage; and four others.

Registrar-General, G. Smith, 550*l.*

Principal Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill, 500*l.*

Director of Agriculture, P. Gennadius, 360*l.*

Director of Public Works, C. V. Bellamy, 500*l.*

Superintendent of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, 400*l.*

Inspector of Schools, The Rev. Josiah Spencer, 380*l.*

Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore, 300*l.*

District Commissioners.

Nicosia, W. Collet, C.M.G., 450*l.*

Larnaca, C. Delaval Cobham, 600*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

Limassol, Roland L. N. Michell, 600*l.*, and a house.

Famagusta, B. Travers, 450*l.*

Papho, C. B. Wodehouse, 450*l.*

Kyrenia, F. G. Glossop, 425*l.*

Customs.

Collector and Assistant to Commissioner, Larnaca,
Major T. J. Chamberlayne, 330*l.*

*Sub-Collector, Limassol, W. J. Mackay, 180*l.* by*
10*l.* to 250*l.*

*Assistant Collector, Larnaca, W. I. D. Ansell, 120*l.**
to 180*l.*, by 7*l.* 10*s.*

Police.

Chief Commandant and Inspector of Prisons, Capt.
A. E. Kershaw, 500*l.*, and forage.

*Local Commandant, Nicosia, C. S. Cade, 305*l.* 10*s.*,*
and forage.

*Ditto, Nicosia, 305*l.* 10*s.**
and forage.

*Ditto, Limassol, T. Greenwood, 305*l.* 10*s.*, and*
forage.

*Ditto, Famagusta, P. A. Ongley, 305*l.* 10*s.*, and*
forage.

*Ditto, Papho, Th. Mavrogordato, 305*l.* 10*s.* and*
forage.

Ditto, Kyrenia, The District Commissioner.

Ditto, Larnaca ditto.

*Courts of Justice.**Supreme Court—*

*Chief Justice, Sir J. Hutchinson, 1,000*l.**

*Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton, 750*l.**

*Registrar G. G. Amirayan, 250*l.**

*District Courts—**Nicosia.*

*President A. G. Lascollies, 525*l.**

*Judges, T. E. Miczisgos; Ahmet Izzet, 216*l.**

Larnaca.

*President, M. B. Seager, 450*l.**

*Judges, C. Cramby, M. Hassan Hilmi, 200*l.**

Limassol.

*President, F. H. Parker, 525*l.**

Judges, Demetrio Rossidi; Mehmet Ata Bey,
200*l.*

Famagusta.

*President, B. C. T. Frere, 500*l.**

*Judges, S. Macridi, 175*l.*; Barutjizadé Ahmet*
Vassif, 175*l.*

Papho.

*President, J. C. Macaskie, 500*l.**

*Judges, J. D. Karemhyllaki, 175*l.*; Mehmet*
Sami, 175*l.*

Kyrenia.

*President, C. R. Tysor, 450*l.**

Judges, A. K. Palaiologos; Bodamializadeh
Abdullah Nadiri Effendi, 150*l.*

Cadia of—

*Cyprus, Mehmed Vedjihi Effendi, 300*l.**

Nicosia District and Kyrenia, Esseid Hussein
Husni Effendi, 144*l.*

Famagusta and Larnaca, Ahmed Khouloussi
Effendi, 120*l.*

Limassol and Papho, Esseid Abdul Rahman
Effendi, 120*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Chief Mussulman Dignitaries, Mehmed Vedjihi
Effendi, Chief Cadi of Cyprus, and Hadji Ali
Rifki Effendi, Mufti of Cyprus.

Greek Orthodox Church, His Beatitude Sophronios,
Archbishop of Cyprus.

Anglican Church Rev. Josiah Spencer, B. A., Nicosia.
Church of Scotland Rev. J. Ferguson, Limassol.

Armenian Church, Rev. Der Ghevont Der Naha-
bedian (acting Vicar-General).

Latin Church, Very Rev. Riccardo Branco, Vicar-
General, Larnaca.

Maronite Church, Rev. Giovanni Cirilli (Vicar).

*Foreign Consuls.**Austria-Hungary—*

Larnaca, Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Pascotini.

Belgium—

Larnaca, Consul, G. P. L. Mavroidi.

France—

Larnaca, Consul, A. E. Boyeset.

Limassol, Agent, J. Th. Peristiani.

Germany—

Larnaca, Giuseppe Pascotini.

Greece—

Larnaca, Consul, G. Philemon.

Italy—

Larnaca, Agent, A. L. Mantovani.

Limassol, Agent, Socrates Francoudi.

Sweden and Norway—

Larnaca, Consul, Z. D. Pierides.

THE NIGER TERRITORIES.*Situation and Boundaries.*

These regions, estimated to cover about 500,000 square miles, and with a population estimated at 20,000,000 to 35,000,000, are secured to Great Britain by nearly 400 treaties made by the Royal Niger Company (formerly the National African Company, Limited), and recognized by the three Anglo-German Agreements of June, 1885, June, 1886, and November, 1893, and the Anglo-French Agreement of August, 1890. The agreements with Germany establish as an eastern frontier a line running from the Cross River to a little east of Yola, on the Upper Benue, and thence to a point on the south bank of Lake Chad 35 minutes east of the meridian of Kuka. The northern frontier of the Territories is settled by the agreement with France, and is to be a line drawn from Say, on the Middle Niger, to Barua, on Lake Chad, but diverted so as to leave within the Niger Territories everything that properly belongs to the kingdom of Sokoto. Under this agreement the Company claims the Saharan provinces of Air, or Asben, and Damergu; but this claim is contested by France, and will have to be settled by the International Commission referred to in the agreement. The same commission will settle the western frontier between France and the Niger Territories in the great bend of the Niger to the west of Borgu, a powerful pagan kingdom which was, by a treaty dated the 20th January, 1890, brought within the jurisdiction of the Company. Borgu bounds on the north the kingdom of Dahomey, which France has lately conquered. The Territories are separated from the British colony of Lagos by that portion of Yorubaland which has not yet been conquered by the Mohammedans, nor brought within the jurisdiction of any European power. On the Gulf of Guinea the Territories occupy about 106 miles of coast line from the Forcados to the Brass River; the adjacent coast line on either side falling within the British Niger Coast Protectorate, administered by a British Commissioner and Consul-General, assisted by a number of vice-consuls. During the early part of 1897 the Company had to send punitive expeditions against the Emir of Nupe, and the Emir of Ilorin. They were entirely successful, completely defeating both Emirs' forces. Bida, the capital of Nupe, was destroyed and Ilorin occupied.

Prior to this a march of nearly 200 miles, from Lokoja to Kabba and thence to Egbon, had cleared all Southern Nupe of the Foulah slave raiders, and on the 20th June, 1897, the legal status of slavery in the Niger Territories was declared abolished by the Company.

Administration.

The Niger Territories are governed from London by a Council, of which Sir George Goldie is Governor. The Company exercises its jurisdiction under a Royal Charter, dated 10th July, 1886, by which their sovereign rights in the territories over which they have treaties were recognized, and authorized to be exercised.

Order is maintained in the Territories by native allies, by the Company's fleet of twenty to thirty steamers, and by a small force of disciplined troops. These consist of English officers and about 1,000 Houssas, chiefly trained as artillery, but also armed with Snider rifles. There is also a civil police force in each district commanded by the local magistrates. The headquarters of the troops is at Lokoja, at the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. The capital, where are the supreme court, central gaol, main hospital, and other public institutions, is at Asaba, about half way between Lokoja and Akassa, the mouth of the Niger, on the Gulf of Guinea, which is the transshipping depot, and where are the repairing yards and engineers' works for the fleet of river steamers. A patent slipway—the first in West Africa—has lately been erected at Akassa for the repair of the boats. The other principal settlements are at Abo, Abutshi, Atani, Bakundi, Donga, Egga, Ibi, Idah, Leaba, Loko, Odeni, and Yola, the latter being about 200 miles south of Lake Chad.

Climate and Products.

The lower portion of the Territories in the Niger delta has a bad reputation for its climate. In this region are produced the palm oil and palm kernels which form a large portion of the exports from the Territories.

The regions further inland are stated to be much healthier, while their principal products are rubber, hides, ground nuts, shea butter, ivory, chillies, and various drugs.

The chief imports are cotton goods, earthenware, hardware, powder, salt, silks, spirits, and woollen goods. The Company have prohibited the importation of rifles, breech loading guns, cartridges, &c., into any part of the Territories. They have also prohibited the importation of spirits into the upper portions of their territories, and put heavy duties on their introduction into the lower portions, so that the importation of spirits is now less than one-fourth of what it was before the charter. There are no import duties excepting on guns, powder, salt, spirits, and tobacco. The revenue is chiefly raised by export duties.

Means of Communication.

There are telegraph stations at Brass and Bounny, in cable communication with Lagos, and thus with Europe. Regular steamers arrive and depart from Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa every three weeks. Communication in the Niger Basin is mainly by the steamers of the Royal Niger Company.

Royal Niger Company.

Chief Stations, Lokoja, Asaba, Ibi, Yola.

London Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Capital, 102,708 shares of 10l. each.

Chairman, Sir Geo. Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G.

Secretary, H. Morley.

Agent-Generals, Joseph Flint and William Wallace, C.M.G.

Commandant of Troops, Major Arnold, D.S.O.

Principal Medical Officer, E. E. Craster.
Chief Justice, Samuel Moore.
Puisne Judge, H. G. Kelly.

Foreign Consuls.

No foreign Consul now in territories.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

The British Protectorate of the Niger Coast was formally assumed in July, 1884. It extends along the coast of Africa from the Benue River (where it joins the boundary of Lagos) to the mouth of the Rio del Rey at 9° east longitude. The part between the Forcados River and the Non mouth of the Niger is claimed by the Royal Niger Company, the remainder forms the "Oil Rivers" Niger Coast Protectorate. The Niger itself is worked exclusively by the river steamers of the Niger Company. The numerous rivers, creeks, and estuaries in this part of the West African coast have received the name of the "Oil Rivers;" from the fact of their producing the bulk of the palm oil which constitutes the chief export of West Africa. They are alleged to be branches of the Niger, and form the delta of that river, but most of them have independent sources. The estuaries of these rivers are connected by a network of more or less navigable creeks, so that with a small expenditure of labour inland navigation might be made practicable from Dahomey to the Cameroons.

Some of the principal of these rivers are: the Benue, an independent river rising in the low range of hills flowing in a deep but tortuous channel through a country of dense forest, but with a shallow and dangerous bar; the Forcados River, the main outlet of the Wari; the Brass River, connected by creeks with the Niger. From the Oguta Lake, which lies a short distance east of the Niger, to the north of Abo, where the delta begins in the rainy season, flow the Opobo River on the east, and the New Calabar River on the west, which enter the sea by the broad estuaries known as the Sombrero, the New Calabar, the Bonny, the Andoni, and the Opobo Rivers, and draining a fertile undulating country, watered by numerous little brooks, and with a rich soil free from marsh, and where cattle appear to thrive.

Further east is the Old Calabar Estuary, mainly formed by the great Cross River, some 400 or 500 miles in length, which drains with its affluents the Old Calabar, Aqua, Akpayafe, and the Ndiana Rivers; the high mountain ranges running north-west from the Cameroonian Mountains to the hills round the confluence of the Niger and the Benue.

Communications.

Communication with Europe is maintained by the African and the British and African Steamship Companies, running regularly between Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Sierra Leone, and all the ports in West Africa from Goree to Loanda. They have also a direct line from Liverpool to Old Calabar, calling at Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and Bounny. The German Woermann line call occasionally on their way to and from the Cameroons, and the steamers of the Compagnie "Chargeurs Reunis" call occasionally at Bounny and Old Calabar. On the Bonny, Brass, Opobo, and Old Calabar Rivers, some of the merchants possess small steamers and launches, which navigate these rivers to some distance inland. The Manchester

Steam Navigation Company's boats also call at some of the ports.

The African Direct Cable Company has stations at Brass and Bonny. Akassa is served from Brass, being only 11 miles through the Creeks.

Chief Towns.

Duke Town, on the Old Calabar River, is about 5 miles above its junction with the Cross River, and is the headquarters of Her Majesty's Consular establishment, and the largest and most important town in the Protectorate, containing a population of about 15,000. Two Protestant missions are established there, and have erected schools and churches. Creek Town, 4 miles beyond, is also an important place, population about 5,000.

Near the mouth of the Opobo River is the town of the same name built by Ja Ja, and about 40 or 50 miles inland near the same river is Bende, a great trading centre for slaves and ivory. In the same district is the great fetish town of Aron which is resorted to from all parts of the Niger delta and the Cross River.

Bonny Town, 8 miles from the sea, on the left bank of the Bonny, is a station of the Church Missionary Society, and contains several European establishments. There is also a European settlement at the mouth of the Brass, possessing a very fine church presented by one of the native chiefs. On the Wari branch of the Protectorate there are several populous towns, but the turbulent character of the natives prevents Europeans from resorting to them.

Benin City, some 60 miles up the river of the name, is a large town of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, the seat of a powerful theocracy of fetish priests, and used to be famous for its human sacrifices. The trading station and Consular establishment in Benin River is situated about 8 miles from the bar, lying open to the sea breeze, though sand-flies and mosquitos abound.

In Jan., 1897, a peaceful mission on its way to the King of Benin was massacred in the bush, and a force of Houssas and Blue Jackets had to be sent to punish the Benins. It was completely successful, the king's forces being defeated, and the king himself driven to take refuge in the bush.

Military posts have been established at Urvet, up Calabar River, Iru, up Cross River—one establishment at Nqware and Ediba; Aqettah, up Opobo River, Sapele, up the Benin River and from these points advances are being made into the interior.

Climate.

This resembles that of other parts of West Africa, in being deadly for Europeans. The temperature ranges between 65° and 95°, and the rainfall is perhaps the heaviest in the world, there being on the coast no very marked distinction between the dry and rainy seasons. Tornadoes and violent thunderstorms prevail in the spring and late autumn, but do relatively little damage.

Products.

Besides the oil palm (*Elaeis Guineensis*), cotton grows above the delta, and the silk cotton tree is found all over the delta, as well as the tree producing the kola nut. The ground nut is widely cultivated in the interior, but not on the coast. Copal gum and other gums are largely produced, and "shea butter," an almost solid vegetable fat produced from the kernels of the seeds of the *Butyrospermum Parkii*. The castor oil plant is found all over the delta, and the cocoa palm and coffee have been successfully introduced there. Rubber trees abound everywhere, and

ebony very largely in the Cross River districts. Elephants abound in numbers in the Akpayafe and Ndiana Rivers, and hippopotami in the Cross River. Considerable coffee plantations are now bearing.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants are typical negroes, and though now divided into several distinct tribes, appear to have had a common origin. Among the most prominent tribes are the Dzekri, occupying the lower part of the Benin, and closely allied to the Yorubas; the Idzoe, occupying the part of the delta east of the Middleton, and south of the Wari and of the Ibo country; the Ibos, occupying the lower Niger just above the delta, and extending to the Cross River, joining the Ukima-Kimas, are an industrious agricultural people, with fine herds of cattle, who create most of the trade of the delta; and the Efiks and "Quas" in the Old Calabar region. The tribes are all more or less cannibalistic, cannibalism being deeply associated with the ceremonial of the old fetish rites, as the "Ju-Ju-Men," or fetish priests, are bound at certain times and under certain conditions to eat human flesh. The missionaries have laboured with considerable success to suppress the practice in the towns where they are stationed. Mission stations are situated at Duke Town, Creek Town, Oköyön, on the Old Calabar River, at Ikonotu Creek, Ikwofrüty, Ikwana, and Unwana, on the Cross River, and also at Ibeno, in the Qua Ibo River.

Trade.

Trade is generally conducted by barter, the native traders purchasing the oil or other produce for European goods, and disposing of it in large quantities to the white trader. The total volume of trade is shewn below, the greater part of which is with Great Britain, the remainder with Havre and Hamburg, but carried principally in British ships. Brass rods only in Old Calabar, and Manilla only in Bonny and Opobo, form in some districts the coinage, the price of cloth being the general standard. Cash is being gradually introduced.

Administration.

The native inhabitants are dealt with principally under their own chiefs, there being a native council, presided over by them, subject to appeal to the consular courts. Europeans are subject to the jurisdiction of the consular courts under the African Order in Council, with an appeal to the supreme courts of Lagos.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	From U. K.	Total.	To U. K.	Total.
1892-3	576,263	726,916	446,570	843,501
1893-4	697,484	929,333	494,246	1,014,088
1894-5	581,230	789,864	463,172	825,099
1895-6	575,448	750,975	538,637	844,333
1896-7	563,291	655,977	546,466	785,605

Finance.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1892-3	97,749	98,611	—	—
1893-4	173,606	138,539	—	—
1894-5	127,281	176,331	286,222	371,789
1895-6	155,513	145,044	254,837	333,855
1896-7	112,440	128,411	—	—

Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., Old Calabar, 2,500/., and residence.
Consul, Digitized by Google 800/., to 1,000/.

*Deputy Commissioner and Consul:—**

Capt. H. L. Gallwey, D.S.O., 800*l.* to 900*l.*
Major P. W. G. Copeland Crawford, D.S.O., 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Deputy Commissioners and Vice-Consuls.

F. A. Wall, Major A. E. Leonard, R. F. Locke, each 600*l.* to 800*l.*

District Commissioners:—†

C. E. Harrison, A. B. Harcourt, A. A. Whitehouse, W. F. W. Fosbery, N. Burrows, 500*l.* each.

Assistant District Commissioners:—

E. J. K. Cordner, L. F. W. Holt, H. Lecky, F. T. Bartwell, A. G. Griffith, C. P. Hudson, A. C. Douglas, R. Whitehead, R. A. Roberts, H. Lyons, H. Bedwell, E. M. Murray, R. K. Granville, W. E. P. Copeland Crawford, E. S. James, J. Stein, 300*l.* to 400*l.* each.

Travelling Commissioner, F. H. Turner, 600*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, Old Calabar, F. E. Hodges, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

Assistant Treasurers, C. T. Olliffe, W. West Walker, T. J. Morgan, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Marine Department.

Marine Superintendent, H. A. Child (late R.N.), 600*l.*

Assistants, J. M. Hennessey, S. Munro, H. G. Moore, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

Engineers, J. W. Kirk, C. Birch, A. Hewer.

Customs Department (Old Calabar).

Director General of Customs, T. A. Wall.

Assistant Director, C. E. Dale, 350*l.*

Niger Coast Protectorate Force.

Commandant, Capt. A. M. Boisraron, 600*l.* to 800*l.*
Wing Officers, Capts. H. L. Searle, E. P. S. Roupell, L. C. Koe, C. H. N. Ringer, W. A. Crawford Cockburn, F. Jackson, W. C. Anderson, H. Gordon, J. D. Parker, R. E. Gabbett, M. de Bathe, Capt. Heniker, Quartermaster and Paymaster, Lieut. C. Wharton, 1 native officer, 1 regimental serjeant, 6 company serjeant-majors, 12 serjeants, 12 corporals, 411 rank and file, 8 staff serjeants, &c.

Postal Department.

Postmaster-General, T. A. Wall.

Assistant ditto, C. E. Dale.

Chief Clerk, A. W. Dwyer, Old Calabar, 125*l.* to 165*l.*

Prison Department.

Officer of Prison Discipline, C. Copinger Hill.

Assistant ditto, F. S. James.

Gaoler, W. R. A. Neizer.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, A. Wright.

Audit Department.

Local Auditor (under Comptroller and Auditor-General) J. P. Smartt.

Medical Department.

Principal Medical Officer, R. Allman, 1,000*l.*

District Medical Officers, J. J. G. Whittindale, J. R. Meeks, S. W. Thompson, A. H. Hanley, F. Roth, E. G. Fenton, R. A. Shekleton, R. J. d'Arcy Irvine, J. P. Fagan, F. P. Hill, W. H. Clements, J. C. Irvine, J. P. Howe, 350*l.* to 500*l.* each.

* All officers have quarters.

† These officers hold no Consular rank.

Botanical Department.

Curator, H. W. L. Billington.

Assistant, J. L. Holland.

Surveyor's Department.

Surveyor, M. Ross, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant ditto, A. McAlister, J. Walker, 300*l.*

NORTH BORNEO.*Situation and Area.*

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881), now known as "the State of North Borneo," comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitong River on the west to lat. 4° 10' N. on the east coast, together with all the islands within a distance of three leagues, including those of Banguey and Balemangan; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of 30,709 square miles (equal to Scotland), with a coast line of about 900 miles. It extends from 115° 20' to 119° 20' E. long., and from 3° 50' to 7° 25' N. lat. The southern boundary was settled by a convention at London on the 20th June, 1891.

The principal stations of the Company are at Sandakan (where are also the headquarters of the administration), and Lahat Datu and Tawas on the east, Kudat on the north, Gaya and Ambong on the west, and Mempakol (in Brunei Bay). At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first-named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. It is 1,000 miles from Singapore, 1,200 from Hong Kong, and 1,600 from Port Darwin. Inland stations are at Penungah, Kaningow, Papar, and Padas.

General Description.

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is found to be well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly tobacco, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, &c.

The mineral resources of the country have not yet been fully investigated. Gold has been found in two of the rivers on the east coast; coal, copper, and other minerals have also been met with, but so far have not been worked.

The country is mountainous, although the shore is flat and fringed with mangrove. The highest point yet discovered is Kinabalu, 13,698 feet.

The inhabitants, who are supposed to number about 200,000, are mainly Malays, Bajows, Dusuns, Sulus and Dyaks, who remove their villages periodically, and live by hunting and plunder, with occasional attempts at planting and trade. There are Malay and Chinese settlements on the coast, which cultivate the flat areas, and carry on a considerable trade. Sandakan, the chief town, has a population of 7,000. There are two missions, one the Church of England and one Roman Catholic; the former, which is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church of England Community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat. The club, hotels, banks and insurance agencies, European and Chinese stores, public markets, hospital, Government house, offices, gaol, barracks, saw mills, tennis grounds and the numerous neat suburban bungalows around bespeak civilization and progress.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.



	Revenue Proper. \$	Land Sales. \$	Expen- diture. \$
1887	142,687	14,505	202,220
1888	148,286	246,457	195,511
1889	251,602	256,183	290,189
1890	358,461	239,655	373,139
1891	417,028	7,212	439,664
1892	357,823	67,488	381,873
1893	289,220	818	290,507
1894	315,591	478	339,268
1895	348,948	970	300,560
1896	407,207	4,492	313,807

On the completion of the Singapore—Labuan—Hong Kong cable in April, 1894, the mainland of Borneo was joined to Labuan by a cable covering a distance of about 10 miles to Menumbok, which has since been joined with Mempakol by telephone. A telegraph line from that point to Sandakan is now constructed.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1886	45,426	58,332
1887	54,837	62,558
1888	69,752	76,255
1889	58,724	67,623
1890	55,596	64,210
1891	147,499	147,499
1892	130,144	130,144
1893	—	99,642
1895	—	54,321
1897	—	60,000

Include Labuan.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From Colonies and Europe. \$	From Elsewhere. \$	Total. \$
1887	927,363	31,282	958,642
1888	1,224,419	37,548	1,261,997
1889	1,749,620	50,000	1,799,620
1890	—	—	2,018,089
1891	—	—	1,936,547
1892	—	—	1,355,864
1893	—	—	1,116,714
1894	—	—	1,329,966
1895	—	—	1,663,906
1896	—	—	1,882,188

EXPORTS.

Year.	To Colonies. \$	To Elsewhere. \$	Total. \$
1887	493,223	42,044	535,267
1888	480,188	45,687	525,875
1889	651,433	50,000	701,433
1890	—	—	901,290
1891	—	—	1,238,277
1892	—	—	1,762,247
1893	—	—	1,780,593
1894	—	—	1,698,543
1895	—	—	1,962,350
1896	—	—	2,473,753

Court of Directors.

R. B. Martin, Esq., M.P., *Chairman*.
 Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E.,
 G.C.M.G.
 William C. Cowie, Esq., *Managing Director*.
 Edward Dent, Esq.
 Sir Charles J. Jessel, Bart., *Vice-Chairman*.
 Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.
 J. A. Maitland, Esq.
 Frederick C. Stoop, Esq.
Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.
London Office, 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

* Including Labuan.

Governors.

1881. W. H. Treacher.
 1887. W. M. Crocker (acting).
 1888. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
 1891. L. P. Beaufort (acting)
 1892. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
 1895. L. P. Beaufort.
 1896. Ditto.

Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, L. P. Beaufort.
Treasurer-General and Superintendent Customs,
 A. Cook.

Secretary to the Governor (vacant).

Judge of Sessions Court, E. P. Gueritz.

" " J. H. Walker, M.D.

" " E. H. Barrant.

Resident, West Coast, Godfrey Hewett.

Labuan and Province Dent, R. M. Little.

Postmaster-General, W. H. Penney.

Superintendent Gaol, Chas. H. Harington.

Auditor, J. W. Wilson.

Assistant Treasurer, A. C. Pearson.

Magistrate in Charge, Penangah, — Shuck.

Magistrate, North Keppel, G. Ormsby.

Magistrate, Sapong, C. W. Keasberry.

" *South Keppel*, P. F. Wise.

" *Gaya*, H. Haynes.

" *Province Dent*, J. G. G. Wheatley.

" *Sugut and Labuk*, W. H. Hastings.

" *in charge, Silam*, A. R. Dunlop.

Cashier, M. Ponsonby.

Sub-Treasurer, Kudat, G. M. O'B. Horsford.

" *Province Keppel*, H. S. Haynes.

" *Dent*, J. G. G. Wheatley.

Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. R. M. Reddie.

Adjutant, A. Jones.

Customs Officer, A. Wardrop.

Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker.

Surveyor, E. A. Pavitt.

Protector of Chinese, and Superintendent of Immi-

gration, N. B. Dennys, Ph.D.

Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Walker, M.A., M.D.

Medical Officer, West Coast, G. W. Johnstone.

" *Labuan and Province Dent*, R. E.

" *Adamson*, M.B., C.M.

Harbour Master, Labuan, G. M. O'B. Horsford.

Postmaster, —

Editor, Herald, Dr. N. B. Dennys.

RHODESIA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Under Rhodesia is included the whole of the region lying to the north and west of the South African Republic and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which are now officially designated as Northern and Southern Rhodesia respectively.

Southern Rhodesia.

The western boundary of Southern Rhodesia is defined by the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890, the sphere of influence reserved to Germany being bounded (1) by a line from the mouth of the Orange River along the north bank to the point of its intersection by E. long. 20°; (2) from thence along E. long. 20° its intersection by S. lat. 22°, and thence eastward along that parallel

to its intersection by E. long. 21°, and following that degree northward to its intersection by S. lat. 18°, it runs eastward along that parallel till it reaches the River Chobe, and descends the centre of the main channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi, where it terminates.

Its eastern boundary, defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of the 11th June, 1891, is a line starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, and running directly southwards as far as S. lat. 16°, follows that parallel to its intersection with E. long. 31°; and thence eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by E. long. 33° it follows that degree southward to its intersection by S. lat. 18° 30'; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica Plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunde, whence it strikes direct to the N.E. point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland to the River Maputo.

In tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau no territory west of E. long. 32° 30' is to be comprised in the Portuguese sphere; and no territory east of E. long. 33° is to be comprised in the British sphere, but if necessary the line is to be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi-kessi in the Portuguese sphere.

In 1888 the southern region was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

The territory is divided into the two provinces known as Matabeleland (the eastern portion), and Mashonaland (the western). The former is inhabited by Matabeles and allied and subordinate races, while the latter is peopled by a number of disintegrated but kindred tribes who are conveniently grouped together under the one generic name of Mashonas.

Early in 1890 a police force of Europeans was raised and equipped, and in June of that year, after obtaining permission from King Lo Bengula, a pioneer expedition on a large scale was organised to cut a road from a point on the Maccloutsie River, a tributary of the Limpopo, through the south-eastern part of Matabeleland into Mashonaland, the objective point of the expedition being Mount Hampden, near which large belts of gold-bearing quartz were known to exist. This point was reached on 12th Sept., 1890. The pioneers were then disbanded, and, in accordance with the agreement made with them, were allowed to peg off auriferous claims.

In July 1893 the Matabele made a raid into Mashonaland, and killed several natives living under the Company's protection, near Victoria, when they were attacked and driven back by the Company's Police. After an unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters preparations were made for the invasion of Matabeleland to anticipate an expected attack on the Bechuanaland Protectorate

and Mashonaland. The Company's Police and a large force of volunteers and native allies advanced on Buluwayo from the north and east, while the Bechuanaland Police, which had been largely reinforced, advanced with Khama and some 2,000 of his men by way of Tati from the south. Two successful engagements were fought by the Company's force near Buluwayo, in which the Matabele suffered very severely. The Bechuanaland Police were also attacked by a strong force of Matabele, which they repulsed with great loss. Lo Bengula fled, and Buluwayo was occupied, and a force sent in pursuit of the king.

This force was unfortunately divided by the sudden rising of the River Shangani, and Major Wilson with a small party of men were after a heroic resistance killed to a man. Arrangements for the future administration of the country were completed by the High Commissioner and Mr. Rhodes on behalf of the Company. Lo Bengula, who was said to be endeavouring to escape across the Zambezi, is reported to have died from smallpox or fever.

In 1896, owing to a variety of causes, the Matabele broke out in rebellion, and shortly after the Mashonas followed suit. Imperial troops had to be sent to the assistance of the Company's police and volunteers, and it was only after a prolonged struggle that peace was secured. The police in the Company's territories were placed in 1896 under the command of Sir R. Martin, who is directly responsible to the High Commissioner at Cape Town. All the officers of the Force are now appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The high plateaux of the Mashonaland and Matabeleland provinces are well adapted for European settlement. Gold and other minerals have been discovered, large forests of Ikusi or native oak and other timber abound, and the country, though desert in parts, is in the main well adapted both for cultivation and agriculture.

Since the grant of the Royal Charter, the Company has extended the Cape Government Railway system from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 126 miles, and this section has since been taken over by the Cape Government. The Company has also formed the Bechuanaland Railway Company, Limited, which has continued the railway from Vryburg to Buluwayo, a distance of 579 miles. This section was opened for traffic in November, 1897. A survey is to be undertaken for the purpose of constructing a line from Buluwayo to the Victoria Falls, thus opening up the mineral resources of the north-west districts; it will tap one of the largest sources of labour supply in Africa, and for mining purposes one of the best. It is confidently expected that in due time light railways will radiate from the "Trunk Line," bringing the various mining centres into direct communication with the Cape Colony. The Company has also extended the telegraph system from Mafeking to Salisbury, in Mashonaland, a distance of over 800 miles. As a consequence of the Matabele Campaign of 1893, to which reference is made above, the extension of the telegraph was carried out from Palapye to Buluwayo, where an office was opened on the 9th July, 1894. This line is now extended to Charter, *via* Gwelo, a further distance of 212 miles, thus placing Buluwayo in direct communication with Salisbury. The telegraph line has also been extended from Salisbury, *via* Untali, to Beira, at the mouth of the Pungwe River, on the East Coast, the principal port for the

commerce of the Mozambique Company's territories, and for the eastern parts of Rhodesia, stations have been opened at Mafeking, Ramoutsa, Gaberones, Mochudi, Palla, Palapye, Maccloutsie, Tuli, Nuanetsi, Victoria, Charter, Buluwayo, Gwelo, Selukwe Mangwe, Salisbury, Mazoe, Umtali, Headlands, &c., &c. Telephone communication has been established between Buluwayo and the districts S., S.E. and N.E. This undoubtedly will be a great boon to the mining industries.

At the instance of Mr. Rhodes, the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, Limited, was incorporated on the 27th December, 1892, with a capital of £140,000, with the object of extending the Company's telegraph system from Salisbury, Mashonaland, across the Zambezi, to Zomba, in Nyasaland, and thence via Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika to Uganda, the ultimate object being to connect with the terminus of the Egyptian Government system of telegraphs at Wady Halfa, placing Cape Town in through communication with Cairo. About 200 miles of line are in working order; at present it is working very satisfactorily. It has now been determined to start the line from New Umtali through the Inyanga district to Mount Bismarck, in Mashonaland, joining the existing line at Tete on the Zambezi.

The line is opened from Tete to Chikwawa 87½ miles; Chikwawa to Chikwawa (Branch Line) 46 miles; Chikwawa to Blantyre 25 miles; Blantyre to Zomba 40 miles; Zomba to Liwonde 33½ miles; Liwonde to Ft. Johnston 44½ miles.

The construction northwards along the W. Shore of Lake Nyasa is being rapidly carried on, and it is expected that satisfactory progress will be made, and the Southern Shore of Lake Tanganyika will be reached by the middle of 1898.

A regular postal service has been established. By the new postal route via Buluwayo, it is possible to communicate by letter between London and Salisbury in from 26 to 28 days of which 8 are occupied by the journey from Cape-town. The mails also run weekly between Salisbury, Umtali and Beira, in 5 days, thus providing a local East Coast service. The coaches running between the various districts afford also transport for both passengers and parcels. The latter service is being rapidly extended and improved the rates have been considerably reduced. The East Coast Railway is also to be continued from New Umtali to Salisbury, this is mere question of time. The contractors have been bound down to a time, limit, and by the end of the year (1898), the railway will be finished, if not finished within a shorter time than that. The inhabitants of Mashonaland are looking forward to the advent of this line, as the development of mining and other industries is seriously handicapped by the present existing high rates of transport charged from railroad. This route will tap an important agricultural, and what is now believed to be a rich mining district.

Regular gold-workings were not commenced until July, 1891. In Mashonaland several distinct goldfields have been discovered, viz. :—

Victoria district, estimated 70 miles long x 20 broad			
Manica	50	14	"
Hartley Hill,	40	30	"
Mazoe	40	30	"
Lo Magonda	30	25	"

Abercora, Lo Magonda, Kaiser Wilhelm, Concession Hill, &c.

Since the occupation of Matabeleland discoveries of gold-bearing districts have rapidly succeeded each other, finds having been made at Buluwayo, Selakwe, Gwelo, Matopo, Bembesi, Bellingwe, Shangani, Selukwe, Gwanda, etc. On the 7th May, 1894, 7,003 claims were reported as pegged out in Matabeleland.

In addition the following number of claims in Mashonaland had been registered before end of July, 1893:—

Umtali	...	...	...	...	8,872
Mazoe	...	...	...	...	6,265
Victoria	...	...	...	...	5,871
Lo Magonda	...	...	...	...	2,375
Salisbury	...	...	...	...	3,290
Manica	...	...	...	...	7,624
					<hr/> 34,297

In addition to gold, other minerals have been found, and several claims have been pegged off on reefs showing silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead, while deposits of nitrate of potassium and plumbago, and extensive coalfields, have also been discovered.

Towns have rapidly sprung up in all the principal mining areas. The principal of these are, Salisbury, Buluwayo, Umtali, Gwelo, Victoria, Melsetter and Enkeldoorn. Deputations sent into Mashonaland by Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony farmers have reported in very favourable terms on the agricultural prospects of Mashonaland. A "trek" of farmers from the Orange Free State has already entered the country, and others are being organised, and a large number of farms have been allotted under the Company's land laws. In Mashonaland alone by September, 1894, farms representing a total of 1,722,274 acres had been actually surveyed; it was estimated that in Matabeleland 800 farms, aggregating 4,800,000 acres had been beaconed.

Printed newspapers are published at Salisbury (2), Buluwayo (3), Umtali, and Gwelo. Hotels have been established at frequent intervals along the roads connecting Buluwayo, Salisbury, Victoria and Umtali, and comfortable hotels are to be found in all the townships, as well as substantial brick buildings of every description. Branches of the Standard Bank and African Banking Corporation have been opened at Salisbury, Buluwayo, Gwelo, and Umtali; government offices and churches built, hospitals erected, and order and good government throughout the country provided for. Salisbury and Buluwayo are municipalities, with locally elected town councils, while the requirements of the other towns are provided for by Sanitary Boards with extensive powers of local management. Immediately upon the occupation of Buluwayo, a settled local government was adopted, with the result that as early as the end of August, 1894, there were 78 brick buildings erected, 61 in course of erection, and a white population of 2,020.

The Company has from time to time equipped and despatched expeditions into various parts of Central Africa, as the result of which it has secured mining and administrative concessions from many chiefs.

The territories within the Company's sphere of influence north of the Zambezi (Northern Rhodesia) have been placed under the administration of Major Forbes, and arrangements have now been made for the organising of a Police Force.

The capital of the Company is 3,500,000*l.*, out of which 500,000*l.* has not been issued, and of the remainder two-thirds are represented by cash subscriptions. The Company is already in receipt of revenue from mining, trading, and professional licences, stand holdings, postal and telegraph services, and the railway. A report was issued in April, 1898. The revenue for the previous financial year (to 31st March) was 196,653*l.*

Certain changes in the Company's administration are now proposed. They are detailed in a paper (C. 8732), laid before Parliament in Feb., 1898, and will require a Supplementary Charter and Order in Council to carry them into effect.

The London office of the Company is 15, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

President, Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

Directors, Earl Grey, Lord Gifford, *¶* E.C., George Cawston.

Secretary, Herbert Canning.

Civil Officers of the Company.

Administrators' Department.

Administrator, The Right Hon. Earl Grey.

Commandant of Police,

SARAWAK.

An agreement was entered into with the Rajah of Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo, on the 14th of June, 1888, under which that State has been placed under British protection. Her Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with the internal administration of the State, but they are to determine any questions that arise as to the succession, to control the foreign relations, and to have the right to establish consular officers in the territory. British subjects are to have most-favoured-nation treatment, and no part of the territory is to be alienated without the consent of H.M.'s Government.

The territory of Sarawak comprises an area of about 41,000 square miles (more than equal to Ireland and Wales together), with a population of about 300,000, composed of various races. It is intersected by many rivers navigable for a considerable distance inland, and commands about 380 miles of coast line. The government of the district from Tanjong Datu to the entrance of the Samarahan river was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei in the year 1842 by Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak. In 1861 a second cession was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei of all the rivers and lands from the Samarahan river to Kadurong Point. In 1882 a third cession was obtained of 100 miles of coast line and all the country and rivers that lie between Kadurong Point and the Baram river, including about three miles of coast on the north-east side of the latter; and in 1885 another cession was obtained of the Trusan river, situated on the north of the mouth of the Brunei river. The Limbang River was also obtained in 1890, and the transfer was approved and confirmed by H.M.'s Government in August, 1891. The present Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. (born June, 1829; married 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt), is a nephew of Sir James Brooke, to whom he succeeded in 1868.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (Rajah Muda), born 26th September, 1874.

Products.

At Paku in Upper Sarawak a considerable number of Chinese are engaged in working gold, and also in the Batang Lupar Residency. The Borneo Company possesses a monopoly of the

(c)

mineral rights, other than gold and coal, over most of Sarawak, and at Busoh the Company have extensive antimony works, and have just erected at Ban large works for the treatment of gold ore. Coal is mined on a considerable scale at Sadong and Brooketon, the output in 1896 being 25,878 tons, including the quantity used by the local steamers. There is a considerable export of timber from the Rejang River, mostly to Hong Kong, valued in 1896 at £54,700. There are successful plantations of tea and coffee on Matang, and pepper grows well throughout the Territory. All these articles figure in the list of exports, which also includes diamonds, quicksilver, gutta-percha, indiarubber, canes, rattans, camphor, bees' wax, birds' nests, sago, tapioca, gambier, and silver. The value of the principal exports in 1896 was: Gutta-percha and india-rubber, 299,752; rattans, \$279,615; gambier, \$179,639; pepper, \$230,693; and sago flour, \$704,667. In 1884 the quantity of sago flour exported was 97,335 pikuls = 5,734 tons, and in 1893, 272,131 pikuls, or over 16,800 tons. The bulk of the trade is with Singapore.

Chief Towns.

Kuching, the capital, population about 25,000, on the Sarawak River, about 23 miles inland (N. lat. 1° 32', E. long. 110° 28'), besides excellent Government offices and Court house, possesses an excellent hospital, and a museum with a complete collection of exhibits relating to Borneo. The Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak has his headquarters there, and has a mission school with 100 scholars, and also a girls' school. The Roman Catholics also have a mission there, with a boys' school under two resident priests, and a girls' school under the sisters.

Sibu, on the Rejang River, has a large population of Chinese traders, who exchange European goods for jungle produce. The River has a native population estimated at 90,000. The Chinese here trade direct with Singapore, as well as with Kuching. Muka, a large town on the Muka River, near its mouth, is devoted to the production of sago, the stems of the sago palm being cut in the upper reaches of the river and floated down to the town, where the pith is extracted and beaten, to be carried in native schooners to Kuching or Singapore to be cleaned.

Other towns are Bintulu, Oya, and Kapit, Baram, Simauggang, Sadong, Trusan, Limbang.

Communication

Is maintained by the Sarawak and Singapore S.S. Co. with Kuching and Singapore every ten days; by the "Vyner," 405 tons, with Sadong, Brooketon, and Singapore every ten days; by the "Adeh," 189 tons, coasting, with trips to Singapore four or five times a year; and by the "Lorna Doone," 54 tons, fortnightly coasting service.

Communication is also kept up with coast stations by Government steam launches.

There are roads only around the capital; internal communication is entirely by means of the numerous rivers, which form natural highways and byways, by which any point in the country can be reached in steam launches or boats.

Postage.

Sarawak joined the Postal Union on 1st July, 1897.

Local.—To any place in the country, 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 8 cents to Singapore.

Foreign.—The same as from Singapore, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., eight cents. (Sarawak stamps).

No record of letters to and from England is kept, such letters coming through the Singapore post

office, and not direct; but since 1st July, 1897, letters come in direct bag from London, but *via* Singapore. The Kuching post office received, 1895:—Letters, 4,732; papers, &c., no record. Despatched, 1895:—Letters, 9,251; papers, &c., 2,300; parcel post, 435. Total, 11,986.

Sources of Revenue.

The principal sources of revenue are the opium, gambling, arrack, and pawn farms, producing \$205,674 in 1896.

Harbour, buoy and light dues:—Three cents. per ton, payable on arrival, and chargeable to all vessels of five tons and upwards.

The taxes levied are:—Exemption, \$2 per annum, payable by Malays; \$1, per annum per door, payable by sea dyaks; \$2 per annum for every able-bodied land dyak.

The total amount of Dyak and Malay revenue for the year 1896 was \$73,164.

The weights are, 1 picul = 133½ lbs.; 1 coyan = 2 tons 7 cwt. 18 lbs.

Statistics.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1892	461,804	425,493
1893	457,122	478,198
1894	457,595	486,532
1895	453,800	462,882
1896	493,760	444,200

IMPORTS.*

From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
		\$
1892	Mostly from Singapore	1,769,237
1893	ditto	1,695,100
1894	ditto	1,861,859
1895	ditto	1,915,597
1896	ditto	2,274,159

EXPORTS.*

To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		\$
1892	Mostly to Singapore	2,223,123
1893	ditto	2,206,203
1894	ditto	2,105,972
1895	ditto	2,206,723
1896	ditto	2,425,565

SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.

To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		Tons.
1892	To and from Singapore	76,718
1893	ditto	78,302
1894	ditto	79,521
1895	ditto	77,953
1896	ditto	88,780

Civil Establishment.

Rajah of Sarawak, His Highness Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Private Secretary (vacant).

Aide-de-Camp, H. F. Deshon.

Supreme Council.

President, His Highness the Rajah, G.C.M.G.

Members, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, Hon. C. S. Pearse, Hon. H. F. Deshon, Datu Bandar (Haji Bua Hassan), Datu Imaum (Haji Metaim), Abang Mahomad Kassim Haji Sudin, Hon. C. S. Pearse (*Recorder*).

(The Council meets on the first Monday of each month.)

* Imports and exports do not include the coasting trade, which is considerable, but foreign trade only.

Chief Officers.

Resident, 1st Division, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, \$6,000.

Ditto, 3rd Division, Hon. H. F. Deshon, \$5,400.

Treasurer, Hon. C. S. Pearse, \$5,400.

Residents 2nd Class:—

	1st Division,
R. V. Awdry,	\$3,000.
Captain H. W. Peck,	3rd, \$2,400.
D. J. S. Bailey,	2nd, \$2,040.
Q. A. Buck,	3rd, \$3,000.
F. S. Drage,	3rd, \$2,040.
G. Pratt Barlow,*	3rd, \$2,400.
E. Somerville,	3rd, \$2,400.
C. Hose,	4th, \$2,400.
O. F. Ricketts,	4th, \$2,400.
A. T. Frere,	4th, \$2,040.
H. R. A. Day,	3rd, \$2,040.
P. F. Cunynghame	4th, \$2,040.

Superintendent of Works and Surveys, H. D. Ellis, \$3,000.

Postmaster-General and Auditor, A. K. Leys, \$2,400.

Principal Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker, \$4,200.

Commandant (vacant).

Inspector of Police and Prisons, C. W. Daubeny, \$2,400.

Editor, "Sarawak Gazette," J. E. A. Lewis, \$2,040.

Curator, Museum, R. Shelford, B.A., 400l.

SOUTH AFRICA.

High Commissioner.

The office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa, was created by Letters Patent in 1878, and is filled by the Officer administering the Government of the Cape Colony. The High Commissioner is charged with the conduct of British relations with the South African Republic (Transvaal), and the Orange Free State, as well as those with native states and tribes outside the Cape Colony and Natal and with the S. A. R. Government of Swaziland under the Convention of 1894. In 1879, a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South-Eastern Africa, including Zululand and Amatongaland; but this arrangement ceased in 1881, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed, who is also Governor of Natal (which now includes Zululand and Amatongaland). The High Commissioner for South Africa is also Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which extends as far north as the Zambesi. The estimated area of the Protectorate to the 22nd parallel is 121,500 sq. miles, and from there to the Zambesi 265,700 sq. miles. The sphere of influence north of the Zambesi includes all territory not acknowledged as belonging to Germany, Portugal, or the Congo, and covers an estimated area of 361,700 sq. miles. The expenses of the High Commission are borne partly by Imperial funds, under Vote 6 of Class V, and partly by the Cape Government; the correspondence with the South African Republic is carried on through a British Agent at Pretoria furnished with a letter of credence to the President. The "Africa Order in Council, 1889" (15th October, 1889), placed upon a systematic footing the jurisdiction exercised by British Consular Officers in parts of Africa outside British territory. The Order enables Consular Courts to be established, with jurisdiction in various parts of Africa (including Madagascar) not subject to

* Mr. Barlow was made Resident in January 1883.

any organised administration, over British subjects, and over foreigners in certain circumstances, especially in criminal, admiralty, and maritime cases. The following have been constituted "local jurisdictions" for the purpose of the Order: The Oil Rivers Protectorate (with appeal to Supreme Court of Lagos); the Nyassa districts (with appeal to Supreme Court of the Cape Colony); as well as the Congo Free State and Madagascar (with appeal to Supreme Courts of the Gold Coast Colony and the Mauritius respectively).

High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*Capetown*), 3,000*l.* from Cape, and 1,000*l.* Imp. Fds.

Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner, George Vandeuleur Fiddes, 1,200*l.*

Assistant ditto, Albert Browne, 470*l.* and 50*l.* as Auditor, Basutoland.

Clerks, C. Le Camp, 280*l.*; C. Teagle, 140*l.*; Miss Hanbury, 180*l.*; Miss Klerck, 100*l.*

Resident Commissioner for Bechuanaland Protectorate, Major H. Goold-Adams, C.B. (C.M.G.), 1,000*l.*

Assistant Commissioner for the Protectorate, W. H. Surmon, 800*l.* and allowances.

Ditto, J. Ashburnham, 600*l.*

British Agent at Pretoria, W. Conyngham Greene, Esq., C.B., 2,000*l.* (with office allowance).

Secretary to ditto, E. Fraser, 450*l.*

British Vice-Consul, Johannesburg, J. E. Evans, 500*l.*

British Consul in Swaziland, J. Smuts, 800*l.* and allowances.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the Colonies of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, and not being within the jurisdiction of any civilised power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Tongan or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, and the various small groups of Melanesia. In 1893 a new Order-in-Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioners' Jurisdiction is extended to foreigners, and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. The expenses of the High Commission are met from Imperial funds, Class V, vote 5, the total in 1896-97 being 3,390*l.*

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court, is by virtue of his office a Judicial Commissioner, and where the attendance of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court is impracticable, the High Commissioner may appoint a Judicial Commissioner for particular purposes or for a particular time.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested

all her Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

For the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and in order to deal with cases occurring where there is no resident Deputy Commissioner, certain officers in command of her Majesty's ships of war on the Australian station have been appointed Deputy Commissioners.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

PRINCIPAL GROUPS UNDER THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

THE TONGAN, OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS, are situated between the 15th and 23rd degrees of west longitude. The islands are most of them of coral formation, but include some active volcanoes, notably Tofua, Kao, and Niuafoou (Good Hope Island). The natives belong to the Polynesian race, and are closely allied to the natives of New Zealand, Tahiti, Samoa, and the Sandwich Islands. The islands are very rich in coconuts; and copra (the dried kernel of the nut) forms the principal export. Bananas and oranges are also exported from Vavau, in the northern part of the group. There is regular steam communication with Auckland (1,000 miles distant) and Sydney (1,850 miles), and occasional steamers and sailing vessels run between Tonga and Fiji (200 miles). Sailing vessels carry the copra to Europe.

The late king, George Tubou, was the first of its chiefs or kings to establish an effective government over the whole of Tonga, and his rule on the whole was fairly successful. The king is assisted by a native parliament and a privy council. With the exception of a few Europeans in the Customs, Education, and Medical Departments, the whole of the government officers are Tongans. The tariff resembles that of Fiji and licences are charged for carrying on stores and trades. The revenue and expenditure are each about 16,000*l.* per annum. According to the official returns the imports and exports were:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1888 . . .	48,376	0	0	66,888	0	0
1889 . . .	45,240	0	0	80,306	0	0
1890 . . .	28,882	0	0	45,325	0	0
1891 . . .	51,929	0	0	75,400	0	0
1892 . . .	51,266	0	0	53,957	0	0
1893 . . .	64,692	0	0	79,223	0	0
1894 . . .	82,330	14	11	67,632	15	4
1895 . . .	87,240	3	0	113,240	12	4
1896 . . .	90,915	0	5	91,602	4	5

but the value of the copra exported is about 20 per cent. too high. The native population is about 19,196; the European about 353. The climate may be considered a healthy one. The thermometer ranges between 53 and 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are three Churches, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Church (established over 60 years), with at present about 3,000 adherents only; the Wesleyan "Free Church of Tonga," with about 15,000 adherents; and the Roman Catholic, with about 3,000 adherents. The Free Church was established in 1885, and considerable persecution was inflicted on the adherents of the Mission Church, generally styled "Fakaogo," i.e., subordinate to a foreign Church. In January, 1887, an attempt was made by some escaped native convicts on the life of Mr. Shirley Waldemar Baker, the Premier, an ex-Wesleyan Missionary. Six persons charged with complicity in the attempt were shot. The attempt was made the pretext for increased persecution of the "Fakaogos," or members of the Wesleyan Mission Church, whose houses were pillaged, and who were beaten with clubs and whips till they declared their adhesion to the "Free Church." About 100, whom no ill-usage could induce to abandon the Mission Church, were ordered to be deported to Pylstart Island, a barren inhospitable islet south of Tonga; but they were finally allowed to go to Fiji. Shortly after an inquiry was made into the causes of the disturbances by Sir Charles Mitchell. At this inquiry the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a "Fakaogo" conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the king, was addressed to Sir Charles Mitchell, promising an amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the Mission Church at once recommenced.

In 1890 complaints were made that freedom of worship was still being interfered with; that persons were deprived of their lands and unjustly imprisoned on account of their adherence to the Wesleyan Church; and Tongan officials denied that the king had written to Sir Charles Mitchell promising to accord freedom of worship. Sir John Thurston therefore made a further inquiry, and finding that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the wrongs endured by the Wesleyans, he, in accordance with the power conferred on the High Commissioner by the Western Pacific Orders in Council, issued an Order prohibiting Mr. Baker from being within the group for a term of two years from the 17th July, 1890. A few days before the issue of the Order, the king, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh Government was formed with a native Premier (Tukuaho). Under the new Government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled from Fiji, the king having requested Sir John Thurston to make the necessary arrangements for their return.

King George Tubou died on 18th February, 1893, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, George Taufa'ahau, under the title of George Tubou II. The present Premier is Josateki Toga.

All the natives are taught to read and write, and higher education is provided by colleges established by the Government and by the Wesleyan Mission.

British subjects are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan Court only for offences against Tongan laws relating to customs, taxes, quarantine and local police, not recognized as offences against British law. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner.

THE SAMOAN OR NAVIGATOR ISLANDS are

situated between the 13th and 15th parallels of south latitude, and the 169th and 174th degrees of west longitude. The inhabitants, about 25,000 in number, belong to the Polynesian race. The islands, which are of volcanic origin, are very fertile. The principal export is copra, but cotton, coffee, and bananas are also exported. A considerable portion of the land has been alienated, part of which is cultivated by British and German residents. The Hamburg Commercial and Planting Company of the South Seas has extensive plantations, and also has at Samoa its principal depot for South Sea trade.

No effective Government had been established before 1889. The present King Malietoa was recognised as king in 1879, and Tamasese his principal opponent, was given the title of Vice-King. In 1884, Tamasese formed a party to depose Malietoa and place himself on the throne. The German Government, which was displeased with Malietoa for refusing to ratify a treaty giving Germany a preponderating influence in the affairs of Samoa, favoured the pretensions of Tamasese. In 1886 a commission was appointed consisting of commissioners from Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, with a view to arrive at an agreement respecting Samoan affairs. After the commissioners had reported to their respective Governments, a conference was held at Washington, but no agreement was arrived at. In 1887 Tamasese, with the assistance of the German forces, obtained possession of the seat of Government; and Malietoa, having surrendered himself to the German Consul-General, was deported in a German man-of-war to West Africa, whence he was afterwards removed to the Marshall group. An attempt was then made to organise an efficient government throughout Samoa under Tamasese, Herr Brandeis being made Premier. But after a little while the adherents of Malietoa, under the leadership of his relative Mataafa, took arms against Tamasese and occupied a position close to Apia, the seat of Government. In December, 1888, at the instance of the German Consul, an ineffectual attempt was made to dislodge Mataafa by an armed party from German men-of-war. The German Government having disapproved the action of their Consul, proposed that a fresh conference should be held. A conference was accordingly held at Berlin, and a convention arrived at between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States with regard to the future government of Samoa. In accordance with this convention, Malietoa was reinstated as king, and a Supreme Court of Samoa was constituted, with a Chief Justice appointed by the three Powers. The Chief Justice is also the king's principal legislative adviser. Further disturbances took place in 1893, and the three powers were compelled to intervene, and Mataafa and some of his followers were removed from the Group to the Marshall Islands.

The township of Apia is managed by a municipal council consisting of six members elected by the ratepayers, and of a president appointed by the three Treaty Powers. Bye-laws for the payment of rates, prevention of diseases, and the preservation of good order are enforced by a municipal magistrate, whose decisions are open to review by the Chief Justice.

British subjects are under the jurisdiction of the high commissioner's court in respect of all criminal offences not cognisable by the municipal magistrate, and in all civil cases (other than suits relating to realty) where both parties are British subjects. The supreme court exercises jurisdiction

tion in all suits relating to real property, or where the parties are of different nationalities, and also exercises complete jurisdiction over the nationals of all countries which have not established their own courts in Samoa.

The London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Mission of Australasia, and the Roman Catholic Society of Mary have all established churches in Samoa, the adherents of the first named being the most numerous. English and German schools are established in Apia.

Apia, the principal town, has about 350 European inhabitants. The climate is not good, and the heat is frequently oppressive. But plantations situated a few hundred feet above the sea are not unhealthy.

There is regular steam communication with Auckland (distance 1,600 miles) and Sydney (2,450 miles), and occasional steam and sailing vessels run between Samoa and Fiji (450 miles).

THE UNION GROUP consists of three small islands, Fakaofu, Oatapu, and Nukunono, about 9° S. latitude and 172° W. longitude. The islands are coral atolls, and the principal article of trade is copra. The natives are of Polynesian race, and are over 1,000 in number. They are ruled by their own chiefs with the assistance of native councils. A British Protectorate has been proclaimed over this group. The inhabitants are either adherents of the London Missionary Society, or Roman Catholics.

THE ELLICE AND GILBERT GROUPS consist of a series of coral atolls lying between 5° N. latitude and 10° S. latitude, and 170° to 180° E. longitude. The principal export is copra. The natives are of Malayo-Polynesian race, and number about 30,000; and are most of them adherents of American missions, or of the London Missionary Society. The islands have separate kings or chiefs, who are assisted by councils of chiefs and commoners. Labourers go for periods of three years to Fiji and Tahiti, and have also been recruited for Mexico. These groups have now been placed under British protection. Courts of law have been established amongst the natives, and a revenue is obtained from native contributions and trade licenses, which it is expected will cover the cost of maintaining a regular government in the islands. The efforts of Mr. C. R. Swayne, the first British Resident, and of his successor Mr. W. T. Campbell, to establish an efficient system of administration have met with considerable success.

THE SOUTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS consist of the islands of New Georgia, Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Christoval, Rennell, Dellona, and Stewart's Islands, and smaller islands in the vicinity of the above, lying between the 7th and 13th degrees of south latitude, and the 150th and 163rd degrees of east longitude. The natives are Melanesians. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the converts are not numerous. The natives are treacherous, and most of them are cannibals. In 1896 an expedition from the Austrian war vessel "Albatross," while attempting the ascent of Mount Lammas in Guadalcanar were attacked and severe loss of life ensued. There are a few resident traders, mostly of British nationality. A large number of natives used to go to work on plantations in Queensland, Fiji and Samoa, returning after the expiration of three years; but the number is less than formerly. The principal articles of trade are copra, pearl shell, and tortoiseshell. The climate is not a good one. These islands were placed under British protection in 1893, and a

Resident has now been appointed. His headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island on the north side of Guadalcanar.

THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS are situated between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides Group. The natives are Melanesians, and are mostly adherents of the Melanesian Mission. The principal trade is in copra.

THE NEW HEBRIDES GROUP lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The natives are Melanesians, but in many places there is an admixture of Polynesian blood. The population has been estimated at from 100,000 to 140,000, but the Mission returns place it at only 50,000. Missions have been established by the Melanesian Missionary Society, by the Presbyterian churches of Australia, and by the Roman Catholic Church. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. Life is, however, safer than in the Solomon Islands. Native labourers go to Queensland, Fiji, Samoa, and New Caledonia; but in much smaller numbers than formerly. There is a European population of about 180, mostly British or French. French and Australian companies have been formed for trading and planting purposes. A British steamer, connecting with steamers from Sydney, runs regularly in the group, and a French steamer also runs from New Caledonia. The principal export is copra, and bananas; coffee, timber, and sulphur are also exported. The climate of most of the islands is bad, and malarial fever is prevalent. A joint commission, consisting of British and French naval officers, has been appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order.

COOK OR HERVEY ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

The Cook Islands are about 1,700 miles from Auckland by steamer. The most southerly, Mangaia, is in latitude 21° 47' south, and the most northerly, Aitutaki, in 18° 15' south. Rarotonga, the most westerly, is in 160° west, and Mauke, the furthest to the east, lies in 157° west longitude. The group consists of seven islands—Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, the Hervey Islands proper, Aitutaki, and Rarotonga. The so-called Hervey Islands are an atoll, with the usual low islets on the surrounding reef, and are frequented by the natives from Aitutaki to make copra from the coconuts, which grow luxuriantly and without care in such positions.

RAROTONGA is the most important, being the only island in the group with harbours. There are three small harbours in the coral reef with which this island is fringed. The best of these, Avatiu, is the centre of trade for the group. There is also good anchorage outside the reef. Rarotonga is very beautiful and fertile, having a volcanic surface soil with coral subsoil. The island is small—about 25 miles in circuit—but the central hills rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Water is consequently good and abundant. The climate is good and unusually cool. The native population is over 2,000. The foreign residents number some 50 adult males, engaged in trade or planting. They are chiefly British, with a mixture of Americans, Germans, French, and Chinese. There is a resident European missionary, and a native school in which teachers are trained for mission service in other

islands in connection with the London Missionary Society. Several of these teachers have for some time past been doing good service in other Pacific Islands, and in New Guinea.

MANGAIA is of about the same size as Rarotonga, but chiefly a coral formation, and less fertile. The climate is equally good, but the hills do not reach 500 feet in height. The population is about 2,000, with only 4 Europeans who are engaged in trade. There is a resident English missionary and native school.

AITUTAKI is smaller than Mangaia, but of the same character. It is surrounded by an ocean coral reef as well as a shore reef. The ocean reef is said to be 60 miles in circuit, and the lagoon thus formed off one end of the island is a large sheet of water capable, by a moderate outlay, of being made suitable for large vessels. Population: native, 1,500, with only one European trader. There is also a resident English missionary and native school.

ATIU, MAUKE, and MITIARO are all under the king of Atiu. Atiu resembles Aitutaki, but Mauke and Mitiaro are smaller. The joint populations are about 1,800. There are only two foreign residents, and the missionaries in charge are native teachers from Rarotonga.

Communication within each island is entirely by roads or tracks. They have no river nor coastal traffic. Between the islands communication is entirely by sailing vessel; very uncertain and irregular. From Tahiti come regular trading vessels, and also from San Francisco. The only steam communication is by the "Richmond" on her round trip from Auckland to Tonga, Samoa, and Tahiti, calling at Rarotonga once in five weeks, on her return from Tahiti to Auckland.

PRODUCTIONS.—Cotton, coffee, tobacco, copra, arrowroot, fungus, oranges, limes, bananas, and all tropical fruits flourish luxuriantly. Orange and lime trees produce abundantly, and of excellent quality, and all kinds of native food—taro, breadfruit, kumeras, yams, bananas, and the indigenous plantain, are fine and plentiful. Many products of a temperate climate do well, and cattle, except sheep, thrive well on an indigenous species of couch or wire grass.

Administration.

The Cook Islands were declared to be under British protection in October, 1888, by Captain Bourke, of H.M.S. "Hyacinth," and the Hervey Islands, Mannai, Anoter and Takutia by Commander Nicolls, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," in June, 1889.

The Resident is paid by the Government of New Zealand, and reports direct to the Governor of that Colony. Since his appointment, in 1890, he has succeeded in arranging for the election of a general Legislature to make laws for the group. The Government is carried on by the Arikis, or Kings and Queens, who are also the principal land-owners. The chief of these, Queen Makea, whose husband is Ariki, or king of Atiu, has been acknowledged as head of the Government, and an Executive Council, of which the Arikis are *ex officio* members, has been appointed. A Supreme Court has been established, and a law has been passed regulating the sale of intoxicants and imposing a general *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on imports. The laws are subject to the approval of the Resident.

Trade.

The principal exports in 1896 were coffee, value 4,310*l.*; copra, value 5,309*l.*; oranges, value 3,409*l.*; and limejuice, value 1,327*l.* The total

exports in 1896 were 20,709*l.*, as against 21,930*l.* in 1895. The imports in the same years were 23,068*l.* and 23,269*l.* respectively.

British Resident, F. J. Moss.

High Commissioners.

- 1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- 1878 John Gorrie (acting).
- 1879 Sir A. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- 1882 Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. (acting).
- 1883 J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. (Asst. High Com.).
- 1884 Sir G. W. Des Vœux (acting).
- 1885 W. Macgregor, C.M.G. (Act. Asst. High C.).
- 1885 J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. (Asst. High Com.).
- 1887 Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
- 1887 Dec., H. S. Berkeley (acting).
- 1888 Feb., Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
- 1893 Jan., H. S. Berkeley (Asst. High Com.).
- 1893 May, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 Mar., H. S. Berkeley (Asst. High Com.).
- 1897 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

Establishment.

- High Commissioner, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.*
- Chief Judicial Commissioner, H. S. Berkeley, 300*l.**
(in addition to salary as Chief Justice of Fiji).
- Registrar, J. Langford, 50*l.** (in addition to Fiji salary).
- Secretary to High Commission and Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Merton King, 400*l.**
- Deputy Commissioner in Tonga, R. B. Leefe, 440*l.**
and quarters.
- Deputy Commissioner in Samoa, and for the Union Group, E. G. B. Maxse, 100*l.*, and 700*l.** as Consul.
- Deputy Commissioner and Resident, Gilbert and Ellice Groups, W. T. Campbell, 400*l.** and quarters (paid from Protectorate Funds).
- Deputy Commissioner and Resident, Solomon Islands, C. M. Woodford, 500*l.**
- European Assistant, A. D. Mahaffy, 200*l.**

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS POSSESSIONS.

ADEN.

The peninsula of Aden is situated in lat. 12° 47' N. and long. 45° 10' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the Arabian coast. Besides the peninsula a strip of territory stretching about three miles inland belongs to England, the whole area being about seventy square miles. Dhala and El Hota are the principal villages outside the town of Aden. The rainfall never exceeds 7 inches in a year. The town of Aden is situated on the side of a rocky promontory, and is very strongly fortified. It is a most important coaling station, and also an entrepôt for the trade with Arabia. The imports in 1887 amounted to 1,870,507*l.*, and the exports to 1,507,718*l.* The exports consist of coffee, dyes, feathers, gums, spices, &c. The imports from Great Britain in 1887 were 155,670*l.*, and the exports to were 337,724*l.* The settlement is subject to the government of Bombay, being presided over by a president, who is also commander of the troops in the garrison. (For further information see publications relating to India.)

PERIM, an island situated at the entrance of the Red Sea, is a dependency of Aden, and is administered from that port. It contains a lighthouse.

SOCOTRA, an island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, in 12° 19'—12° 42' N. lat., and 53° 21'—53° 30' E. long. and lying in the direct route to India, has been since 1876 under the govern-

ment of Aden, which pays a small subsidy to the Sultan of Keshin, to whom it belonged. It is famous for its aloes. The population of the island is about 4,000, of Arab descent. It is 72 miles by 22 miles, with peaks 200 feet high. It was formally placed under British protection by agreement with the Sultan in October 1886, together with the neighbouring Abdal Kute and Bromers Islands.

In 1887 also a Protectorate was established over the tribes on the Somali coast, extending from the point of Ras Jiburté on the southern coast of the Bay of Tadjaura to Bundee Ziadele in the 94 parallel E. long. The protectorate is regulated under the "Somali Order in Council" of 13th December, 1889, by the Acting Consul for the Somali Coast, Lieut.-Col. E. V. Stace.

ASCENSION.

The island of Ascension, 34 miles in area, lying in the South Atlantic, lat. $7^{\circ} 53' S.$ and long. $14^{\circ} 18' W.$, is under the supervision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who maintain a small naval station there. It was taken possession of in 1815, and is now garrisoned by 100 marines. It is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught between Dec. and May. The mail steamers from the Cape call there once a month. It is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point, 2,870 feet high, but has been cultivated to an extent permitting the maintenance of 3,000 sheep. The transfer of the naval station to St. Helena is under consideration. The population is about 166. All expenses are charged to naval funds.

Captain, R. Evans, R.N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Tristan d'Acunha and Gough Island are the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$ It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn, with the exception of three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The population, when the island was visited in February, 1890, by one of H.M. ships, was found to be only 84. It remains practically stationary, as the younger and more ambitious settlers migrate in batches to the Cape. The inhabitants practically enjoy their possessions in common, and there is no strong drink on the island, and no crime. It was at one time proposed to give them laws and a regular government, but this was found unnecessary for the above reasons, and they remain under the moral rule of their oldest inhabitant, Governor Green, successor to Governor Glass, Corporal in the Royal Artillery, and founder of the settlement. The inhabitants are spoken of as long-lived, healthy, moral, religious, and hospitable to strangers. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885. There are 300 cattle and 200 sheep on the islands, and crops of potatoes are raised.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS.

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory, or under British pro-

tection, but are not included in any Colony or separate Protectorate. Many of these have no permanent inhabitants, but are, or have been, leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection, or for cocoanut planting. The rents are paid into the Exchequer. Among such may be mentioned the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island and Cato Island (in the Norfolk Island Group), Sombbrero (West Indies, with a Board of Trade Lighthouse costing 520*l.* annually), Raine Island, Bell Cay and Bramble Cay near British New Guinea), Sydney Island, Phoenix Group, leased to Mr. Arundel ($4^{\circ} 25' S.$ lat., $171^{\circ} 13' W.$ long.), the Caroline and Flint Islands (Pacific Ocean, leased to Mr. Arundel, $9^{\circ} 56' S.$ lat., $150^{\circ} 6' W.$ long., and $11^{\circ} 26' S.$ lat. and $151^{\circ} 48' W.$ long.), Malden Island ($4^{\circ} 1' S.$ lat., $155^{\circ} 57' W.$ long.), leased to Messrs. Grice, Sumner, and Co., Pilgrim Island, Ducie Island, Bauman, Roggewein, and Teinboven Islands, Coral Island and Dudosoa, Starbuck Island, Little Scrub Island, Palmerston Island, Vostoc, Willis's Islets (all in the Pacific Ocean), and there are many others.

Humphrey (Manahiki), and Rierson (Rakahanga) Islands, lying to the north of the Cook Islands, about $160^{\circ} W.$ long. and $10^{\circ} S.$ lat., were also annexed in 1889. Christmas, Fanning, and Penrhyn Islands were annexed in March, 1888, in view of the possibility of their being utilised in connection with the projected telegraph cable from Vancouver to Australasia. Christmas Island ($1^{\circ} 57' N.$ lat., $157^{\circ} 27' W.$ long.) is an atoll 90 miles in circumference, barren, with only brackish water. A trading firm collects mother of pearl shells. Fanning Island ($3^{\circ} 51' N.$ lat., $159^{\circ} 22' W.$ long.) is a small atoll 9 miles by 4, covered with cocoanut trees, copra and guano being exported. Penrhyn Island ($9^{\circ} S.$ lat., $158^{\circ} 3' W.$ long.) is an atoll 30 miles in circumference, partly covered with cocoanut trees, and having a population of 300. Mother of pearl is exported. Suvarrow Island ($13^{\circ} 13' S.$ lat., $163^{\circ} 9' W.$ long.) was annexed for a similar reason, 22nd April, 1888; a protectorate was established over Jarvis Island, the Phoenix group, comprising Phoenix, Birnie, Hull, Gardner, and Sydney Islands, Washington or New York Island, and Palmyra Island and Johnson Island.*

The Great and Little Basses and Minicoy are small islets in the Indian Ocean, with lighthouses maintained by the Board of Trade out of shipping dues levied on vessels passing, and collected at Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits, and Indian ports.

The Kuriyan-Muriyan Islands, five in number, off the south-east coast of Arabia, were ceded by the Imam of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea telegraph cable. On one of them, Hallaniyah, is the signalling station maintained by the Telegraph Company. The whole group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

Amboyna Cay and Sprattley Island (lat. $8^{\circ} 38' N.$, $111^{\circ} 54' E.$ long.; lat. $7^{\circ} 52' N.$, $112^{\circ} 55' E.$ long.), two uninhabited sandbanks in the middle of the China Sea, lying about 240 miles N.W. of Borneo and 100 miles N. of Labuan, were annexed in 1877, and leased for guano collection. They are annually visited by Chinese junks for the purpose of collecting turtle.

A fresh lease was granted in 1889 to the Central Borneo Company, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

* Since withdrawn, and acknowledged to belong to Hawaii, on condition that the right to land a cable is conceded if desired.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

I. LIST OF HONOURS

Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.

Peers.

The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1888.
The Right Hon. Baron Mountstephen, 1891.
Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe, 1891.
The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1895.
The Right Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 1897.

Privy Councillors.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G., 1867.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., 1897.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., M.P., 1868.	The Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, 1897.
The Right Hon. Sir George Fergusson Bowen, G.C.M.G., 1886.	The Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., 1897.
The Right Hon. Baron Pirbright, 1889.	The Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, 1897.
The Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1895.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, K.C.M.G., 1897.
The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1895.	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1897.
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 1896.	The Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, 1897.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, 1897.	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway, K.C.M.G., 1897.
The Rt. Hon. Samuel James Way, 1897.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, 1897.
	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., 1897.
	The Rt. Hon. Harry Escombe, 1897.

Baronets.

Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.	The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1888.
Sir Daniel Cooper, G.C.M.G., 1863.	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1898.
The Right Hon. Baron Mountstephen, 1886.	

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Knights Grand Cross.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, P.C., A.D.C., 1886.
The Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., LL.D., 1892.
The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1892.

Knights Commanders.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, P.C., 1818.	Major-General Sir Francis Cunningham Scott, K.C.M.G.
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1853.	

Companions.

Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., 1858.	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1886.
Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., 1859.	The Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., 1886.
Charles St. John Septimus Herbert, Esq., 1863.	Edward Wingfield, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., 1889.
The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., 1867.	Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., 1892.
The Hon. William MacDougall, 1867.	Leander Starr Jameson, Esq., M.D., 1894.
The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., 1867.	David Gill, Esq., 1896.
The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., 1868.	Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., 1897.
Sir John Bramston, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., 1886.	D'Darcy Wentworth Thompson, 1898.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., 1852.	Sir James Prendergast, 1881.
Sir Charles Sargent, 1860.	Sir Richard Cayley, 1882.
Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, 1862.	Sir George Phillippo, 1882.
Sir David Patrick Chalmers, 1876.	Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, 1883.
Sir John Budd Phear, 1877.	Sir Roderick William Cameron, 1883.
Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., C.M.G., 1878.	Sir Alfred Roberts, 1883.
Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, 1878.	Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet, 1883.
The Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rourke, 1880.	Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., 1884.

Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside, 1884.
 Sir Eugène Pierre Jules Léclezio, 1887.
 Sir Thomas Galt, 1888.
 The Hon. Sir James George Lee Steere, 1888.
 Sir George David Harris, 1888.
 Sir Theodore Thomas Ford, 1888.
 Sir John Campbell Allen, 1889.
 Sir William Conrad Reeves, Q.C., 1889.
 Sir Benjamin Benjamin, 1889.
 Sir Charles Frederick Blaine, 1889.
 The Hon. Sir Matthew Henry Davies, 1890.
 Sir Henry Ludlow, 1890.
 Sir Reginald John Cust, 1890.
 Sir Josiah Rees, 1891.
 Sir Edward Loughlin O'Malley, 1891.
 Sir Walter Thomas Wragg, 1891.
 The Hon. Sir Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C., 1891.
 Sir Robert Gillespie, 1891.
 Sir William Hollingworth Quayle Jones, 1892.
 Sir George Clarke Pile, 1892.
 The Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, 1892.
 Sir John Tankerville Goldney, 1893.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, 1893.
 Sir John Madden, 1893.
 The Hon. Sir George Shenton, 1893.
 Sir Henry Dias, 1893.
 Sir Fielding Clarke, LL.B., 1894.
 Sir John Winfield Bonser, 1894.
 Sir Hartley Williams, 1894.
 Sir William Patrick Manning, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir Frank Smith, 1894.

Sir Louis Edelmar Napoleon Casault, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D., 1894.
 Sir John Joseph Grinlinton, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir John McIntyre, 1895.
 Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, 1895.
 Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, 1895.
 Sir Henry Hicks Hocking, 1895.
 Sir William Hales Hingston, M.D., 1895.
 Sir Arthur Snowden, 1895.
 Sir Samuel Lewis, C.M.G., 1896.
 Sir William James Smith, 1896.
 Sir John Smalman Smith, 1896.
 Sir Henry Pering Pellew Crease, 1896.
 Sir William Ralph Meredith, LL.D., 1896.
 Sir William Henry Lionel Cox, 1896.
 Sir William John Anderson, 1896.
 Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, 1896.
 Sir John Worrell Carrington, C.M.G., 1897.
 Sir William Raymond Kynsey, C.M.G., 1897.
 Sir James MacPherson Le Moine, 1897.
 Sir John Woodhead, 1897.
 Sir Charles George Walpole, 1897.
 Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, 1897.
 Sir Melbourne McTaggart Tait, 1897.
 Sir John Hawkins Hagarty, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Henry Hubert Juta, 1897.
 Sir Thomas Naghten FitzGerald, 1897.
 Sir George William Burton, 1898.
 Sir William Brandford Griffith, 1898.
 Sir Edward James Ackroyd, 1898.

II. LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

THE SOVEREIGN AND CHIEF OF THE ORDER,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1837.

The Grand Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., 1850 (G.C.M.G. 1845).

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1877.

Admiral His Royal Highness Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., 1869.

Gen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 1870.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

- His Majesty the King of Siam, 1878.
- His Excellency Nubar Pasha, G.C.S.I., 1879.
- His Excellency Riaz Pasha, 1889.
- Vice-Admiral Baron von der Goltz, 1891.
- His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, G.C.B., 1891.
- Shahzada Habibulla Khan of Afghanistan, 1896.
- Shahzada Nasrulla Khan of Afghanistan, 1896.
- His Excellency Sir Luiz de Soveral, 1897.
- Sir Paul Honoré Vigliani, 1897.
- Aboul Kassem Khan, styled Nasr-ul-Mulk, 1897.
- His Imperial Highness Prince Amir Khan Sirdar, 1897.
- His Excellency Chang-Yen-Hoon, 1897.
- His Majesty Menelik II, Emperor of Ethiopia, 1897.

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed 65 in number, including 20 for Foreign Services.)

The Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.

Sir Adriano Dingli, LL.D., C.B., 1868.

Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, 1868.

Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.

Field Marshal The Right Hon. Viscount Wolsley,
 P.C., K.P., G.C.B., 1874.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava,
 P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1876.

The Right Hon. Baron Staunmore, 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff,
 G.C.B., 1878.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, P.C., K.T.,
 M.P., 1878.

Sir Richard Wood, C.B., 1879.

General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.B., 1882.

Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, 1883.

* Foreign Service.

- The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1884.
 The Right Hon. Earl Carrington, P.C., 1885.
 Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., C.I.E., 1885.
 *The Right Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., 1885.
 *Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, R.E., *V.C.*, G.C.B., 1885.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E., K.C.B., 1885.
 *The Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., 1885.
 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Knutsford, P.C., 1886.
 The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.B., 1886.
 *Sir John Kirk, M.D., K.C.B., 1886.
 General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., K.C.B., 1886.
 *The Right Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., 1886.
 Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., 1887.
 General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., C.I.E., 1887.
 The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, P.C., G.C.B., 1887.
 The Hon. Sir Edward William Stafford, 1887.
 Sir Henry Turner Irving, 1888.
 Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 1888.
 *The Right Hon. Baron Cromer, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1888.
 *Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, 1888.
 *The Right Hon. Baron Sackville, 1888.
 Sir Hugh Low, 1889.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Ouslew, 1889.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, P.C., 1889.
 *Sir Robert Hart, Bart., 1889.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., 1889.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Behmore, P.C., 1890.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., 1890.
- Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, 1892.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, 1892.
 *The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B., 1892.
 *Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, K.C.B., 1892.
 *The Right Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, P.C., G.C.B., 1892.
 *The Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B., 1892.
 Sir George William Des Vœux, 1893.
 †Major-General Sir Francis Walter de Winton, C.B., 1893.
 The Right Hon. Baron Russell, of Killowen, P.C., 1893.
 *Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C., M.P., 1893.
 *Sir Spenser Buckingham St. John, 1894.
 *The Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, 1894.
 Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.I.E., 1895.
 The Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, 1895.
 *Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B., 1895.
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., 1895.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, 1895.
 *The Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., 1896.
 The Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, 1896.
 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, 1897.
 Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., 1897.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, 1897.
 Sir William Robinson, 1897.
 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, L.L.D., Q.C., 1897.
 *Sir Donald Currie, M.P., 1897.
 *Sir Thomas Sutherland, 1897.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

- *His Excellency Réchad Pasha, 1879.
 *His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang, 1880.
 *Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, 1884.
 *Major-General Sir Edward Zohrab Pasha, C.B., 1885.
 *Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, 1887.
 *Zulfikar Pasha, 1888.
 *Osman Orphi Pasha, 1888.
 *Medhi kuli Khan, styled Majd-ud-Dowleh, 1889.
- *Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled Etimad-us-Sultaneh, 1889.
 *Blum Pasha, C.B., 1890.
 *Count Jacques Henri Edouard de Lalaing, 1890.
 *His Highness the Sultan of Perak, 1892.
 *Vice Admiral Sir José de Carranza y de Echevarria, 1893.
 Sir William Cornelius van Horne, 1894.
 His Highness Ibrahim, Sultan and Sovereign Ruler of the State and Territory of Johore, 1897.
 *Chéntung Liang-Chéng, 1897.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed 200 in number, including 45 for Foreign Services.)

- Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.
 The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Baron Norton, 1869.
 Sir John Scott, 1874.
 Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.
 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., 1874.
 Sir John Sealy, 1874.
 The Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
 Sir Rawson William Rawson, C.B., 1875.
 The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.
 The Hon. Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., 1878.
 The Hon. Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, Q.C., 1878.
- The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., 1879.
 *The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 1879.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., 1879.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., 1880.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway, Q.C., 1880.
 Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, *V.C.*, K.C.B., 1880.
 Sir Virgile Naz, 1880.
 The Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, C.B., 1881.
 Sir George Berkeley, 1881.

* Foreign Services.

† Appointed by statute, 4th July, 1893.

- The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, Q.C.,
L.L.D., C.B., 1881.
- Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, G.O.B.,
1881.
- *Major-Gen. Sir Charles William Wilson, R.E.
D.C.L., K.C.B., 1881.
- *Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1881.
- *General Sir Edward Stanton, R.E., C.B., 1882.
- The Right Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers,
1882.
- Admiral the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam,
G.C.B., 1882.
- Sir William Brampton Gurdon, C.B., 1882.
- Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Bellairs, C.B., 1882.
- Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Stoddart Whit-
more, 1882.
- The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel. Bart., C.B., 1882.
- The Hon. Sir John Hall, 1882.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson,
R.A., 1882.
- The Hon. Sir Thomas McLlwraith, 1882.
- *Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller,
F.C., G.C.B., 1882.
- Sir Charles Cameron Lees, 1883.
- The Hon. Sir Ambrose Shea, 1883.
- *Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, 1884.
- *Surgeon-Gen. Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D.,
1884.
- The Hon. Sir Thomas Charles Scanlon, 1884.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir William Crossman, R.E., 1884.
- *Sir Gerald FitzGerald, 1885.
- *Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, 1885.
- *Sir Halliday Macartney, M.D., 1885.
- The Hon. Sir Joseph Philippe René Adolphe
Caron, Q.C., 1885.
- *Sir John Fowler, Bart., C.E., 1885.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke,
R.A., 1886.
- The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, 1886.
- *Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, 1886.
- Sir Samuel Davenport, 1886.
- Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B., 1886.
- Sir Arthur Nouns Birch, 1886.
- Sir Arthur Hodgson, 1886.
- Sir Augustus John Adderley, 1886.
- The Hon. Sir James Francis Garrick, Q.C.,
1886.
- The Hon. Sir Graham Berry, 1886.
- *Sir Francis Beilby Alston, 1886.
- The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, 1886.
- Sir Walter Lawry Buller, 1886.
- The Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, 1887.
- The Hon. Sir John William Downer, 1887.
- The Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, Q.C., 1887.
- Sir James Hector, M.D., 1887.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien,
1887.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.B.,
1887.
- Sir Edward Newton, 1887.
- The Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, 1887.
- Sir William Henry Marsh, 1887.
- Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard,
M.A., D.C.L., 1887.
- Sir John William Akerman, 1887.
- Sir James Alexander Grant, M.D., 1887.
- *Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R.E.,
C.S.I. 1887.
- *Colonel Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, 1887.
- *Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, 1887.
- *Sir John Henry Fawcett, 1887.
- *Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie, 1887.
- *Sir Edgar Vincent, 1887.
- *Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, K.C.B. 1887.
- *Major-Gen. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E.,
1888.
- Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, M.P., 1888.
- Sir Edwin Thomas Smith, 1888.
- Sir Frederick Young, 1888.
- Sir Michael Henry Galloway, Q.C., 1888.
- Sir Edward Noel Walker, 1888.
- Sir John Charles Ready Colomb, M.P., 1888.
- *Sir Charles Alfred Cookson, C.B., 1888.
- *Sir Alfred Dent, 1888.
- *The Hon. Sir James Spearman Winter, Q.C.,
1888.
- *Sir John Henry Gibbs Bergne, 1888.
- Sir Henry Arthur Blake, 1888.
- Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, 1889.
- Sir Joseph William Trutch, 1889.
- Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Lionel John Galloway,
R.E., 1889.
- Sir Charles Bruce, 1889.
- Sir William MacGregor, M.D. C.B., 1889.
- Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, 1889.
- Sir James Shaw Hay, 1889.
- The Hon. Sir John Robinson, 1889.
- *Capt. Sir John Sydney Webb, 1889.
- Sir Cécileourt Auguste Antelme, 1890.
- Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, 1890.
- Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, 1890.
- The Hon. Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, 1890.
- Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., 1890.
- Sir Benjamin Baker, C.E., 1890.
- Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., 1890.
- Sir Augustus William Lawson Henning, 1890.
- Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir Frederick Thomas
Sargood, 1890.
- Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, 1890.
- Col. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, A.D.C.,
1890.
- *Sir George Glyn Petre, C.B., 1890.
- *Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., 1890.
- Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bevan Edwards, R.E., C.B.,
M.P., 1891.
- Sir James Arndell Youl, 1891.
- Sir Frederick McCoy, 1891.
- Sir Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., 1891.
- The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry
Braddon, 1891.
- The Hon. Sir Richard Southey, 1891.
- The Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, 1891.
- Sir George William Robert Campbell, 1891.
- Sir Graham John Bower, 1892.
- Sir Francis Fleming, 1892.
- The Hon. Sir John Colton, 1892.
- The Hon. Sir Henry John Wrixon, 1892.
- The Hon. Sir David Tennant, 1892.
- Sir Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C., 1892.
- *Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer, 1892.
- *Sir Chaloner Alabaster, 1892.
- *Sir Hugh Guion MacDonell, C.B., 1892.
- The Hon. Sir George Richard Dibbs, 1892.
- Sir David Evans, 1892.
- *Major Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B.,
1892.
- Major-General Sir Francis Cunningham Scott,
K.C.B., 1892.
- Major-General Sir Charles Holled Smith, C.B.,
1892.
- The Hon. Sir James Sivewright, 1892.
- Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, 1893.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E.,
1893.
- The Hon. Sir John Carling, 1893.

- Sir Charles Todd, 1893.
 Sir Melmoth Osborn, 1893.
 Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, 1893.
 Sir Francis Henry Evans, M.P., 1893.
 The Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.B., Q.C.
 *Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy, C.B.
 Sir Neale Porter, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, 1894.
 Sir Westby Brook Perceval, 1894.
 *Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, R.E., A.D.C., K.C.B., 1894.
 *Sir John Scott, 1894.
 *Sir Lloyd William Mathews, 1894.
 *Sir George Hugh Wyndham, C.B., 1894.
 *†Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, C.B., 1894.
 Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, C.B., 1894.
 The Hon. Sir John Lackey, 1894.
 Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, 1894.
 Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, 1895.
 The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, M.D., 1895.
 *Sir John Walsham, Bart., 1895.
 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., 1895.
 The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, 1895.
 The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, 1895.
 Colonel Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin, 1895
 Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, 1895.
 The Hon. Sir William Austin Zeal, 1895.
 *Sir Ernest Mason Satow, 1895.
 *Colonel Sir Henry Edward Colville, C.B., 1895.
 Sir Louis Antoine Aimé de Verteuil, 1895.
 The Right Hon. Baron Lannington, 1895.
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, 1895.
 The Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, 1896.
 Sir William Crofton Twynham, 1896.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, 1896.
 The Hon. Sir Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, 1896.
 *Sir Charles Stewart Scott, C.B., 1896.
 *Sir Alfred Biliotti, C.B., 1896.
 *Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, 1896.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, 1897.
 Sir John Framston, D.C.L., C.B., 1897.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Raufurly, 1897.
 Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C.
 Colonel Sir Frederic Cardew, 1897.
 His Honour The Hon. Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick, Q.C., 1897.
 Sir William Alexander Baillic Hamilton, C.B., 1897.
 Sir Sandford Fleming, 1897.
 Sir Frederick Richard Saunders, 1897.
 Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, 1897.
 Sir Clement Courtenay Knollys, 1897.
 Sir Gerald Strickland, 1897.
 Sir Cavendish Boyle, 1897.
 Sir Charles Gage Brown, M.P., 1897.
 Sir Walter Peace, 1897.
 Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, 1897.
 The Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, 1897.
 Sir Edward Montagu Nelson, 1897.
 *Colonel Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, R.E., C.B., 1897.
 *Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, 1897.
 *Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Marshall, 1897.
 *Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, 1897.
 *Major Sir Francis Arthur Marindin, 1897.
 *Sir William Edmund Garstin, 1897.
 *Sir Ralph Denham Rayment Moor, 1897.
 *Sir Robert Caine Hillier, 1897.
 Sir Robert Baxter Llewellyn, 1898.
 The Hon. Sir Pieter Hendrik Faure, 1898.
 The Hon. Sir James Penn Boucaut, 1898.
 *The Hon. Sir Francis Pakenham, 1898.
 *Sir Alonzo Money, C.B., 1898.
 *Ferk Sir George Morice Pasha, 1898.
 *Sir Walter Frederick Miéville, 1898.
 *Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, 1898.

Honorary Companions.

- *Phya Ratna Kosa, 1880.
 *Prince Prisdang, 1880.
 Monsieur Paul Gabriel Madon, 1882.
 *Monsieur Ambrosia Sivadino, 1887.
 *Mirza Abbass Khan, 1888.
 *Hadji Mohammed Hassan, 1888.
 *Ghulam Husain Khan, styled Sedik-us-Sultaneh, 1889.
 *Ghulam Husain Khan, styled Amin Khelvet, 1889.
 Abdul Rahman bin Andak, 1891.
 Monsieur Camille Sumeire, 1892.
 *Captain Wilhelm Rudolph Edlind, 1893.
 *Count Giovanni Lovatelli, 1893.
 His Highness the Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti, 1894.
 The Dato Mentrri Besar of Johore, 1897.

Companions.

(Not to exceed 342 in number, including 80 for Foreign Services.)

- Lieut.-Colonel Archibald McEachern, 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.
 Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.
 Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle R.N., K.C.B., 1874.
 Major-General Reginald William Sartorius, F.R.S., 1874.
 Brigadier-General John Henry Barnard, A.D.C., C.B., 1874.
 Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, 1874.
 The Hon. Augustus Charles Gregory, 1875.
 Edgar Leopold Lazard, 1875.
 John Gardiner Austin, 1876.
 The Hon. John Douglas, 1877.
 Thomas Russell, 1877.
 Major-Gen. Donald Roderick Cameron, R.A., 1877.
 Major-General George Arthur French, R.A., 1877.
 Major Louis Frederick Knollys, 1877.
 Arthur John Lewis Gordon, 1877.
 Charles Duncan Griffith, 1877.

* Foreign Services.

† Appointed by Statute 25th April, 1834.

- Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, R.N., K.C.B., 1878.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., 1878.
 The Hon. Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, 1878.
 The Hon. James Joseph Casey, 1878.
 Thomas Colvin Kefer, C.E., 1878.
 Josiah Boothby, 1878.
 John Spencer Brydges Todd, 1878.
 George Collins Levey, 1878.
 James Rose Innes, 1879.
 Major Henry George Elliot, 1879.
 The Hon. John Frost, 1879.
 Edward Yewd Brabant, 1879.
 Lieut.-General Henry Wray, R.E., 1879.
 Major John Frederick Adolphus McNair, R.A., 1879.
 The Hon. Edward Richardson, 1879.
 The Hon. William James Mudie Larnach, 1879.
 Joseph Henderson, 1879.
 Surgeon-General John Andrew Woolfries, M.D., C.B., 1879.
 Admiral Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., 1879.
 Rear-Admiral John William Brackenbury, R.N., C.B., 1879.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mahony, 1879.
 Colonel George Paton, 1879.
 Colonel Emilius Hughes, C.B., 1870
 Frank N. Streatfeild, 1879.
 Colonel Zachary Stanley Bayly, 1880.
 *William Henry Wyde, 1880.
 P. J. Ferreira, 1880.
 Norman Magunn MacLeod, 1880.
 Loftus John Rolleston, 1880.
 Theophilus Shephstone, 1880.
 Francis John Villiers, 1880.
 *Colonel Falkland George Edgeworth Warren, R.A., 1880.
 *Col. Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, C.B., 1880.
 Lieut.-General Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., 1880.
 Major-General William Pole Coilingwood, 1880.
 Colonel the Right Hon. Baron Hatherton, 1880.
 Colonel Henry Hallam Parr, A.D.C., C.B., 1880.
 *Col. Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., 1881.
 Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., 1881.
 Major John George Dartnell, 1881.
 Sir John William Dawson, L.L.D., 1881.
 William Dealtry, 1881.
 Charles John Irving, 1881.
 Henry Nicholas Duverger Beys, 1881.
 *George Edward March, 1881.
 Brig.-Gen. William Clive Justice, 1881.
 Frederick Evans, 1881.
 William Turner Thiselton Dyer, C.I.E., F.R.S., 1882.
 Gerhardus M. Rudolph, 1882.
 Victor Alexander Williamson, 1882.
 *Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., 1882.
 Rev. Canon John Neale Dalton, M.A., 1882.
 Major-General Thomas Fraser, R.E., C.B., 1882.
 The Hon. Charles James Roberts, 1882.
 George Meares, 1882.
 *William Chauncey Cartwright, 1882.
 *John Isidor Maurice Ornstein, 1882.
 General Sir Richard Harrison, R.E., K.C.B., 1882.
 Major-General James Lazzarini, 1882.
 John Kidd, 1882.
 Josiah Easton Cornish, C.E., 1882.
 *Surgeon-Colonel Frederick Beaufort Scott, M.D., 1882.
 *Noel Temple Moore, 1883.
 Major-General Saverio Gatt, 1883.
 Edward Laborde, 1883.
 Charles Edward Bright, 1883.
 Robert Murray Smith, 1884.
 Thomas Archer, 1884.
 Colonel Samuel Dunlop, R.A., 1884.
 Colonel Charles John Moysey, R.E., 1884.
 Edward Barnett Anderson Taylor, 1884.
 Frederick Charles Heidenstam, 1884.
 William Alexander Pickering, 1884.
 *Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.I.E., 1884.
 *Moultvie Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan, 1884.
 *Constantine George Stavrides, 1885.
 *Captain Andrew Kennedy Bickford, R.N., 1885.
 Major-General Major Francis Downes, late R.A., 1885.
 Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, late R.A., 1885.
 *James Duncan Campbell, 1885.
 Colonel Herbert Jekyll, R.E., 1885.
 Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, 1885.
 *Major-General Sir Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, K.C.V.O., 1885.
 Lieut.-Gen. Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker, K.C.B., 1886.
 Major-General the Right Hon. Baron Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 1886.
 Col. Francis George Savage Curtis, 1886.
 Col. Hugh Sutlej Gough, 1886.
 William Henry Macleod Read, 1886.
 *Lieut.-Colonel John Macclesfield Heath, 1886.
 *Capt. Westropp Joseph Peyton, 1886.
 *Major Edward James Montague-Stuart-Wortley, 1886.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Henry Hime, late R.E., 1886.
 Edmund Stace Symonds, 1886.
 Charles Meldrum, 1886.
 Osbert Chadwick, C.E., 1886.
 *Percy Sanderson, 1886.
 Hector Fabre, 1886.
 Joseph Bosisto, 1886.
 Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, L.L.D., 1886.
 George Hammond Hawtayne, 1886.
 Henry Ernest Wodehouse, 1886.
 Henry John Jourdain, 1886.
 Edward Cunliffe-Owen, 1886.
 Arthur James Richeus Trendell, 1886.
 *Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., 1886.
 *Sir William Lane Booker, 1886.
 *Colonel William Everett, 1886.
 *Col. Charles Moore Watson, R.E., 1887.
 *Col. William Hope Meiklejohn, C.B., 1887.
 Col. Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, 1887.
 *Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Charles William Owen, C.I.E., 1887.
 *Kazi Mahomed Aslam Khan, 1887.
 Thomas Kerr, 1887.
 Lieut.-Colonel Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., 1887.
 Major-General Edward Harding Steward, 1887.
 Captain Tolmie John Tresilder, R.E., 1887.
 Francis Richard Round, M.A., 1887.
 *Major-General Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., 1887.
 *Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, R.A., K.C.B., 1887.
 *Giuseppe Lorenzo, Marchese De Piro, 1887.
 *Arthur Travers Crawford, 1887.
 *Robert John Kennedy, 1887.

- *Lieut.-Col. Arthur Frederick Barrow, D.S.O., 1877.
- *Captain Albert Frederick de Laessle, C.I.E., 1887.
- *Hugo Marinitch, 1888.
- Sir John Worrell Carrington, D.C.L., 1888.
- Samuel Brownlow Gray, 1888.
- George Rutherford, 1888.
- Samuel Leonard Crane, 1888.
- *Captain John Robert Beech, D.S.O., 1888.
- Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., Knt., 1888.
- John Wesley Shepstone, 1888.
- Sir William Raymond Kynsey, 1888.
- James Tucker, 1888.
- Joseph Grose Colmer, 1888.
- *Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., 1888.
- *Lieut.-Col. James Halifax Western, R.E., 1888.
- *Lieut.-Col. William Peacocke, R.E., 1888.
- *George Dennis, 1888.
- George Woodroffe Goyder, 1889.
- Maj.-Gen. John Ryder Oliver, R.A., 1889.
- The Hon. John Stokell Dodds, 1889.
- Robert Louis John Ellery, 1889.
- Ponnambalam Ráma-Náthan, 1889.
- *William George Aston, 1889.
- Peter Leys, 1890.
- Thomas Elliott, 1890.
- John George Bourinot, M.A., LL.D., 1890.
- Charles Washington Eves, 1890.
- Thomas Irvine Rowell, M.D., 1890.
- Lieut.-Col. Edward Bowater McInnis, 1890.
- *Oswald John Frederick Crawford, 1890.
- *Alfred Caillard, 1890.
- William Hood Treacher, 1890.
- The Hon. Morgan Stanislaus Grace, M.D., 1890.
- William Henry Griffin, 1890.
- Francis Seymour Haden, 1890.
- Walter Meredith Deane, 1890.
- Robert Knox MacBride, 1890.
- William Leeworthy Good Drew, late R.N., 1890.
- Henry Chamberlaine Russell, 1890.
- William James McKinney, 1890.
- David Palmer Ross, M.D., 1890.
- *Colonel Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, R.A. C.B., 1890.
- *Harry de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, 1890.
- The Rev. John Smith Moffat, 1890.
- *Edward Hugh Rea, 1890.
- *John Cameron Lamb, C.B., 1890.
- George Melville, 1891.
- Richard Cornelius Critchett Walker, 1891.
- Allan Maclean Skinner, 1891.
- Walter Kennaway, 1891.
- James Desmond McCarthy, M.D., 1891.
- Lieut.-Col. Robert Sandilands Frowd Walker, 1891.
- George Henry Jenkins, 1891.
- John Roberts, 1891.
- The Hon. William Philip Schreiner, 1891.
- George Mansel, 1891.
- *Frederic Bernal, 1891.
- *Everard William Wyde, 1891.
- *Tom Francis Odling, M.R.C.S.E., 1891.
- William Grey-Wilson, 1891.
- Colonel John Elliott, C.B., 1891.
- Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, 1891.
- George Chardin Denton, 1891.
- Colonel Alexander Chalmers McKean, 1891.
- David Wilson, 1891.
- Charles Shortt Dicken, 1891.
- Charles James Ward, 1891.
- *Major-Gen. Francis Shirley Russell, 1891.
- *Captain John Pakenham Pipon, R.N., 1891.
- Charles Vandeleur Creagh, 1892.
- Irwin Charles Maling, 1892.
- Thomas Risley Griffith, 1892.
- Captain Arthur William Moore, R.N., 1892.
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- Francis James Newton, 1892.
- John Fraser, 1892.
- Edmund Gerald FitzGibbon, 1892.
- Peter Daniel Anthonsiz, M.D., 1892.
- George Mercer Dawson, D.S., LL.D., 1892.
- Francis Pratt Winter, 1892.
- James Alexander Swettenham, 1892.
- Joseph Henry Phillips, 1892.
- Thomas Shelford, 1892.
- Robert William Span Mitchell, 1892.
- Lewis Adolphus Bernays, 1892.
- Walter Ernest Mortimer Stanford, 1892.
- Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, M.A., 1892.
- *Alfred Edmund Bateman, 1892.
- Edgar Aubert, 1892.
- *Commander Henry Joseph Keane, R.N., 1892.
- *Montagu Yeats Brown, 1892.
- *Christopher Thomas Gardner, 1892.
- Ashley Anthony Proude, B.A., 1892.
- Captain Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., R.N., 1893.
- Francisco Vella, 1893.
- William Robinson Boothby, B.A., 1893.
- Charles Anthony King-Harman, M.A., 1893.
- Samuel Yardley, 1893.
- Major Arthur Herbert Kenney, R.E., 1893.
- Sir John Richard Somers Vane, Kt., 1893.
- Major-Gen. Alexander Bruce Tulloch, C.B., 1893.
- James Robert Gowan, LL.D., 1893.
- Collingwood Schreiber, 1893.
- Colonel William George Morris, R.E., 1893.
- Edward Charles Stirling, M.D., 1893.
- Philip Burnard Chenery Ayres, 1893.
- Francis Henry Lovell, 1893.
- Daniel Morris, D.Sc., M.A., 1893.
- Sir Samuel Lewis, 1893.
- Denis O'Donovan, 1893.
- Francis John Waring, C.E., 1893.
- Francis John Stephens Hopwood, C.B., 1893.
- Emanuel Raphael Behliss, 1893.
- Captain Edward Henry Mergs Davis, R.N., 1894.
- John Edward Tanner, M.I.C.E., 1894.
- Frederick William Webb, 1894.
- George Edward Yorke Gleadowe, 1894.
- James Rennell Rold, C.B., 1894.
- *Gerald Raoul de Courcy Perry, 1894.
- *The Hon. Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, 1894.
- Charles Bletterman Elliott, LL.B., 1894.
- Major Hamilton John Gould-Adams, C.B., 1894.
- Robert Grieve, M.D., 1894.
- Emanuel Charles Poupinel de Valence, 1894.
- *Byron Brenan, 1894.
- Nicholas Darnell Davis, 1895.
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- *Commander Chas. Hope Robertson, R.N., 1895.
- *Lieut. Geo. Shadwell Quartano Carr, R.N., 1895.
- Charles Boughton Hamilton, 1895.
- Archibald Jones Pile, 1895.

- Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, 1895.
 William Wilson Mitchell, 1895.
 Henrique Charles Shepstone, 1895.
 Joseph Anderson Panton, 1895.
 Francis Henry May, 1895.
 Alexander Roland Milne, 1895.
 Salvatore Luigi Pisani, M.D., 1895.
 Joseph Sylvester O'Halloran, 1895.
 * George Greville, 1895.
 * Raphael Borg, 1895.
 Charles James Renault Saunders, 1895.
 * Adam Samuel James Block, 1895.
 Colonel Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, C.B., 1895.
 The Hon. Thomas Keir Murray, 1895.
 Captain The Hon. Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, R.N., C.B., 1896.
 Colonel William Hillier Holborow, 1896.
 Captain John Irvine Lang, R.E., 1896.
 William Valentine Robinson, 1896.
 Henry Alfred Alford Nicholls, M.D., 1896.
 * Henry Charles Fischer, 1896.
 Surgeon-Captain George Hilliard, 1896.
 Lieut.-Colonel Adolphus James Price, 1896.
 Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Blennerhassett Montgomerie Blennerhassett, 1896.
 Surgeon-Major Edmond Munkhouse Wilson, 1896.
 Captain Henry Douglas Larmore, 1896.
 Hendrik Vroom, 1896.
 The Hon. Maurice Raymond Gifford, 1896.
 Somerset Richard French, 1896.
 * Henry Alfred Cumberbatch, 1896.
 * Robert Wyndham Graves, 1896.
 * Hammond Smith Shipley, 1896.
 * Major-General Henry Macleod Leslie Rundlo, R.A., D.S.O., 1896.
 * Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel John Godfrey Rogers, D.S.O., 1896.
 Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., 1897.
 Captain Robert Lister Bower, 1897.
 Henry Choate, 1897.
 * William Wallace, 1897.
 Colonel William Napier, 1897.
 Colonel John Anthony Spreckley, 1897.
 Lieut.-Colonel Robert Beal, 1897.
 * Captain Randolph Frank Ollive Foote, R.N., 1897.
 * Fleet-Surgeon Michael FitzGerald, R.N., 1897.
 Hugh Adcock, 1897.
 Henry Cockburn Stewart, 1897.
 Philip Arthur Templer, 1897.
 Harry Langhorne Thompson, 1897.
 The Hon. James Robert Dickson, 1897.
 Colonel Richard Henry Jelf, R.E., 1897.
 Colonel John Montgomerie Templeton, 1897.
 Colonel Alfred Freeman, 1897.
 Colonel John Alexander Mar, 1897.
 Major Charles Tyrwhitt Dawkins, 1897.
 Captain Arthur Henderson Young, 1897.
 Donald William Stewart, 1897.
 Frederick Obadiah Adrian, 1897.
 Louis Honoré Fréchette, 1897.
 John Mortimer Courtney, 1897.
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 Lieut.-Colonel William White, 1897.
 Captain William Rooke Creswell, 1897.
 Charles Yelverton O'Connor, 1897.
 Henry Leclizio, 1897.
 Alexander Williamson, 1897.
 Catchick Paul Chater, 1897.
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 * Major Julian John Levenson, R.E., 1897.
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 * John Newell Jordan, 1897.
 * Henry Dudley Barnham, 1897.
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 Captain Ronald Macfarlane, 1898.
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 * Major Robert Hanbury Brown, 1898.

Officers of the Order.

- Prelate*, The Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D.
Chancellor, The Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B., 1892.
Secretary, Edward Wingfield, C.B., 1897.
King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Garter Principal King of Arms), 1869.
Registrar, John Bramston, C.M.G., C.B., 1892.
Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah Adrian, C.M.G., 1882.
Chancery of the Order—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

* Foreign Service.

III. LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty; and also of Returns, &c., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1877 to present time.

PREPARED AND REVISED BY CHEWTON ATCHLEY, LIBRARIAN OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[C. Command Paper; H.C. Paper ordered by the House of Commons, or Bill: H.L. Paper ordered by the House of Lords, or Bill.]

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Inserted at the suggestion of the Society on account of the importance of the subject to Colonists generally.)

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PART IV.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is now printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, and of all Her Majesty's Officers subordinate to them.

LIST of the BRITISH COLONIES—MODES and DATES of ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Settlement, 1626; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island*	Ditto	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland	Possession taken, 1583	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda	Settlement, 1609	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia†	Ditto, 1858	Lieutenant Governor.
WEST INDIES:		
Jamaica	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1848	Chief Commissioner.
Honduras	Treaties, 1783 and 1786	Governor.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1629	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados	Ditto, 1605	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent	Cession, 1763	Administrator of the Govt.
Grenada and Windward Islands	Ditto, 1763	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tobago	Ditto, 1763	Commissioner.
St. Lucia	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt.
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Settlement, 1632	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat	Ditto, ditto	Commissioner.
St. Christopher	Ditto, 1636; cession, 1713; restored, 1783. }	Commissioner.
Nevis	Settlement, 1623; restored from French, 1783 }	
Virgin Islands	Settlement, 1635	Commissioner.
Dominica	Cession, 1763	
British Guiana	Capitulation, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Trinidad	Ditto, 1797	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:		
Gibraltar	Capitulation, 1704	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta	Ditto, 1800	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope	Ditto, 1806	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844. }	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Helena	Captured, 1600; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown 1833. }	
British Bechuanaland	Annexation, 1885	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:		
Sierra Leone	Settlement, 1787	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia	Ditto, 1631 and 1817	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast	Ditto, 1661	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Lagos	Cession, 1861	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia	Ditto, 1836	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand‡	Settlement and Treaty, 1840	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji	Cession, 1874	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
OTHER COLONIES:		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§	Capitulation, 1810	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon	Ditto, 1795	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong	Treaties, 1843-60	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements|| . . . . .	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867. }	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan	Cession, 1846	
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 28 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all islands lying between 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 35° of S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oil Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

|| The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Port of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April, 1867.

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CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES.

[This classification is largely obsolete: for more recent information see the Introduction to Part II.—Ed. C. O. L.]

1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
 2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
 3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.
2. In Gibraltar and St. Helena, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Ceylon. | 4. Labuan. | 6. St. Lucia. |
| †2. Mauritius. | 5. Trinidad. | 7. Fiji |
| 3. Hong Kong. | | |

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| †*1. Jamaica. | 5. Gold Coast and Lagos.‡ | *8. Honduras. |
| 2. Straits Settlements. | *6. Grenada. | *9. St. Vincent. |
| 3. Sierra Leone. | 7. Falkland Islands. | *10. Tobago. |
| 4. Gambia. | | |

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

- | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bahamas. | 2. Barbados. | 3. Bermuda. |
| In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:— | *3. Malta. | 5. Western Australia.‡ |
| *1. British Guiana. | 4. Natal.‡ | |
| 2. Leeward Islands. | | |

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.††

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exists, which are the following:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Canada. | New South Wales. | **Tasmania. |
| **Cape of Good Hope. | **Victoria. | **South Australia. |
| Newfoundland. | Queensland. | New Zealand. |

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
1. Ontario	Single Elected Assembly	Dominion of Canada.
2. Quebec	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick	Council and Assembly¶	
4. Nova Scotia	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia	Single Elected Chamber	
**6. Prince Edward Island	Council and Assembly††	
7. Manitoba	Single Elected Assembly	
8. North West Territory	Council	Jamaica.
9. Turks Island	†Nominated Council	

† The Constitution of Mauritius was altered by Letters Patent dated 16th September, 1885. (See Part II.)

‡ The Constitution of the Council of Jamaica was altered by Order in Council, 19th May, 1884. (See Part II.)

§ Gold Coast and Lagos now form separate Governments. (See Part II.)

|| Now possesses Responsible Government.

¶ The Council has now been abolished. (See Part II.)

†† See the account of the colony in Part II.

‡‡ Now amalgamated. (See Part II.)

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
10. Antigua	Composite Council	} Leeward Islands.
11. Montserrat	Nominated Council	
+12. St. Kitts	Nominated Council	
+13. Nevis	Nominated Council	
14. Virgin Islands	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica	Composite Council	} Mauritius. St. Kitts and Leeward Islands.
16. Seychelles	Nominated Council	
17. Anguilla	Composite Council	

In Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective. In the rest it is nominated by the Crown.

CHAPTER II. THE GOVERNOR.

§ I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Command whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward Island.
2. Jamaica, to which are attached,
Honduras.†
3. The Windward Islands, composed of, ||
Barbados. Grenada. St. Vincent. Tobago. St. Lucia.
4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,
Antigua. Dominica. Virgin Islands.
St. Christopher's. Nevis. Montserrat.
5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of, ¶
Sierra Leone. Gambia. Gold Coast. Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during Her Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

§ II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the Command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. In the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a foreign enemy, and becoming the scene of active military operations, the officer in command of her Majesty's land forces assumes the entire military authority over the troops.

11A. In the event of armed insurrection occurring within the Colony, or of such general disturbances arising as to render military operations necessary, it will be the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which, and the extent to which Her Majesty's troops are to be employed in their suppression. He will, therefore, issue to the officer in command of the forces instructions as definite as possible on these points. When military operations have been determined upon, and their object

† St. Kitts and Nevis are now united into one Presidency. (See Part II.)

¶ By Letters Patent dated the 2nd of October, 1884, British Honduras was constituted a separate Colony, with a Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

|| By Her Majesty's Charter of 17th March, 1885, Barbados was constituted a separate Government, and, as will be seen from Part II, Tobago has been united to Trinidad.

¶ By Her Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the West Africa Settlements, and formed a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony. By Charter dated 14th Jan. 1896, Lagos, and by Charter of Dec., 1898, Gambia, have been constituted separate Governments. — (Ed. C. O. List.)

and scope have been definitely decided, the responsibility for all details of their conduct will rest solely with the officer commanding the troops.

12. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, or of the Colony becoming the scene of military operations, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony.

12A. In all the matters referred to in the two last preceding regulations, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

13. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

14. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

15. The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

16. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

17. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines and Fortifications within the Colony and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.

18. On the receipt of the Army (Annual) Act, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.

20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

21. For the purposes of the eleven last preceding regulations Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated as a single Colony.

§ III. *General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.*

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in Her Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—

23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.

24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.

25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the Queen, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until Her Majesty's pleasure can be known.

26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.

27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)

28. He has the power, in the Queen's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.

29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to Her Majesty's Government.

30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.

31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.

32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.

33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent, or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking, matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties,

and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of Her Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.

34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.

35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.

36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.

38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without Her Majesty's permission.

39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.

40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER III.

§ I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies.*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedence of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedence depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until Her Majesty's pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the Colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time Her Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the Queen or by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorize the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers.

61. In the West India Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under Responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the Queen.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of Her Majesty, and holden during Her Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in Her Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of Her Majesty's general instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of Her Majesty's special instructions, which special instructions are conveyed to the Governor through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and, when prescribed by the Queen's Letters Patent or Instructions, or by local law or other authority in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.*

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.†

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by Her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned.

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the Queen; but in general it may be stated, that Her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices

* In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan, the limits are not £100 or £200, or their equivalents, but \$600 and \$1,200, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000.

† See subsequent Regulations 247 and 248 as to reporting vacancies.—(Circular, 4th August, 1881.)

which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.** per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (p. 359), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. As a general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government. No officer on leave of absence or on vacation leave is permitted to accept any employment without previously obtaining the express sanction of the Governor or of the Secretary of State.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon objects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

§ II. *Suspension and Dismissal from Office.*

81. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of the Act 22, Geo. 3., c. 75, but care must be taken that the officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him, and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

82. Against any such removal an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

83. The following Rules, unless the mode of suspension is otherwise provided for by some local law, must be strictly observed in proceeding to suspend from the exercise of his office any public officer who has been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, or whose emoluments exceed 100*l.** a year.

84. The Governor shall signify to the officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing before a day to be specified (which day must allow a reasonable interval for the purpose) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself.

85. If the officer does not furnish such statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or if he fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall apprise the officer that on a day (to be specified), the question of his suspension will be brought before the Executive

* See Footnote to Regulation 66.

Council, and that he will be allowed, and, if the Council so determine, required to appear before the Council and defend himself orally.

86. If any witnesses are examined by the Council, the officer must be allowed the opportunity of being present, and of putting questions on his own behalf. The officer must also be given a copy of any documentary evidence that is to be used against him, and that has not been already furnished to him.

87. If in the course of the inquiry further grounds of suspension are disclosed, the Governor, if he thinks fit to proceed upon such grounds, shall furnish the officer with a written statement thereof, and shall take the same steps as are above prescribed in respect of the original grounds of suspension.

88. If in any case the Governor considers that the interests of the public service require that an officer should cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) instantly, or before the proceedings above prescribed can be completed, he may at once interdict the officer from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office. The Governor shall in all cases allow the interdicted officer to receive half the salary of his office, until proceedings for his suspension have been taken, and may in special cases allow a larger amount not exceeding the full salary; but no such officer can be formally suspended from his office or deprived of his whole salary, except upon formal proceedings as are above prescribed, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. If upon the inquiry the Executive Council are of opinion that the officer deserves punishment, but not the full penalty of suspension, the Governor may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due or about to become due to the officer.

90. If the officer is suspended or otherwise punished as above mentioned, the Governor shall, without loss of time, report the matter to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation, transmitting the minutes of Council, the written statements, and all material documents relating to the case. If the officer is suspended, the Governor shall at the same time transmit the usual return required in the case of a vacancy. (A form will be found in the Appendix, p. 359.)

91. If the officer is suspended, the Secretary of State, instead of confirming the suspension, may direct the Governor to subject the officer to one of the lesser punishments above mentioned; or if, in lieu of suspension, the officer has been so punished by the Governor, the Secretary of State may direct the Governor to reduce or to increase the punishment already awarded.

92. If the suspension of an officer is not approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and no other punishment is awarded, the officer will be entitled to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the officer discharging the functions of the office in the meanwhile has been allowed to receive some portion of the salary of the office.

93. If the suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, all salary will cease from the day of suspension; and although the officer should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension. Pending the decision the Secretary of State the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant a small allowance to an officer who has been suspended, and who appears urgently to need such assistance.

94. An officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such allowance.

95. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a public officer, proceedings for his suspension upon any grounds involved in the criminal charge shall not be taken pending the criminal proceedings.

96. If an officer is convicted on a criminal charge the Governor may cause the proceedings of the Criminal Court on such charge to be laid before the Executive Council, and if the Council are of opinion that the officer should be suspended on account of the offence for which he has been convicted, he may thereupon be suspended without taking any of the proceedings above prescribed, but his suspension must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation.

96. (a) An officer acquitted on a criminal charge is not thereby rendered exempt from suspension on account of his conduct in the matter; and the Governor, if he thinks fit, may take the usual proceedings for the purpose.

96. (b) An officer who is under suspension may not leave the Colony, during the interval before he is reinstated or dismissed, without the leave of the Governor. If granted leave of absence the officer will not be entitled to any more salary than if he had remained in the Colony.

96. (c) Any officer, whether under suspension or not, who absents himself from the Colony without leave, will be held to have thereby vacated his office.

96. (d) An officer who has not been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown and whose emoluments do not exceed 100*l.* a year, may be dismissed by the Governor without the proceedings above prescribed; but in every such case the grounds of dismissal must be definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer, that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and the matter must be investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head of the department (if any). In lieu of dismissal the Governor, if he thinks fit, may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due, or about to become due, to the officer. Such dismissal or other punishment will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed officer must be forwarded to the Secretary of State without delay, with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal or other punishment.

§ III. Pensions and Retiring Allowances.†

97. In the absence of any local law, each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and that

* See footnote to Regulation 66.

† In Jamaica no pensions are granted to officers appointed since the passing of Law 34 of 1886.—(Ed. C.O.L.)

when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession, no pension will be granted, unless the retiring Officer had acquired a claim to Superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved. The cases of Officers having had private practice, whose services commenced after the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, and whose appointments may be abolished, will be specially considered.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix (p. 359). (An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are printed at pp. 225-26 of the edition for 1881.)

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l*. per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions.*

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired, which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an Officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

103. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See Circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, in Part IV of the edition for 1881.)

CHAPTER V.

§ I. Salaries.

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed to Officers either on first appointment or on leave of absence, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State; and the Officers to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix. (Page 361.) Collateral security will be required when the advance exceeds a month's salary.

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable; and unless the Offices are distinct and separate Offices in different Departments of the service, or Offices not standing to one another in any intimate relation of superiority and subordination, such as two Police Magistracies, only half salary of each Office can be allowed.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country,

* In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan, the limit is not £120, or its equivalent, but \$720, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 1,800.

he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, *viz.*, that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.*

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.*

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recall, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a *vacancy* of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary, he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the *absence on leave* of the Governor (who would then be entitled to half salary), and should an Officer administering some other Government be called to the provisional administration of the Government so temporarily vacant, such officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months, and there should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

113A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

§ II. *Leave of Absence* (See *Cir.* 21, *Dec.*, 1886†).

118. The Act of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, empowers the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers, and the Act 57 and 58 Vict., cap. 17, regulates the conditions as to such leave.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

* As to the mode of making such remittances through the Crown Agents, and the Forms to be used, see Circular Despatch of 7th April, 1880.

† In the case of Malta and Gibraltar rules 119-132 do not apply to officers appointed after 1889, and the rules of Home Civil service as to sick leave are substituted. Officers appointed before 1889 were allowed the option of coming under either system.—(Ed. C.O. List.)

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required to report to the Secretary of State, each case in which leave of absence has been granted; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix (p. 361), and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on no account to be allowed.

123A. When an Officer receives, in addition to the salary of his appointment, an allowance granted to himself personally, and not permanently attached to his office, he should, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only the half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety of the allowance being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent Officer must produce such Certificate to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in order to receive his salary. A third copy of the Certificate should be transmitted by the Colonial Government direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the Officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly, as it becomes due.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On arriving in this country the Officer on leave must report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning the place of his residence, and he must similarly notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subject to Imperial audit, should also send their address to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (Enclosure to circular despatch of the 30th November, 1880.)

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's

* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that it cannot conveniently be granted; and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—(Secretary of State's Despatch, 196. 1st Nov., 1867.)

Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa. See Chapter XVIII of these Regulations.

hand, and the officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.*

§ III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, where appointed for the usual term of years, for their passages from this country:†

Canada	£100	Cape of Good Hope	£500
Newfoundland	300	Natal	450
Bermuda	350	St. Helena	300
British Honduras	300	Mauritius	700
West Indies: Governors	350	Seychelles	400
" Lieutenant-Governors	250	Ceylon	700
" Administrators	200	Australian Colonies	800
Malta	300	New Zealand	800
Gibraltar	200	Hong Kong	800
Cyprus	400	Straits Settlements	800
Sierra Leone	300	Falkland Islands	400
Gambia	250	Fiji	800
Gold Coast	300	British New Guinea	800
Lagos	300		

138. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

139. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit. In the case of a Governor who may return to this country for other reasons than those above stated, he will be entitled to the single passage allowance from England to his new Colony, unless that allowance be greater than the sum which might have been allowed for a direct journey from the old Colony to the new one, in which case the smaller amount only will be allowed.

140. Cancelled by Circular of 3rd July, 1888.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in Her Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Naval Officer for a passage in one of Her Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

* By Circular Despatches of 30th March, 1881, and 7th May, 1883, Officers administering Governments in West Indies are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks in one year, or three months leave of absence in two years on half-pay, and by Despatch of 1st January, 1895, the Governors of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward, Windward Islands and Trinidad, may, with permission of the Secretary of State, have full pay leave to visit other British West Indian Colonies not exceeding four weeks at one time or in one year.

† A sum of 300l. is granted as passage allowance in all cases of the transfer of a Governor from an Australian Colony to New Zealand, or vice versa.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor or other Officer is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning therefrom, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expense as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of Her Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible, before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in Her Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*s.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 3*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*s.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*s.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*s.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*s.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection, which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

149A. When a Governor, or other public officer, disembarks for the purpose of performing *bona fide* public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he would be absent from the ship as would prevent expense in preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorized will be payable in respect of such absence.

149B. For the purpose of computing the seven days referred to in Clause 149, each day in respect of which a charge for entertainment is made at half of the higher rate is to be counted as a full day. (See Circular, 21st June, 1880.)

150. Payment for entertainment in Her Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the salary and fees (if any) attached to which do not exceed 500*l.*† per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly,‡ the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix (page 363). See Circular 20th April, 1871.

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

* A special arrangement exists with regard to the Bishop of Newfoundland.

† In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Labuan, and British Honduras the limit is not £500, or its equivalent, but \$3,000, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 7,500.

‡ Medical Officers appointed to British Guiana are not allowed passage for their wives or families, and their own passage allowance must not exceed £30.

CHAPTER VI.

§ I. *Precedency, Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, Salutes, and Flags.*

155. The precedence of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments by Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority, Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

*156. Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

† The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

‡ The Puisne Judges.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

157. In Courts for the trial of Piracy, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief (where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

§158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, or in other Colonies, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in a Colony; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendix (page 362). The Regulations relating to Salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service" which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1873, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a Special Mission expressly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, is not entitled to any salute, or to fly any flag, as

* The table of precedence within the Dominion of Canada is given in Appendix 17, p. 370.

† When two or more Colonies are comprised within one Military or Naval Command, the Military or Naval Officers holding the command in any such Colony, in the absence of the superior Commanding Officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior Officers. No other Military and Naval Officers have any place at all in the General Table of Colonial Precedence, and the places accorded therein to the Senior Military Officer and the Senior Naval Officer have no connection, except as between those two Officers, with the Regulations governing Military and Naval Precedence, but when two or more Colonies are comprised within one Military or Naval Command, the Military or Naval Officers holding the command in any such Colony, in the absence of the superior Commanding Officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior Officers. Circulars of 3rd July, 1891, and 17th October, 1894.)

‡ The position here assigned to the Puisne Judges has not been made applicable generally to Colonies possessing Responsible Government, in which, in the absence of any such special arrangements as are contemplated by the 154th Regiment, and as are, in fact, in operation in several of the Colonies, the Puisne Judges take precedence next after the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

§ By circular despatch of 26th February, 1889, it is directed that members of the Royal Family should take precedence next after the Governor of the Colony, and Governors of other Colonies should have precedence next after the military and naval officers commanding Her Majesty's forces and being of the rank of General or Admiral respectively.

these attributes are only allowable when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should promptly decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a Royal character from any Foreign Ship or Troops; but he should avail himself of any offer made to him to be received on board, or to be conveyed by Her Majesty's ships or boats; though he cannot demand this attention. (Enclosed in Circular, 28th September, 1879.)

(1.) Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor or Officer administering the Government of a Colony, the Senior Officer present may direct the special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such Flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

(2.) If the Senior Officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the Flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty.

(3.) In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission. (See Circular, 19 April, 1880.)

§ II. Colonial Uniforms.

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of Her Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Western Australia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1873; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873.)

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the Queen to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

164A. Governors may, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State, wear the uniform of Lord Lieutenant at Reviews, Inspections, &c., of Naval and Military Forces in the Colonies. The civil uniform should continue however to be worn on all other occasions.

CHAPTER VII. CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I. *Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department *alone* on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in Her Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place of which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink; the paragraphs of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in _____ despatch, No. _____ of _____."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.*

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule,† and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.

177A. With the view of facilitating the despatch of business, and of guarding against neglect or undue delay in the conduct of correspondence, the Governor of a Colony will send home by the first mail of every month:—

(1.) A schedule of despatches received from the Secretary of State which have been more than a month in his hands without an answer.

(2.) A schedule of despatches sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State which appear to have remained unanswered for more than one month after having been received.

It should be stated in each case whether any inconvenience is occurring, or likely to occur, by delay in answering. (Enclosure to Circular, 26 October, 1880.)

178. All addresses or petitions to the Queen, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Court of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix (page 365).

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential," and which should not be referred to in the public despatches.

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Despatches are classified and should be dealt with as follows:—

1. *Numbered Despatches*, which the Governor is to lay before his responsible advisers (or the Executive Council), unless there be some special reason to the contrary, and which he may publish unless expressly directed not to do so.

2. Despatches marked *Confidential*, which the Governor may, if he thinks fit, communicate under the obligation of confidence to his Responsible Advisers (or to the Executive Council) and may

* See Circular, 12th March, 1894.

† By Circular of 5th October, 1894, the schedule is required to be sent in duplicate.

‡ By Circular, 7th Dec., 1892, formal correspondence, such as records of telegrams, &c., should not be numbered.

make public, if it should appear to him that circumstances are not such as to render it necessary that they should continue to be kept confidential.

3. Despatches marked *Secret*, which are addressed to the Governor personally, and the contents of which he is forbidden to make known without express authority from the Secretary of State.*

The foregoing instructions apply also to telegrams.

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados,† St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. *Military Correspondence.*

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding Her Majesty's Troops therein must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of Her Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding Her Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

* See also Circular, 31st July, 1895.

† In 1884 Barbados was constituted a separate Government, and Tobago was united to Trinidad in 1888 (*vide supra*, Part II).

‡ The West Africa Settlements are now divided into four Governments, "Sierra Leone," "Gambia," the "Gold Coast Colony," and the "Colony of Lagos."—(Ed. C.O.L.)

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affecting such Governors or the orders given by them, so that Her Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

§ IV. *Naval Correspondence.*

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

§ V. *Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.*

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate Orders and Instructions of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much or any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

§ VI. *Correspondence of Individuals.*

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the Queen, or the Queen in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in Her Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:—

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

§ VII. Attestation of Documents.

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have those documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.*

§ I. Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.

232-237. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

§ II. Returns relating to Disbursements.

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received Her Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Cancelled.

240. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.

242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.

243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

244. Of repayments of deposits.

245, 246. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description, and all payments amounting to 200*l.* incurred without previous authority from the Secretary of State.†

248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix (page 366), but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.

249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasurer, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

* See List of Returns in Circular, 16th August, 1887.

† In Ceylon and Mauritius the limit is not £200 but Rs. 3,000, and in Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan it is \$1,200.

250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.

251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.

252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.

253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.

255, 256. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

§ III. *Other Periodical Returns.**

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into, and exported from, the Colony should be punctually forwarded in duplicate so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to enable the Board of Trade to prepare, at as early a period of the Session as possible, the Colonial Abstract and other papers annually laid before Parliament. In such table all additional rates levied on Imports and Exports under any special Acts or Regulations should be specified. (Enclosure to Circular of 25th January, 1881).

258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.

259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.

260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.†

261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the Laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution, or containing a suspending clause, or reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, twenty-one copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and Her Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts twelve are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as below. Those intended for the Colonial Office, House of Lords and House of Commons, should be sent home as soon as printed. The copies for the other public departments and societies should be sent once a-year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for distribution.

1. House of Lords.
2. House of Commons.
3. To the Board of Trade.
4. To the British Museum.
5. The Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice.
6. To the Incorporated Law Society.
7. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
8. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
9. The Library of the Inner Temple.
10. The Library of the Middle Temple.
11. The Library of Gray's Inn.
12. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers published in the Colony. (Special instructions as to the newspapers to be sent home issued in Circulars, 31st October, 1870, and 10th June, 1871.)

264, 265, 266. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

§ IV. *The Annual "Blue Book."*

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expen-

* See also Circulars, 17th September, 1885, 6th March, 1870, and 27th July, 1895.

† This return is no longer required. See Circular, 9th May, 1893.

diture, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantive and succinct.

CHAPTER IX.

§ I. Requisitions from Colonies.

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for stores may be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer, if the expenditure has been duly sanctioned by law or ordinance, or by previous instructions from the Secretary of State. Every requisition should bear a reference to the authority for the expenditure.

273. In the event of there being no such authority as above mentioned, the requisition must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance, in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents.

274. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

275. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

§ II. Government Houses, Furniture, &c.

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c. of the Government House or Houses, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, will be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms will be painted, and papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. Plate and table ornaments to a moderate and reasonable amount, and crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony. Unless it is otherwise provided by local law the Governor will pay 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company, and of all other articles provided at the cost of the Colony, and used by him, but he will be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-Camp. For the purpose of arriving at the estimated value of the furniture, and other articles on which the Governor is to pay a percentage, a valuation will be made by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the

Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government and annually thereafter during the Governor's tenure of office.

284A. Arrangements have been entered into between the Crown Agents and Contractors to keep always in stock a selected pattern of crockery and glass for a best and second best service for dinner and dessert as well as for breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, with a badge consisting of a Royal Crown, the letters V.R. in a monogram, and the name of the Colony and the words "Government House" on a scroll beneath.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture and plate supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture and plate provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldom more than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, and plate, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (As to making good defective crockery and supply of same pattern through the Crown Agents, see Circulars, 26th August, 1880, and 8th January, 1873.)

CHAPTER X.

§ I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, and the approval of the Secretary of State, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony. It is to be understood that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public service, but the Governor will not be precluded from making a special arrangement for the transfer of a portion of the balance from the current account of the Colonial Government to a deposit account.

294. When no Banking Establishments exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, or if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may be had recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums) addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. (*See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.*)

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts. (*See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.*)

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

II.—*Securities.—Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.**

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary responsibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to

* See Circular of 6th February, 1872, naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted, and also Circulars of 25th March, 1884, and 1st August, 1885.

the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. *Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.*

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandise, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bond fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of those shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly; showing under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix, p. 367, the

average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

§ IV. Applications for Charters.

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

See also Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from Her Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340a. All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "*dies non*," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of Her Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the projected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of Her Majesty's Government had been

obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed:—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.

2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.

4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible.

§ II. Colonial Estimates

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354. Superseded by Circular of 20th January, 1875.

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts, extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tuition Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half-yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority in respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ III. Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which *become due* in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come in course of payment* within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.

360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter: and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 13 (p. 367), with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360. In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions, chargeable to Imperial Funds, are paid by monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual rates, such payments are to be treated as final settlements—i.e., payments in full—for the periods to which they relate; and in these cases the computation for a broken period of a month is to be made with reference to the number of days in such month;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by equal monthly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar month, the monthly amount will be £10; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ of £10.

In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions are paid by quarterly payments of one-fourth of the annual rates, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is to be made with reference to the number of days in that quarter;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by quarterly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar quarter, the quarterly amount will be £30; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ (in leap-year $\frac{1}{2}$) of £30.)

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 13 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 13a (p. 368). In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imprests against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imprests on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imprests should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

364. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

365. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient so derived is such as to entitle him to claim (1) exemption, or (2) abatement, under the Income Tax Act in force for the time being. In the latter case the balance of the income derived from the Parliamentary Grant or from other sources arising within or from the United Kingdom, after deducting such sum as may be specified in the Act, will be taxable. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the

Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons : and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.

366. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income from sources arising within or from the United Kingdom, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, does not exceed the limits prescribed in the Income Tax Act in force for the time being as entitling him to exemption or abatement.

367. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

368. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax, are inserted in the Appendix. (These can be obtained from the Paymaster-General.)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.—Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

369. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

370. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessaries, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

371. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

372. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

373. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and they are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

374. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

375. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

CHAPTER XII.

§ I. *Trade and Navigation.*

376. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

377. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 324-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

378. Cancelled by Circular 24th July, 1889.

379. Under sec. 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

380. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

381. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

§ II. Shipping.

382. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

383. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

384. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

- (a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.
- (b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year, distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

§ III. Seamen.

385. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, *by each mail*. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews where Ships are lost with all papers.

§ IV. Lighthouses, &c.

386. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoys, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix (page 369).

387. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

§ V. Wrecks.

388. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea, concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial),* at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

(389-401 cancelled by Circular of 15th December, 1888.)

CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. *Naturalization.*

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalization Acts, 1870 (33 Vic., cap. 14, and 33 and 34 Vic., cap. 102),* which empower the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should take care that words are inserted in the statute confining such privileges to the limits of the Colony

§ II. *Passports of naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.*

404. Governors are authorised to issue Passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in their respective Colonies. The Form of Passport is inserted in the Appendix (page 370). These Passports must be signed by the Governor, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the Passport has been naturalized as a British subject in the Colony.†

CHAPTER XV.

Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country.

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers so furnished for consideration of the English law officers should be sent in duplicate.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. *Criminal Trials.*

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But Her Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of Her Majesty's Government in this Country. Whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State. (See Circular Despatch, 14th November, 1877.)

Every case should be reported to the Secretary of State in which, after sentence of death, a pardon is granted, or the capital Sentence is commuted, or the commuted Sentence is remitted. (See Circular Despatch of 5th May, 1882.)

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vic. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on the Sea, or in places within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.‡

§ II. *Surrender of Criminals.*||

409. Offenders accused of committing offences within Her Majesty's dominions may be returned to the part where the offence was committed in the manner prescribed by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vic. c. 69). (See also Circulars of 11th Mar., 1882, 21st Sept., 1882, and 16th July, 1883.)

410. Offenders accused of committing offences in a foreign country may be returned to that country in the manner prescribed by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 and 34 Vic., c. 52, and 36 and 37 Vic., c. 60), provided an Extradition Treaty exists with that country.¶

411. These Acts impose duties upon the Governors of Colonies, who should, whenever demand is made for the surrender of an offender (British or foreign), refer carefully to them, as well as to the Order in Council containing the text of the Treaty and putting it into effect.

412. The following is a list of the Extradition Treaties in force up to October, 1888:—

EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE.

Austria-Hungary	3rd December, 1873
Belgium	20th May, 1876, 23rd July, 1877, and 21st April, 1887
Brazil	13th November, 1872
Denmark	31st March, 1873
Equator	20th September, 1880
France	14th August, 1876**
Germany	14th May, 1872

* See most especially Section 16 of the first mentioned Act, and also Circulars of 2nd Feb. and 23rd Sept., 1871: 9th Mar. and 5th Aug., 1872; and 10th Sept., 1874.

† By Circular of 23rd September, 1891. Governors have been informed that they are at liberty at their discretion to issue passports to British-born subjects. See also Circular, 1st Aug., 1895.

‡ As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 37.

¶ For Memo. of Instructions as to Extradition Procedure, see Circular of 30th April, 1890.

¶ The application of the Extradition Acts to Canada is suspended by Order in Council of 17th Nov., 1888, during the operation of the Canadian Extradition Act.

** Extended to Tunis by Agreement of 31st Dec., 1889. Arts. 7 and 9 amended by Convention of 13th Feb., 1896.

Guatemala	4th July, 1885
Hayti	7th December, 1874
Italy	5th Feb., 1873, and 7th May, 1873
Luxemburg	24th November, 1880
Mexico	7th September, 1886
Netherlands	19th June, 1874
Portugal	26th December, 1878. India only, Art. XIX; also of 20th and of 30th January, 1880 (India only); also Treaty, 17th Oct., 1892, and 30th Nov., 1892 (not applicable to India); and Order in Council, 3rd Mar., 1894
Russia	24th November, 1886
Salvador	23rd June, 1881
Siam	3rd Sept., 1883 (Chiengmai, &c., and British Territory, Art. VI); 30th Nov., 1885 (Territories co-terminous with British Burmah)
Spain	4th June, 1878 and 19th Feb., 1889
Sweden and Norway	26th June, 1873
Switzerland	26th November, 1880
Tonga	29th November, 1879
(Tonga subjects escaping to British territory only, Art. IV).	
United States	9th August, 1842, Art. X*
Uruguay	26th March, 1884†
Zanzibar	Order in Council 29th November, 1884
[Since concluded—	
Colombia	Treaty, 27th October, 1888
Orange Free State	20th and 25th June, 1890
Monaco	17th December, 1891, ratified 12th March, 1892; Order in Council, 9th May, 1892
Liberia	Treaty, 16th December, 1892; ratified, 31st Jan., 1894; Order in Council, 10th March, 1894
Argentine Republic	Treaty, 22nd May, 1889, ratified 15th December, 1893; Order in Council, 29th January, 1894
Roumania	Treaty, 21st March, 1893; 13th March, 1894; Order in Council, 30th April, 1894
German Colonies and Protectorates	Treaty 5th May, 1894, ratified 3rd Dec., 1894; Order in Council, 2nd Feb., 1895.—Ed. C. O. L.]

§ III.—*Removal of Colonial Prisoners.*

413. By the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vic., c. 10), any two Colonies, with the sanction of the Queen in Council, may agree for the removal of any prisoners from one to the other for the purpose of undergoing their punishment in that other Colony.

414. By the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vic., c. 31), the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Governments of the Colonies concerned, may order the removal of a particular prisoner, if he falls within the categories specified in the Act, from one Colony to another, or to the United Kingdom, to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof.

415. Criminal lunatics may also be removed in a similar manner under the Act of 1884.

§ IV.—*Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

416. The Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 26 (1852) enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with foreign powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such powers when within Her Majesty's dominions. The following list shows the arrangements (in the shape of treaties, conventions, agreements, declarations, notifications, and Orders in Council) at present existing between Great Britain and the foreign powers named for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertslet's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notification or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertslet's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
12	1108	Austria . .	T. 30 April 1868. Art. IV.	N. 25 Aug. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
11	66	Belgium . .	P. 23 July 1862 . . .	D. 24 Jan. 1855	8 Feb. 1855	10	38
17		Brazil . .	A. 30 July 1888 . . .	. . . . .	17 Nov. 1888	17	
9	948	Chile . .	T. 4 Oct. 1854. Art. XIII.	. . . . .	28 July 1856	10	49
12	364	Colombia . .	T. 16 Feb. 1866. Art. XXI.	. . . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1123
		Congo . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10 Aug. 1888		
15	136	Denmark . .	A. 21 June 1881 . . .	N. 22 Mar. 1853	15 July 1881	15	137
17		Ecuador . .	T. 18 Oct. 1880 Art. XXI.	. . . . .	24 Sept. 1886	17	
9	962	France . .	A. 23 June 1854 . . .	. . . . .	3 July 1845	10	30

* And 12th July, 1889.

† And 20th Mar., 1891.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertslet's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notifi- cation or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertslet's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
14	1214	Germany .	A. 5 Nov. 1879 . . .	. . .	18 Mar. 1880	15	204
14	377	Greece .	A. 7 th Aug. 1875 . . .	. . .	12 Feb. 1876	14	379
17		„	T. 10 Nov. 1886 Art. XVI.	. . .	12 July 1887	17	
9	685	{ Hawaiian Islands }	T. 10 July 1851. Art. XI.	. . .	23 Oct. 1876	14	381
15	781	Italy .	T. 15 June 1883. Art. XVIII.	. . .	11 June 1863	11	1049
12	684	Madagascar	T. 27 June 1865. Art. XIII	. . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1167
19	908	Morocco .	9 Dec. 1856. Art. XV.	. . .	6 May 1857	10	922
10	476	Netherlands	C. 6 Mar. 1856. Art. X .	N. 14 Feb. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	10	475
11	461	Nicaragua.	T. 11 Feb. 1860. Art. XVI.	. . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	460
17		Paraguay.	T. 16 Oct. 1884. Art. XII.	. . .	29 Dec. 1887	17	
9	621	Peru .	T. 10 April 1850. Art. X .	D. 15 Oct. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9	644
6	598	Portugal .	T. 3 July 1842. Art. XVI.	. . .	{ Act of P. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 25, 1849 }	8	812
10	1057	Russia .	T. 12 Jan. 1859. Art. XVII.	. . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	507
11	885	Salvador .	T. 24 Oct. 1862. Art. XVII.	. . .	11 June 1863	11	1050
10	557	Siam .	T. 18 April 1855. Art. III.	. . .	10 Nov. 1866	13	754
13	755	Spain .	. . . . .	D. 27 Dec. 1859	23 Jan. 1806	11	517
		Sweden & } Norway }	. . . . .	N. 4 Aug. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9	644
14	541	Tunis .	C. 19 July 1875. Art. XXXII	. . .	17 May 1876	14	555
		Turkey .	. . . . .	N. 19 April 1865	18 May 1865	12	879
		[U. States	T. 3 June 1892 . . .	R. 1 Aug. 1892	18 Aug. 1892]		
17		Uruguay	T. 13 Nov. 1885. Art. XI.	. . .	24 Sept. 1886	17	

Disposal of Convicts.

417-420. Obsolete. The execution of sentences of penal servitude awarded by courts martial are now provided for under the Army Act of 1881, sections 60 and 131 (2), and the Form of Order for commitment and removal of military convicts is given in Form B, Appendix to the Rules of Procedure, 1881, framed, Section 70, Army Act, 1881.

CHAPTER XVII.

Presents.

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of European Officers on the West Coast of Africa.

424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, officers, including Governors and Administrators, who were not themselves born in West Africa, and whose parents were neither of them born there, may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed (1) in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, fifteen, and (2) in the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos, twelve, consecutive months of residential service; and if specially detained by the Governor on public grounds, after the completion of a tour of service, they may be granted ten days' leave on full pay for each calendar month that they may have been detained, but no additional leave will be granted in respect of any fraction of a month.

* See Circulars 20th November, 1884, and 13th May, 1885.

This West African leave may be extended with half salary on a medical certificate, but the extension must not exceed three months. Any extension, however short, which may be granted on any other ground than that of ill-health must be without salary.

425. Officers invalided before completing a tour of residential service may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be allowed ten days' sick leave with full pay for each completed calendar month, and such further leave, with half pay, as will make six months in all. They may also be granted leave, without pay, for a period of not more than three months before being called upon to resign.

If invalided out of the Colony, but not to the United Kingdom, they may either draw full pay, and pay all their own expenses, or draw half pay and have their passages paid by the Government, as the Governor may decide.

426. Officers desiring leave on the ground of "urgent private affairs" before completing a tour of residential service, may, if specially recommended by the Governor, be allowed leave without salary, or, if they have completed six months of residential service, leave on half salary, at the discretion of the Secretary of State; but such leave must in no case exceed four months.

427. Officers to whom the three foregoing regulations apply are required to discharge any duties upon which the Governor may think it desirable to employ them; and they are not entitled to receive any available half salary under the 107th and 108th regulations in addition to the salary of their own office, for performing the duties of an office vacated by the death or removal or temporary absence of the holder. They will, however, draw the duty allowance, when acting in any office to which such an allowance is attached.

428. Free passages home and out again will be allowed to all officers under the rank of Governor who may be granted leave of absence under the 424th and 425th regulations, and a free passage to the West Coast will be allowed on their first appointment to all subordinate officers whose salaries do not exceed £600 per annum, but passages will not be granted to wives or children under the 158rd regulation.

429. The following exceptional advantages are allowed to officers on retirement. In all other respects the general rules and limitations relating to pensions and gratuities are strictly applied.

1. Officers become eligible for pension at the age of 55; which is also the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State. No officer can retire with a pension or gratuity before that age, unless he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his situation.

2. The minimum term of service qualifying an officer to receive a pension in case of bodily or mental incapacity is seven years instead of ten.

3. For each year of pensionable African service, there is allowed in the pension one fortieth (instead of one sixtieth) of the officer's salary; but no pension may exceed two-thirds of the retiring officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

4. In cases of less than seven years' service the gratuity is computed at the rate of 12½ per cent. of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

5. In the service, for the purposes of pension or gratuity, is included all authorised leave on full or half salary, except in the cases described in the 102nd regulation.

These rules do not however apply to service prior to the 18th September, 1874.

430. The foregoing regulations (424 to 429) do not apply to officers who were themselves born in West Africa, or whose parents were either of them born there. All such officers are subject to the general regulations as to leave of absence, passages, and gratuities or pensions, with the exception that they will not be entitled to any salary under the 107th and 108th regulations, unless it be available. They will, however, in lieu of such salary, draw the duty allowance when acting in any office to which such allowance is attached. In the case of one of the aforesaid officers acting for an officer on full pay leave, and not receiving any duty allowance, the Governor may, if he think fit, award a gratuity in respect of such acting service, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. On the other hand, the regulations numbered 119, 120, 123, 124, 132, 133, and 134, do not apply to officers entitled to the benefit of the special regulations.

CHAPTER XIX.

Interchange of Visits between Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents of Colonies.

§ 431.—1. A Governor is to receive the first visit from all Naval Officers in command.

2. A Lieutenant-Governor is to pay the first visit to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st Class, being a Commander-in-Chief, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

3. An Administrator or President is to pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

4. Return visits are to be paid within 24 hours, and in person, to all Flag Officers, Commodores, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents; but by an Aide-de-Camp or other Officer deputed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President, as the case may be, to all other Naval Officers.

5. Should the Governor or any other Officer administering the Government of a Colony find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to pay or return these visits in person, he will depute his Aide-de-Camp or some other Officer to do so. In like manner, should a Flag Officer or Commodore from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning these visits, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant, or other Officer not below that rank, to do so. In each case the Officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance, and assign the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.

6. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands are in respect to these visits to be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.

7. The Senior Naval Officers present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors, &c., to pay any official visits afloat, and to reland them, on their notifying their wishes to that effect. (*See also Circular, 7th March, 1879, enclosing the above Regulations.*)

CHAPTER XX.

Use of Flags.

§432.—1. The Royal Standard shall be flown at Government House on the Queen's Birthday, and on the days of Her Majesty's Accession and Coronation.

2. The Union Flag, without the Badge of the Colony, shall be flown at Government House from sunrise to sunset on other days.

3. The Union Flag, with the approved Arms or Badge of the Colony, as shown in the drawing in the circular despatch of the 23rd August, 1875, emblazoned in the centre thereof, surrounded by a green garland, shall be used by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Officers Administering the Government of Colonies or Dependencies when embarked in boats or other vessels.

4. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned on the fly (as shown in the drawing enclosed in the circular despatch of the 23rd of August, 1875), and the pendant, will be flown by all armed vessels in the employ of the Government of a Colony.

5. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned thereon, as described in the preceding section, but without the pendant, will be flown by vessels which belong to, or are in the service of, the Government of a Colony, but not armed.

6. All other vessels registered as belonging to one of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies will fly the Red Ensign without any Badge (See Section 73 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894). There will, however, be no objection to Colonial Merchant Vessels carrying distinguishing flags with the Badge of the Colony thereon, in addition to the Red Ensign, provided that such flag does not infringe the limits laid down in Section 73 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

7. Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's Ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony or Dependency, the Senior Officer present may direct the Special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from, that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of His Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

8. If the Senior Officer considers it, in any circumstances, undesirable to hoist the Flag, he will inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and will at once report the same to the Admiralty.

9. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present will exercise his discretion in consultation with the Official proceeding on the mission.

APPENDIX.

1. (Par. 74 and Par. 90.)

PARTICULARS of the Office of
Colony of

now vacant in the

1. Duties of Office, and qualifications required for their performance.	
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.	
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.	
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.	
6. Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.	

2. (Par. 98.)

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation, or Compassionate Allowances, or Gratuities on Retirement.

(In filling up this paper refer to the instructions on the next page.)

1. Name of applicant	
2. Office or situation	
3. Recommended for	of £
4. Age	
5. Service in years and months	
6. Salary or wages ()	... £
7. Emoluments	... £
Total amount of salary or wages and emoluments, on which superannuation, &c., is claimed	} £
8. Cause of retirement	
9. Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances :—	

Title of Appointment.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Salary.	Allowances, &c.	Nature of Allowances, &c.

10. Whether each of the appointments held by the applicant has been on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.

11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

12. Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any public money, by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.

13. If any kind of pension or other allowance has been commuted under the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of pension or allowance so commuted, and the date of commutation, should be inserted.

* This Form is to be used likewise on the creation of a new Office.

14. Absence, beyond ordinary vacation leave, in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Period of 'Absence.		Number of Days.	Cause of Absence.
18	From	To		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		

15. Date of cessation of duty

16. Date of cessation of salary

17. Date from which, inclusively, pension will commence

18. Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," and observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

19. Computation, by the Auditor-General, of the pension, &c.

I Certify that the _____ which may be paid to the applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to _____ and I base my certificate on the following calculation:—

Instructions referred to on preceding page.

If this paper of particulars, and the certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

Head 1 of Paper.—In the case of an Officer serving on the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be added whether he is a native of that coast.—(Colonial Regulations, § 430.)

Head 3.—State the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, compassionate allowance, or gratuity, and its amount. In the case of persons claiming an addition to their pensions in respect of professional or other special qualifications, this should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

Head 5.—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be added before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of the break or breaks should be stated under heading 9.

Head 6.—If the person retiring has been in receipt of the same salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual annual rate of salary or wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual." In other cases the average annual amount of salary or wages for the 36 months next preceding the date of retirement should be inserted, preceded by the word "average;" but if the whole period of service is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

Head 7.—A separate statement should be inserted of the average annual value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each emolument (exclusive of salary or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the pension or gratuity.

Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to the Colonial Office. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the salaries; and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

Head 8.—In cases of infirmity, if the applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a medical certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharge in the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried Officer of the Government.

Head 9.—As to “broken” service, see *Head 3*.

If the applicant has had any “acting” service, the details must be fully given, with a statement whether or not, during the “acting” service, he was connected with the permanent Civil Service of the Colony.

Head 11.—If, in special circumstances, a professional civil Officer has been allowed to have “private practice” without forfeiting his claim to pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

Head 14.—If the applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

Head 19.—The length of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average of salary, &c., is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

N.B.—This Form of Particulars is not at present used in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, for which Colonies special Forms have been approved.—(See Despatches to Governors of those Colonies, 19th December, 1879.)

3. (Par. 106.)

AGREEMENT made this *day of* *One Thousand Eight*
Hundred and Ninety *between* *of*
in the County of *of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS*
FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on behalf
of Her Majesty, of the other part.

WHEREAS *hath been paid the sum of*
as an advance on account of salary.

Now the said *in consideration of the premises, doth hereby*
agree with the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, that he will repay the
said sum of *to the Government of the Colony in such manner*
as the Governor of the Colony may see fit to direct, or should he refuse or neglect to proceed to, or
depart this life before reaching the Colony, or relinquish his Appointment before such advance hath been
repaid, he or his executors or administrators, will repay to the Government of the Colony, or to the
Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the said sum of *or so much thereof*
as shall then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said *in the presence of*

Of the
Witness.
{ Signature,
{ Address,
{ Occupation,

Sixpenny
Stamp.

Signed by (One of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid)
in the presence of
Signature
Address,

4. (Par. 122.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government,
 I have granted to _____ months' leave
 of absence.

Signed _____
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that _____ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ _____
 per Annum as _____ up to the _____

Signed _____
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,

1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the _____ of _____ and end on
 the _____ of _____ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was
 produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for _____ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions, at the dates
 and for the terms specified below, viz. :—

1st. For _____ months beginning on _____ and ending on

2nd. _____

3rd. _____

4th. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by

	Years.	Months.
1. Total Service from date of arrival in the colony to date of certificate		
2. Deduct total Absences since arrival (other than vacation leave) whether with or without Half-salary		
3. Period of Resident Service		
4. Maximum amount of leave authorized by Regulations in respect of the above period of Resident Service (viz., one-sixth of Resident Service, plus Six Months)		
5. Leave on Half-salary already taken		
6. Leave now granted		

Governor.

NOTE.—Officers who may be under the necessity of applying to the Secretary or State for an extension of their leave of absence, are requested to annex this document to their applications, and in order to meet this contingency, it will be furnished to them in duplicate.

5. (Par. 153.)

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and ninety _____ between _____ of _____ in the County of _____ of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS _____ (hereinafter called the person selected) hath been duly selected for appointment as _____ in _____ and will be provided with a passage to that Colony in the Steamer leaving _____ on the _____ day of _____, 189 _____.

Now the person selected, in consideration of the premises, doth hereby agree that should he fail to proceed to _____, or, within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the Colony, either quit the Colony without leave, or relinquish his appointment, except on promotion, or be dismissed or removed from his appointment in consequence of misconduct, he will refund and repay to the Government of the Colony or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the amount paid for his passage to the Colony, and for the passage of any member or members of his family.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall bind or oblige the person selected to repay the aforesaid passage money, if, at the time he shall relinquish his appointment, or quit the Colony, as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the Colony, or person acting as such, shall certify that the person selected is unable, from bodily or mental infirmity, to continue in the performance of his duty.

WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said _____ in the presence of }
 Of the Witnesses { Signature, _____
 Address, _____
 Occupation, _____

Sixpenny
Stamp.

Signed by _____ }
 (one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid), in the presence of
 Signature, _____
 Address, _____

6. (Par. 159.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines in Our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in Our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought

after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated “the Victoria Cross,” and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, “For Valour.”

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the “London Gazette,” and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same his name shall

forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred underly rule fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion: moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PANMURE.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this
First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our
Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. PERL.

7. (Par. 159.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS readecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Excepting in the case of Special Complimentary Missions to Foreign Sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Foreign Office, February 3, 1886.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.

2. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the Decoration of a Foreign Order.

3. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, August, 1885.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

8. (Par. 181.)

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

"Die Joris, 8^o Februarii, 1849.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—

1. "That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. "That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."

I. That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.

V. That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

9. (Par. 248.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Changes in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotion or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in England, Date of Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Authority.	If promoted from another Office or Government Situation in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority.
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from the Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date of the Governor's Despatch reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.	

* In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £200.

12. (Par. 332.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of
during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18 .

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	£	Coin and Bullion	£
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest	£	Landed or other property of the Corporation	£
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest	£	Government Securities	£
Balances due to other Banks	£	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	£
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest £		Balances due from other Banks	£
Cash deposits bearing Interest £		Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	£
To Shareholders for Capital paid up	£		
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any)	£		
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any)	£		
Total average Liabilities £		Total Average Assets £	

13. (Par. 360 b.)

Amount of Bill
Income Tax

(Place and Date.)

£

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to _____ or Order the Sum of _____ which with £ _____ Income Tax, makes the Sum of £ _____, being the Amount of Salary due to _____ from _____ to _____

To Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,
Whitehall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at _____ days' sight in favour of _____ for the sum of £ _____ which, with £ _____ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ _____ being salary due to _____ of _____ for the quarter ended _____

I have the honour to be

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

13a. (Par. 362.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of _____

BILL No. _____ dated _____, 18____, drawn by _____
 _____ on the Paymaster-General for the
 sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for* _____
 _____ for the year 18____-18____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the
 credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____ 18____

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or } _____
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Counter-signature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 18____

Colony of _____.

ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the _____, 18____
 of the sum of _____ pounds _____ shilling
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for* _____
 _____ or the year 18____-18____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to
 the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 18____

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or } _____
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Counter-signature of the Governor _____

Date _____ 18____

15. (Par 386.)

[illegible]

Signature and Position of Informant.

N.B.—In addition to the above form, information respecting the intention for which the light is exhibited, the dangers it is intended to avoid, the position of the light-house in respect to some known point or, if possible, a tracing from an Admiralty chart of a small portion of the adjacent coast, with the position of the light-house giving the number of the chart), the position, colour and description of the keeper's dwelling, and any information that may be of use to the navigator, will be of much service.

(Address, "Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, for 'Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade.'")

16. (Par. 404.)

FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS Passport is granted to A. B., naturalized as a British subject in this Colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his Colonial Certificate of Naturalization, be entitled to British protection, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed) C. D

Governor (*Lieutenant Governor, or Officer Administering
the Government*) of the (*Colony, Island, or Province*)
of

17. (Par. 156, Note.)

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

By a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date 29th December, 1893, certain alterations were made in the Table of Precedence, and the following is now the amended—

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

1. The Governor-General or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North America Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on the subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:
4. " " Quebec.
5. " " Nova Scotia.
6. " " New Brunswick.
7. " " Manitoba.
8. " " British Columbia.
9. " " Prince Edward Island.
10. " " The North-West Territories
11. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
12. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
13. The Speaker of the Senate.
14. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.
15. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
16. Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
17. The Solicitor-General.
18. The Controller of Customs.
19. The Controller of Inland Revenue.
20. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the B.N.A. Station, not being in the chief command. The relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
21. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the B.N.A. Station, if of equivalent rank. Their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
22. Members of the Senate.
23. Speaker of the House of Commons.
24. Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority.
25. Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada.
26. Puisne Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
27. Members of the House of Commons
28. Members of the Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
29. Speaker of the Legislative Council within his Province.
30. Members of the Legislative Council within their Province.
31. Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province.
32. Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.
33. Retired Judges of whatever Courts to take precedence next after the present Judges of their respective Courts.

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN ABBREVIATIONS.

- Accts.**—Accounts.
Acctnt.—Accountant.
Admstd.—Administered.
Admstn.—Administration.
Admstr.—Administrator.
Advoc.—Advocate.
Ag.—Acting.
Agt.—Agent.
A.D.C.—Aide-de-Camp.
Apptd.—Appointed.
Apptmt.—Appointment.
Arbitn.—Arbitration.
Arbitr.—Arbitrator.
Assem.—Assembly.
Assoc.—Association.
Ast.—Assistant.

Batt.—Battalion.
Bd.—Board.
Bndry.—Boundary.
B.N.A.—British North America.

C.A.—Crown Agents.
C. and A.G.—Comptroller and Auditor-General.
C.B.—Companion of the Order of the Bath.
Cent.—Central.
Certif.—Certificated.
Ch.B.— } Medical Degrees.
Ch.M.— }
Chmn.—Chairman.
Civ. Ser.—Civil Service.
Clk.—Clerk.
C.M.G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.P.—Cape Mounted Police.
C.M.S.—Church Missionary Society.
C.O.—Colonial Office.
C. of G.H.—Cape of Good Hope.
Col.—Colony.
Coll.—College.
Collr.—Collector.

Comdr.—Commander.
Comdt.—Commandant.
Compet. exam.—Competitive examination.
Competn.—Competition.
Comsn.—Commission.
Comsnr.—Commissioner.
Comsry.—Commissary.
Comtee.—Committee.
Confce.—Conference.
Constaby.—Constabulary.
Corrpnsg.—Corresponding.
C.S.I.—Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Ct.—Court.
Coun.—Council.

D.—Died.
Deleg.—Delegate.
Dep.—Deputy.
Dept.—Department.
Dir.—Director.
Dist.—District.

Ed.—Educated.
Educn.—Education.
Emigrn.—Emigration.
Emigrts.—Emigrants.
Engnr.—Engineer.
Estabmt.—Establishment.
Exam.—Examination.
Examr.—Examiner.
Exec.—Executive.
Exhibn.—Exhibition.
Expedn.—Expedition.

F.A.M.P.—Frontier Armed and Mounted Police.
Fed. Coun.—Federal Council.
F.L.H.—Frontier Light Horse.
F.O.—Foreign Office.

G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
G.C.C.—Gold Coast Constabulary.
G. Coast.—Gold Coast.

G.C.M.G.—Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I.—Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
G.O.C.—General Officer Commanding.
Govt.—Government.
Gram. Schl.—Grammar School.

Harbmr.—Harbourmaster.
Headqrs.—Headquarters.
Hosp.—Hospital.

Imigrts.—Immigrants.
Imigrn.—Immigration.
Impl.—Imperial.
Ind.—India.
Inf.—Inferior.
In. rev.—Inland revenue.
Insp.—Inspector.
Institn.—Institution.
Instr.—Instruction.
Internat.—International.
Interp.—Interpreter.

K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.M.G.—Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.G.—Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Knt.—Knight Bachelor.

Legis. Assem.—Legislative Assembly.
Librn.—Librarian.

Man.—Manager.
M.E.C.—Member of the Executive Council.
M.H.A.—Member of the House of Assembly.

Mil. Acad.—Military Academy.	Prof.—Professor.	Sess.—Session.
M.I.M.E.—Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.	Prot.—Protector.	S.J.P.—Stipendiary Justice of the Peace.
Min.—Minister.	Pub. Wks.—Public Works.	S. Leone.—Sierra Leone.
M.L.A.—Member of the Legislative Assembly.	P.W.—Province of Walesley.	Solr.—Solicitor.
M.L.C.—Member of the Legislative Council.	P.W.D.—Public Works Department.	S. of S.—Secretary of State.
Mun. Coun.—Municipal Council.	Qrtmr.—Quartermaster.	S. Sttlmts.—Straits Settlements.
N.W.M.P.—North West Mounted Police.	Rec. - Gen.—Receiver - General.	Statn.—Station.
Offl.—Official.	Regisr.—Registrar.	Stip.—Stipendiary.
Offr.—Officer.	Res.—Resident.	St. M. and St. G.—St. Michael and St. George.
Organizn.—Organization.	Resig.—Resigned.	Sup. Ct.—Supreme Court.
Parlmt.—Parliament.	Resign.—Resignation.	Super. Ct.—Superior Court.
Parly.—Parliamentary.	Ret.—Retired.	Supt.—Superintendent.
P.C.—Privy Council.	Retg.—Retiring.	Surg.—Surgeon.
P.C.S. of Schools.—	R.I.C.—Royal Irish Constabulary.	Surv. r.—Surveyor.
Pett. Sess.—Petty Sessions.	Rlys.—Railways.	Tem.—Temple.
P.M.G.—Postmaster - General.	R.M.—Resident Magistrate.	Transfd.—Transferred.
Pol. Mag.—Police Magistrate.	R.M.A.—Royal Marine Artillery.	Treas.—Treasurer.
Postmr.—Postmaster.	R.N.R.—Royal Naval Reserve.	Treasy.—Treasury.
Pres.—President.	R.W.S. Regt.—Royal West Surrey Regiment.	U.K.—United Kingdom.
	Schl.—School.	U.S.A.—United States of America.
	Sergt.—Sergeant.	V.-A. Ct.—Vice-Admiralty Court.
		Wt. Offr.—Warrant Officer.

PART V.

RECORD *of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments and other persons connected with the Colonies.*

PART V.

RECORD of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments and other persons connected with the Colonies.

The titles of "His Excellency," "His Honour," which are purely local, are, to save space, not inserted in the following records of services.

Officers while actually administering the government of a Colony are styled "His Excellency."

The Lieutenant-Governor of a Province in the Dominion of Canada is styled "His Honour," and the same style is accorded to Judges of Colonial Supreme Courts.

The title of "The Honourable" is given to all members of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Senate, and is by local usage adopted by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in all Colonies. The President or Speaker of the Lower House (where two legislative chambers exist), also assume this designation. Its use is restricted to the period of actual tenure of office, but ex-members of the Executive Council in Colonies possessing responsible government may under certain conditions, by permission of the Queen, be allowed to retain the title within the Colony after having ceased to hold office. The members of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Executive Councils of Victoria, Tasmania, and the Cape Colony, do not vacate their seats, and therefore retain the title for life. By a notice published in the "London Gazette" of 16th June, 1893, Her Majesty approved of the use and recognition of the title throughout Her Majesty's Dominions in the case of members of the Executive or Legislative Councils of Colonies possessing responsible government, so long as they are entitled to it, and by circular despatch of 14th November, 1896, it has been laid down that members of the Legislative Councils of responsible government Colonies, after not less than ten years' continuous service, may, on the recommendation of the Governor, be allowed to retain the title for life.

Acting appointments cannot, as a rule, be inserted in this record; nor can the services of officers be continued after their retirement unless they possess some honorary distinction. Officers are required to furnish prompt information as to any errors or deficiencies in the record.

Owing to the increasing pressure on their space, the Editors have been compelled to abbreviate the records of service as much as possible.

ABBOTT, ARTHUR MOORE.—Clerk to atty.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1871; clk., col. registrs. office, July, 1874; 3rd clk., immigr. dep., Oct., 1876; stip. mag's. clk., Mar., 1879; compiler of Summary Conviction Ordinances of the Col., 1837 to 1883; ch. clk. to pol. mag. and sheriff of Demerara, 1885; several times acted as special and stip. J.P.; ag. asst. pol. mag., Georgetown, Feb., 1890, to Jan., 1891, and May, 1893, to Feb., 1894; ag. stip. mag. Essequibo Is., Apr., 1891, to Sept., 1892.

ABBOTT, SIR JOSEPH PALMER, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Sec. for mines, N. S. Wales, 5 Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885, when apptd. Sec. for Lands; resig. Dec., 1885; speaker of the Legis. Assem., 1892.

ABERDEEN, 7TH EARL OF, creat. 1682; **VISCT. FORMARTINE, BARON HADDO, METHILIE, TARVES, and KELLIE**, 1682; **Bart.**, 1642 (Scot.); **VISCT. GORDON OF ABERDEEN (U.K.)**, under which title he sits in the House of Lords—P.C. (1886); **G.C.M.G.** (1895); **JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON**, 3rd son of the 5th Earl. Born 1847; married, 1887, Hon. Isabel Maria, youngest daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; succeeded his brother, 1870; lord-lieut. of Aberdeenshire, 1880; high comsnr. to Gen. Assem., Church of Scotland, 1881-6; lord-lieut. of Ireland, Feb. to Aug. 1886; gov.-gen. of Canada, 1893

ACKROYD, JOHN HENRY.—Third clk. registry, sup. ct., Apr., 1854; clk. to 2nd puisne judge, Apr., 1855; admitted solr. of sup. ct., Mauritius, Apr., 1859; pol. and stip. mag. for the lesser dependencies of Mauritius, 1876; special comsnr. to investigate the treatment and state of the liberated Africans at Seychelles, May, 1881; dist. judge Seychelles, 1882; dist. mag., Grand Port, Sept., 1884; ag. asst. col. sec., 1885; dist. mag., Plaines Wilhelms, 1887; pol. and additional dist. mag., Aug., 1895; ag. jun. dist. mag., Aug., 1895, to Feb., 1896.

ACKROYD, SIR EDWARD JAMES, KT. BACH. (1898).—Formerly puisne judge, Hong Kong.

ADAMS, GEORGE P.—Recorder of titles, Tasmania, July, 1876; registr., sup. court, 1885.

ADAMS, M.—Surv.-gen., prov. of New Brunswick, Canada.

ADAMS, P. F.—Surv.-gen. for the col. of N. S. Wales, Mar., 1868.

ADAMS, ROBERT PATTEN.—Solr.-gen., Tasmania, 20 Dec., 1867; puisne judge 1889, formerly chairman of quar. sessions and comsnr., et. of requests.

ADAMS, W. H.—B.A. Pemb. Coll., Oxon; honours in law schls; dist. comsnr. Winnebago, G. Coast, Apr., 1891; ag. sheriff, Sept., 1891; dist. comsnr., Accra, Jan., 1892; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. B. Griffith, 1893.

ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1886). C.M.G. (1884).—Formerly a mem. of the legis. coun., Bahamas; special comsurs. for the Bahamas and Jamaica at the International Fisheries Exhibn., 1883; roy. comsurs. Col. and Ind. Exhib., 1885, and exec. comsurs. for West Indies and Br. Honduras sections.

ADDISON, GLENTWORTH WALSH FRASER.—Asst. gold comsurs., northern dist., N. S. Wales, 1858; pol. mag., Tenterfield, 1869; pol. mag., Maitland, 1875; stip. mag., Sydney, 1882.

ADDISON, R. H.—Ck. and interp. to R.M. Umbazi, Natal, 1876; to R.M. Lion's River, 1882; Lieut. Zulu Carbineers, 1883; asst. comsurs. and R.M. Ndwanlwe dist., Zululand, 1887; ditto, Nqutu dist., 1889.

ADRIAN, F.O., C.M.G. (1897).—Entered C.O. Sept., 1863; asst. clk., 2nd class, 28th Dec., 1870; 1st class asst. clk., 26th Jan., 1877; supt. of the correspondence branch, gen. dep., and clk. for legal instruments, 1st Oct., 1880; apptd. offr. of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1882.

ADYE, GENERAL SIR JOHN MILLER, G.C.B (1882).—Entered Roy. Artillery, Dec., 1836; capt., 1846; col., 1867; asst. adjt.-gen., R.A., throughout the Crimean War, also during the Indian Mutiny; served in the Sitana campaign of 1863-4; dir. of artillery, 1870 to 1875; gov. of the Royal Mil. Acad., Woolwich, June, 1875; survr.-gen. of ordnance, May, 1880; and a col.-comdt., R.A., 1881; chief of the staff in the expedi. to Egypt in 1882 (and received thanks of Parlt.); is author of "A Review of the Crimean War," "The Defence of Cawnpore;" gov. of Gibraltar, 1 Jan., 1883, to Dec., 1886.

AGBEI, D.—Warden Lagos prison, 1885; 4th clk., treas., 1886; exang. offr. customs, Aug., 1893; clk., paymastr. dept., Ibadan, May, 1897.

AGNEW, THE HON. SIR JAMES WILSON, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1895), Hobart.—Mem. of the legis. coun. 1877-81, and 1881-7; mem. (without portfolio) of ministries, 1877-8-9-81; premier and ch. sec., Mar., 1886, to Mar., 1887, when he resig. Resig. seat in legis. coun., July, 1887. Is a mag. for the territory, a mem. of the coun. of educn., a vice-pres. of the Roy. Soc., &c.

AIKINS, THE HON. JAMES COX.—Ed. at Victoria Univ., Canada; returned to Canadian Assem. in 1854, where he sat until 1861; elected to the legis. coun., 1862, and at the union of the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, was called to the Senate by roy. proclam.; sworn of the Privy Coun., 9th Dec., 1869, and was sec. of state and registr.-gen. of Canada from that date until the resig. of Sir John A. Macdonald, in Nov., 1873; re-apptd. to same office in Sir John's new administration, 19th Oct., 1878; became min. of inland rev.; lieut.-gov. of Manitoba and Keewatin, Dec., 1882-88.

AITKEN, C. COLQUHOUN.—3rd class clk., col. sec. office, Jamaica, Feb., 1878; 2nd class clk., gen. register office, 1878; 1st class clk., 1880.

AKERMAN, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Many years mem. of the legis. coun., Natal; served on the immigr. board, coun. of educn., &c.; nominated to the exec. coun., 1870; deleg. to the S. African confce. on confederation in 1876; elected speaker of the legis. coun. in 1880; mem. of the native comen. of 1882; re-elected speaker in 1882; and again to the enlarged coun. of 1883; again after dissolution of 1886; again in 1890-1; deleg. to the Capetown customs confce., 1888; is a J.P.

AKITOYE, DANIEL.—Ed. C.M.S. Coll. Institute, Lagos; copyist to Queen's Advocate, Lagos, Aug., 1886; registr. of deeds, and clk. to registr.-

gen., Feb., 1887; registr. of instruments affecting land, and ch. clk., gen. registry, July, 1892; dep.-registr. births, deaths, and marriages, and aliens, Jan., 1895.

ALBURY, JOSEPH BENSON, M.D.—Mem. House of Assem., Bahamas, 1869; J.P. 1873; public vaccinator, 1881; ag. surg. supt. of the New Providence Asylum, 1882; and public physician, 1883 comsurs. Col. and Ind. Exhib. 1885; mem. Leg. Coun., 1889; ag. surg. supt. New Providence Asylum and Victoria Hosp., 1896.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR CLIFFORD.—Col. R.E., col. engrn. and survr.-gen. S. Sttlmts., June, 1897.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Ed. Univ. Abdn.; sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Oct., 1867; 3rd class inspr., Apr., 1869; 2nd class inspr., Nov., 1869; 1st class inspr., Oct., 1870; one of the comsurs. to inquire into the management of prisons, 1873; ag. agt.-gen. of immigr., Apr., 1871; confirmed Oct., 1873; official mem. of legis. coun., 1882; immigr. art. sec. Br. Guiana, 1884.

ALEXANDER, J. F.—Mechanical engrn.; ed. Maine State Coll., U.S.A.; Manager Technical Schl., Montserrat, June, 1892; ditto St. Kitts, July, 1894.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Jan., 1872; 3rd class inspr., Oct., 1873; 2nd class inspr., Nov., 1876.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD.—Ed. at Eton and Sandhurst; formerly lieut. 1st batt., now capt. 5th batt., Rifle Brigade, A.D.C. to Sir F. N. Broome, Gov. of W. Australia, 1885-87; col. sec. of Bermuda and registr.-gen., May, 1888.

ALLAN, ALEX.—Ck. to Col. Sec., St. Vincent, July 1878; supervisor of customs Gold Coast, 1880; supt. money order branch and savings bk. dept., Singapore, June, 1892.

ALLAN, THE HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.C.L.—Ed. at the Upper Canada Coll.; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; mayor of Toronto, 1855, elected to the Legis. Coun. of Canada, 1858; summoned to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, 1867; lieut.-col. of the Canadian Militia; Chancellor of the Univ. of Trin. Coll., Toronto; speaker, Senate, 1888-9.

ALLARDYCE, W. L.—Ck. and interp. Provincial Dept. Fiji, 1879; transf. to Rotumah, 1882; stip. mag. July, 1882; asst. native comsurs.; and stip. mag. and inspr. of native taxes, Kadavu, Jan., 1890; native lands comsurs. and mem. leg. coun., 1894; native comsurs., 1895.

ALLDRIDGE, THOMAS J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., &c.—Ag. U.S. consular agt. at S. Leone, 1871-2; travelling comsurs. for col.; hon. inspr. of pol., and J.P., 1889; on special mission to interior, 1890, and concluded treaties with numerous chiefs, placing their countries under Br. protection; hon. corpdg. sec. roy. col. inst., dist. comsurs. and coroner, Br. Sherbro, Sept., 1893.

ALLEN, SIR JOHN CAMPBELL (KT. BACH. 1889), LL.D.—Barrister of New Brunswick, 1840; was a comsurs., 1845-7, for settling the claims to lands in the Madawaska Sttlmt. under the Treaty of Washington of 1842; was a mem. of the House of Assem. of New Brunswick, 1856-65; solr.-gen., 1856-7; speaker of the House of Assem., 1863-5; atty.-gen., 1865; deleg. from the Govt. of New Brunswick to the Br. Govt. on the subject of confedtrn. in that year; a judge of the sup. court of New Brunswick, Sept., 1865; pres. of the ct. for trial of divorce and matrimonial causes, 1866; ch. justice, 1875.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Second clk., govr.'s sec.'s office, Jamaica, July, 1862; ag. 2nd clk. in the exec. comtee. office, Feb., 1865, to May,

1866; clk. immigr. dept, May to Oct., 1866; 1st class clk., finance office, Oct., 1866, to Dec., 1869; supervisor of dist. post offices, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1876; now asst. col. sec.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Solr. of sup. court, Jamaica, and dep. clk. of the peace, parish of St. Mary, June, 1866; clk. of the peace, parish of St. Elizabeth, Oct., 1868; clk., Savannah Mar. dist. ct., Nov., 1868; ditto, Montego Bay, Jan., 1869; also clk. of the circuit ct., July, 1875; clk., dist. ct., Jan., 1880; 1st class clk., col. sec. office, Nov., 1885; R.M., 1888.

ALVES, J. M. S.—Third clk. in the col. sec.'s dept., Hong Kong, Jan., 1865; 2nd clk., 1870; 1st clk., Feb., 1881.

AMIRAYAN, G. G.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1894; clk and translator, comsr.'s office, Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct., 1878; translator, high ct. of justice and ct. of Temyiz, 1881; registr., sup. ct., 1883; was sec. to comsn. apptd. in 1888 to enquire into organization of Cyprus pol.

AMORY, H. W.—Extra rev. offr., St. Kitts, 1893; rev. offr., quarantine offr., and clk. for bd. of health, Nevis, 1895; ag. cashier treasury, St. Kitts, 1897.

AMPTHILL, 2nd BARON, creat. 1881, OLIVER ARTHUR VILLIERS RUSSELL, son of the 1st Baron. Born 1869, succeeded his father, 1884. Ed. at Eton and New Coll., Oxon. Rowed in the Oxford eight, 1889-91; pres. of the Oxford Union, 1891; B.A., 1891; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Sec. of State for Cols., June, 1895; priv. sec., June, 1897; lieut. Roy. 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry; capt. 3rd batt. Bedfordshire Regt.; J.P., and Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Bedfordshire.

ANDERSON, CHARLES OSBORNE.—Indentured clk., Pub. Hosp., Bahamas, May, 1885; 2nd clk., G.P.O., Apr., 1888; ch. clk., July, 1890; ag. postmr., 1892; elected mem. legis. assen. 1895.

ANDERSON, DAVID JULIUS.—Ed. Roy. Coll. Mauritius, and Edin. Univ.; asst. master, Roy. Coll., 9th July, 1867; master, 1872; asst. prof., 1873; ag. headmr., Roy. Coll. Sch., Curepipe, 1878; headmr., Roy. Coll. Sch., Port Louis, 1881; supt. of schs., Mauritius, Jan., 1888.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS HENRY, M.D., M.C., Edin.—Asst. res. surg. col. hosp. Demerara, July, 1867; res. surg. penal stlmt., July, 1870; ditto, col. hosp. July, 1873; med. offr. Buxton dist. Sep. 1875; ditto, Plesance dist. Nov. 1878; ditto, Georgetown dist. Sep. 1887; acted as med. offr. immigr. dept. July, 1877, to Feb., 1878, and July, 1882, to Dec., 1883; and as surg.-gen., Dec., 1888, to May, 1889.

ANDERSON, FRANK.—Asst. survr., Gold Coast, Apr., 1885; ag. survr.-gen., June, 1886; asst. survr., Lagos, Mar., 1887; survr.-gen., Aug., 1888.

ANDERSON, JOHN, C.M.G. (1898).—M.A. Aberdeen, 1877; 1st class honours in mathematics; gold medal as most distinguished graduate of year; 2nd class clk., C.O., 30th June, 1879; Bacon, scholar, Gray's Inn, 1887; Inns of Court studentship, 1888; joint comsnr. with the late Sir J. F. Dickson, Nov. and Dec., 1891, to inquire into certain matters connected with the registry of the sup. court of Gibraltar; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, 17th Aug., 1892. Attached to the staff of the Br. agent for the Behring Sea Arbitration in London and Paris, 1892-93; 1st class clk., 11th Mar., 1896; prin. clk., 3rd June, 1897.

ANDERSON, JOHN GERARD, M.A.—Under sec. for public instruction, Queensland, Nov., 1878.

ANDERSON, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, KT. BACH. (1896).—Ed. at Pembroke Coll., Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1869; judge of the sup. ct., Turks Islands, Feb., 1874; ag. dist. judge, Jamaica, June, 1882, to May, 1883; again, Apr.,

1884; confirmed 1886; R.M. Kingston and St. Andrews, 1888; ch. justice Br. Honduras, 1890.

ANDREWS, C. W.—C.C. and R.M., Middelburg Div., Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1870; C.C. and R.M. Albert Division, 1875; C.C. and R.M., Beaufort West, Oct., 1884.

ANDREWS, MARTINDALE STEWART.—Ed. at Merchant Taylors; clk. Eastern Telegraph Co., at Alexandria, Aug., 1882; 1st class clk., African Direct Telegraph Co., Bathurst, June, 1886; supt. Accra, Feb., 1887; dir. of telegraphs, G. Coast Colony, June, 1891.

ANGELO, LIEUT.-COL. E. FOX.—Ensign, 14th Dec., 1854; lieut., 13th Apr., 1855; capt., 9th Febr., 1864; major, 1st Oct., 1877; lieut.-col., 2nd Mar., 1878; served with the 28th regt. in the Crimea, from Aug., 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); adjt., Deolce irregular force, 1860; aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Frank Adams, C.B., 1867; station staff offr., Roorkee, 1871; dep.-asst. qrtmr.-gen., Saugor dist., 1871; brigade-major, Agra, 1874; dep.-asst. adjt.-gen., Morar, 1875; asst. adjt.-gen., Ondo div., 1876; comdt. local forces, Tasmania, 1880; inspecting field offr., W. Australia, 1882; govt. res., northern div., 1886; R.M., Bunbury, 1898; R.M., Rottneet, 1899.

ANGERS, THE HON. AUGUSTE RÉAL.—Solr. gen., Quebec, 1874-6; atty. gen., 1876-8; leader of upper house for three years; then puisne judge, super. ct., Quebec; lieut.-gov., Quebec, 1887; senator and min. of agricult., Canada, Dec., 1892 to 1895.

ANGOVE, THOMAS.—Probation clk., audit office, W. Australia, July, 1880; 2nd clk., Treas., 1886.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Asst. Storekeeper - Gen., Mauritius, Aug., 1868; acted on several occasions as Storekeeper-Gen.

ANSON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD HARRIOT, R.A., C.M.G. (1876), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the royal mil. acad., Woolwich, 1841; presented with sword for exemplary conduct; 2nd lieut., R.A., June, 1844; 1st lieut., 1st Apr., 1846; 2nd capt., 9th July, 1852; 1st capt., 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieut.-col., 12th May, 1866; brevet col., 12th May, 1874; col., 23rd Dec., 1875; ret. with the hon. rank of major-gen., 26th Aug., 1879; served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855; Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class Medjidie, and Turkish medal; inspr.-gen. of pol. Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible mem. of the Br. mission to the court of Radama II. of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation; lieut.-gov. of Prince of Wales Is., Feb. 1867; admtd. govt. Str. Stlmts. 1871, 1877, and 1879; conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Sungei Ujong, 1875-76 (medal and clasp); ret., 1882; J.P. for Sussex.

ANSON, E. R.—Asst. comsry. of taxation, Br. Guiana, 1881; dep.-comsry. and inspr. of weights and measures 1884; stip. mag. N. W. dist. 1890.

ANSON, FRANK CHARLES MONTRESOR.—Asst. comsry. of taxn., Br. Guiana, May, 1881; dist. comsry. and inspr. of weights and measures, June, 1884; sec. to road arrears comsn., 1889; mem. of comsn. to inquire into and assess damages caused by riots, 1890; J.P., 1892; chairman bd. of examrs. under "weighers and gaugers ordinance 1883;" mem. cent. bd. of health and excise bd., and ag. ch. comsry., 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95.

ANTELMÉ, SIR (ELICOURT, C.M.G. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1890).—Sen. unofficial mem. of the coun. of govt., Mauritius; res., Nov., 1896.

ANTHONISZ, JAMES OLIVER.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., Oct., 1883; B.A., St. John's Coll.,

Camb. (Senior Optime); asst. Indian immigr. agt., Singapore, May, 1886; 3rd mag., Singapore, 1888; 2nd ditto, July, 1892; ag. official assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, Oct., 1894; and Apr. 1897; ag. 1st mag., July, 1895.

ANTON, C. FALCONER.—Audit clk., Grenada, Feb. to May, 1877; harbormr. May, 1877, to Jan., 1881; confidential clk. and clk. of coun., Jan., 1881; stip. mag., St. Lucia, Feb., 1885; auditor, Mar., 1886; treas., comptroller of customs, and postmr., Grenada, 1896.

ANTON, GEORGE.—Clk., audit office, Grenada, Nov. 1872; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1878; ag. ch. clk., Apr. to Sept., 1879, and again in 1880; treas. acctnt. St. Vincent, Jan. 1881; ag. auditor, Aug., 1888, to end of 1889; registr. sup. ct., Dec. 1891; J.P. 30th July, 1892.

ANTROBUS, REGINALD L.—Ed. at Winchester and at New Coll., Oxford; scholar of New Coll., 1872; 1st class in classical mods., 1847; 2nd class in final classical school, 1876; B.A., 1876; apptd., after an open compet. exam., to be a clk. in the C.O., May 3rd, 1877; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Kimberley, 5th Dec., 1880, to Dec., 1882; priv. sec. to the Earl of Derby, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1885; to Col. the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P. (now Earl of Derby) 24th June, 1885, to 6th Feb., 1886; and to Earl Granville 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; administ. the govt. of St. Helena, 5th Nov., 1889, to 8th June, 1890; priv. sec. to Mr. Meade, 1st Feb., 1892, and to Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., 17th Aug., 1892; sen. clk., Jan., 1893; princ. clk., 1896.

APPLEYARD, CHARLES W.—Apptd. after compet. exam. to be a clk., 2nd div., civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., Mar. 14, 1893; matric Lond., 1895.

ARCHER, F. BISSET.—Clk. in Lond. and Westminster Bk., 1884; prin. clk. col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, 1894; ch. clk. Jan., 1896; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug. to Oct., 1896; clk. of coun., Sept. to Oct., 1896; lieut. G. Coast rifle vols.; ag. adjt., June to Oct., 1896; passed mil. schol. exam., Wellington Barracks—F.O. certif. 1897; asst. col. sec. Lagos, June, 1897.

ARCHER, T., C.M.G. (1884).—Ag.-gen. for Queensland, 1882 to 1884; reapptd. 13th June, 1888; resig. 1890.

ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G. (1885) (C.M.G.), 1872.—Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba and N.W. Territories, 1870-3, and of Prov. of Nova Scotia, 1873-83.

ARDAGH, W. D.—Dep. atty.-gen., Manitoba.

ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D.—Ag. regr., prothonotary, and clk. of Crown, Bahamas, 1884; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s dept., 1886; clk. pol. ct. Nassau, 1887; J.P., 1890; res. mag. and collr. of rev., Abaco, 1890, Eleuthera 1894, Harbour Is., 1895, Inagua, 1896; ag. stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas, and judge of ct. of com. pleas., 1896 and 1897; registr. of cts. prothonotary, and clk. of Crown, Jan., 1897; chairman of comtee. of prisons; presides in cases of marine casualties.

ARMOUR, J. D.—Pres. and ch. justice, super. ct., Ontario.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Inland rev. offr., Dist. D, Barbados, Jan., 1872, J.P.; sheriff of St. Joseph's parish; lieut. St. James troop of yeomanry cavalry, 1859; acted as pol. mag. of District D, Apr., 1874, to Jan., 1875; insp. of inland rev. officers, Nov., 1879; pol. mag. Dist. F., Jan., 1884.

ARUNACHALAM, P.—Ed. Acad. Coll., Colombo, Ceylon, and Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar; B.A. 1875, M.A. 1879; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1875; writer

Ceylon Civ. Serv. Apr. 1875; comsnr. of requests, pol. mag., 1876; dist. judge, June, 1887; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, 1892.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN ANCHITEL.—Registr. to Mr. Justice Shippard, Cape Town, Mar., 1885, clk. to adminstr., Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885, sec., 1888.

ASHLEY, HON. ANTHONY EVELYN MELBOURNE.—Son of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury; born 1836; ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A., 1858. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1853. Was for some time sec. to the late Lord Palmerston; is a mag. for Dorset, and was treas. of county cts. of Dorset from 1863 to 1874; is 2nd church estates comsnr.; parly. sec. to the Board of Trade, Apr., 1880; parly. under-sec. of state for the cols., 12th May, 1882, to 24th June, 1885. Sat in the House of Commons for Poole from May, 1873, to Mar., 1880, and for the Isle of Wight from Apr., 1880, to Nov., 1885; is author of a *Life of Lord Palmerston*.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Master, govt., schools, Mauritius, Mar., 1863; clk., col. sec.'s office, July, 1864; ch. clk., rly. dep., Aug., 1865; corrpdg. clk., col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1866; ag. registr., Jan. to Oct., 1875, and Oct. to Nov., 1874; ch. clk. audit office, July, 1875; offr. in charge of audit office, Feb., 1876, to May, 1877, Mar. to Nov., 1881, and Sept., 1886; ag. audit.-gen., Mar., 1887; chairman public offices inquiry coms., June, 1888; ag. registr.-gen., Apr., 1882, to Aug., 1884; collr. of customs, Apr., 1892; audit.-gen., Nov., 1894.

ASHMORE, ALEX. MURRAY.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1876; pol. mag., Panvila, 1878; office asst. govt. agent, Western Provinces, 1883; ditto, Central Province, 1884; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., 1887; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Kandy, 1891; ag. col. sec., G. Coast, Feb., 1894; rec.-gen. Cyprus, Mar., 1895; ag. ch. sec., June to Nov., 1896.

ATCHLEY, C.—Entered the C.O., Aug., 1868; served in ch. clk.'s, acctnt.'s, and gen. depts.; asst. clk., 2nd class, 1875; supt. of the Library, 1st Oct., 1880.

ATKINSON, JOHN MITFORD, M.B. (Lond.), 1881; M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.S.A., 1878, D.P.H. (Camb.), 1894.—Late med. offr. No. 3 dist. St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; supt. govt. civil and small-pox hosp., Hong Kong, 1878; med. offr. lunatic asylum, 1891; J.P., 1896; ag. col. surg., 1895.

ATKINSON, NICHOLAS.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., June, 1867; admitted to practice in Br. Guiana, Feb., 1868; ag. solr.-gen., 1869, 1870, and Mar., 1873, to Oct., 1874, when he was confirmed; puisne judge, Aug., 1886; ag. ch. justice 1888 and 1889; prin. civil med. offr., 1897.

ATTRILL, GEORGE.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the Civil Service, and assigned to the C.O., June, 1884; asst. col. sec., G. Coast, Oct., 1893.

ATTYGALLE, J., M.B.C.M.—Med. asst. civil med. dep. in Ceylon, 1866; asst. col. surg., 1867; col. surg., 1890.

AUBER, STEVEN J.—Temporary outdoor offr. Customs, S. Leone, June, 1878; tide waiter, Aug., 1879; landing waiter, Sept., 1880; sen. ag. measuring survr. of shipping, Aug., 1882; clk. of customs, Gambia, 1883; ch. clk. and cashier, 1892; temp. outdoor offr. customs, S. Leone, 1898.

AUBERT, EDGAR, C.M.G. (1892).—Poor law comsnr., Mauritius, 1892; mem. coun. of educn., 1892, of bd. of health, 1894; nominated mem. coun. of Govt., 1896.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—3rd clk., treasury, Antigua, 1867; 1st clk., 1873; landing survr., 1874; treas. and collr. of customs, Nevis, 1881; treas. St. Kitt's and Nevis, and mem. of exec. and legist. couns., 1883; M.L.C., Leeward Is.

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), FIRST BISHOP OF (founded 1869), Most Rev. **WILLIAM G. COWIE, D.D.**—Was chaplain with Lord Clyde's army at the capture of Lucknow; chaplain to Viceroy of India, 1863; apptd. rector of Stafford, 1867.

AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).—Was ag. stip. mag. in Br. Guiana from Nov., 1849, to May, 1850; asst. gov. sec. from May, 1850, to June, 1851; ag. gov. sec., June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; asst. gov. sec., Dec., 1851, to Feb., 1853; and imigr. agt.-gen., from Feb., 1853; lieut.-gov. of Honduras, 1864; col. sec. of Hong Kong, 1868; administered the govt., during Oct., 1874, and from Mar. 1875. Ret. on pension, 1878.

AUSTIN, J. H.—Deputy comsnr. of crown lands, Nova Scotia.

AUSTIN, REV. PRESTON BRUCE.—1st div. Lond. matric. and deacon (Durh.). 1888; priest, 1890; asst. master Huddersfield Coll., Yorks. 1884-88; curate Georgetown Cathedral, Br. Guiana, 1888, and of Demerara River dist. 1892; ag. asst. master Queen's Coll., Georgetown, 1889; J.P. for the Coll., 1893.

AWDRY, REG. V.—Cadet. Sarawak service, Mar., 1876; priv. sec. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., Apr., 1877; ag. mag. ct. of requests, July, 1879; postmr.-gen., Jan., 1881; ag. treas. and clk. Sup. Coun., May, 1885; res., 2nd class, 1st div., June, 1888.

AYLIFFE, GEORGE HAMILTON.—Pol. trooper, Feb., 1859; clk. in G.P.O., Apr., 1865; clk. in pol. comsnr.'s office, May, 1866; inspr. under. cent. bd. of health, May, 1875; sec. cent. bd. of health, May, 1883; retg. offr. under Electoral Act (Dist. E. Adelaide), Dec., 1884; registr.-gen. of births, deaths and marriages, Dec., 1888; is a J.P.

AYRES, PHILIP BERNARD CHENERY, C.M.G. (1893), M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., July, 1865. Ag. surg. Wangisworth Gaol, Nov., 1865; staff-surg., Mauritius coolie emigr., Nov., 1865; ag. surg. supt. and mag., Flat Island, Mauritius, 1866; ag. health offr. and surg. in charge of temp. hosp., Port Louis, during fever epidemic, 1867 and 1868; resig., 1868; civil med. offr. and supt. of labour transport. Kooshia sub-div.; also surg. to the Eastern Bengal Rly., 1869; civil med. offr. and supt. of gaol, Sibsagar div., Assam, Apr. 1873; col. surg. and inspr. of hosp. Hong Kong; also surg. of local hosp., Sept. 1873; J.P., 1874.

BABY, LOUIS FRANCOIS GEORGES.—Called to the bar 1857; created a Q.C. 1873; entered Canadian House of Commons, 1872; sworn of the priv. coun. and appt. min. of inland rev. 26th Oct., 1878; puisne judge of the Ct. of Queen's Bench, Quebec.

BACKHOUSE, ALFRED P.—Crown prosecutor, N.W. dist., N.S. Wales, Oct. 1878; ditto S. dist., Jan., 1881, ct. Dist. judge, N.W. dist., 1884.

BADELEY, FRANCIS JOSEPH.—Ed. Clergy Orphan Asylum School, Canterbury, and Jesus Coll. Camb.; sen. opt. math. tripos 1889; Hong Kong cadet, Oct. 1890; passed cadet, Jan. 1893; ag. dep. supt. of pol., June to Dec., 1893; ag. asst. postmr.-gen., May to July, 1894; ag. asst. registr.-gen., July, 1894; J.P., 1894; dep. supt. of pol. and asst. supt. fire brigade, July, 1895.

BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE SMYTH, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1884), M.P.—Ed. at Marlborough and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he

graduated in honours, obtaining the Chancellor's prize English essay in 1876. He is the author of "New Homes for the Old Country," "Protection and Bad Times," "State Aid and State Interference," and numerous articles dealing with political subjects. Mem. of the W. Indies Finance Comsn., 1882. M.P. for the Kirkdale Div. of Liverpool, 1885, and again 1886. Mem. of comsn. for delimitation of electoral dists. in Malta, Jan., 1888; comsnr. in connection with the Behring Sea question, 1891 and 1892.

BAILEY, ARTHUR W.—Cadet S.S., Nov., 1890.

BAILEY, D. J. S., B.A. (Camb.)—Served in Methuen's Horse; cadet Sarawak Service, Mar., 1888; asst. res., May, 1891; res., 2nd class, 2nd div., Jan., 1894.

BAILEY, EDWARD S.—2nd clk. col. treas. Barbados, 1880; ch. clk. 1892; acted as clk. to asst. ct. of appeal in 1892 and other occasions; ag. sec. emigr. comsn., Oct., 1893; ag. col. treas. 1894.

BAILEY, J. B. A.—Apptd. writer to the Ceylon govt., 1863; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag. of Kalpitya, 1865; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Jan., 1866; dist. judge, Batticaloa, ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Mar., 1867; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Dec., 1867; dist. judge, &c., Trincomalee, and ag. asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, Jan., 1870; 2nd asst. col. sec. May, 1870; fiscal for the cent. prov., Apr., 1872; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Sept., 1872; registr.-gen., 1873; grain comsnr., 1880; govt. agt. N. Cent. Prov., 1882; ditto, E. Prov., 1883; ditto, N.W. Prov., 1889; ditto, Cent. Prov., 1895.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H.—Entered the service June, 1875, as 3rd clk. Customs Dept., Barbados; promoted 2nd clk., Nov., 1876; ch. clk., Col. Sec.'s Office, and clk. of Legis. Coun., May, 1882; acted for five months in 1892 as gov. Glendairry Prison; ag. audit-gen., June, 1893, to Apr., 1894. Aug. to Dec., 1895, and July to Nov., 1896.

BAIN, THOMAS CHARLES JOHN, A.I.C.E.—Asst. to inspr. of roads, Cape, May, 1848; supt. of convicts and asst. inspr. of roads, Breede River station, Bain's Kloof, Mar., 1852; inspr. of roads, Jan., 1854; dist. rly. engnr., Worcester extension, Feb., 1873; dist. inspr. of roads, Oct., 1874; at different times held the appt. of visiting mag. in conjunction with that of inspr. of roads at Grey's Pass, Knysna, and the George stations; J.P. for the W. Prov.; a road mag. since 1854; geologi. and irrign. survr., July, 1888.

BAKER, A. H.—Sub-inspr. Br. Guiana Police, Oct., 1892.

BAKER, CAPTAIN A. W.—Insp.-comdt. and inspr. of weights and measures; also capt. of fire brigade, Trinidad, 1877; inspr. of prisons, Br. Guiana, 1888.

BAKER, EZEKIEL, A.—Mem. of exec. coun. and sec. for lands, N. S. Wales, Feb. to Mar., 1877; sec. for mines, Oct. to Nov., 1877; sec. for lands, Nov. to Dec., 1877; sec. for mines, 1878 to 1881.

BAKER, WILLIAM A. B.—Asst. clk. in pres.'s office, Nevis, 1878; clk. to provost-marshal and registr. of cts., 1879; also clk. to bds. of health and quarantine.

BALL, JAMES DYER, M.R.A.S.—Ed. King's Coll., Lond.; employed in registr.-gen.'s office, Hong Kong, Feb., 1875; in mags., Mar., 1875; in educn. dept., Mar., 1876; passed in Chinese, ag. asst. interp. of Chinese sup. ct., Oct., 1878; ch. interp., 1881; dep. marshal V.A. ct. in 1881 and 1882; comsnr. of oaths, 1881; employed in consular ct., Canton in connection with Logan case, 1883; judge's clk. sup. ct., Mar., 1890; author of several grammatical and schol. books on Chinese.

BALLANTINE, DAVID.—Sub. collr. customs, Br. N. Guinea, July, 1889; mag. for native affairs, Nov., 1890; collr. of customs, registr.-gen., and treas., Dec., 1893.

BALLARD, H.—Capt. of the port, Durban, Natal.

BALLARD, R.—Ch. engnr. of Cent. and N. Rlys., Queensland, 1878.

BAMBERGER, A. N.—Res. mag., Bedford div., Cape Colony, 16 June, 1881.

BAMPFYLDE, CHARLES A.—Cadet, Sarawak (Civil Service, June, 1875; asst. res. and A.D.C. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., May, 1876; res. (2nd class), Jan., 1882; joined in Br. N. Borneo as sub-res. and ag. res. of E. Coast from 1882 to 1884; rejoined Sarawak service Mar., 1884; ag. res., 1st div., Apr., 1885, to Nov., 1886; res. (1st class), 3rd div., and mem. sup. coun. Jan., 1888; res. of 1st div. or Sarawak proper, July, 1890.

BANBURY, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—Apptd. to Legacy and Succession Duty Office, London, May, 1873 (upper grade), after compet. exam.; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, May, 1880; acted as postmr. from 1880 to 1882; ag. collr. of customs, 1882; ag. col. sec. and treas. and mem. of exec. and legis. couns., 1883 to 1884; asst. col. sec. and treas. offr., St. Helena, 1884; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. coun., Mar., 1885; collr. of dues and taxes, Seychelles, Sept., 1886; collr., treas., and manager of savings bank, 1889.

BAPTISTE, GEORGE ALBERT CLARENCE.—Ed. City Schl., Patna, and Patna Coll.; matric., Calcutta Univ. Dec., 1867; asst. consmr., Patna div., Bengal; sub-dep. mag. and collr., Tirhoot, 1872; in 1873 passed the test in Hindustani, surveying and engineering, and law; salt supt., Chumparun, and special dep. collr. for irrig. purposes, Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya, 1873; in 1874 passed the higher exam. in law and Hindustani; 1875, dep. mag. and collr., Patna, but continued on special duty; 1877, on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Tirhoot State Rly.; stip. mag., Mauritius, July, 1877.

BARBADOS, 5th BISHOP OF (founded 1825).—**RIGHT REV. HERBERT BREE, D.D.** Ed. at Gonv. and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853; was curate of Drinkstone, Woolverstone and Long Melford, all in Suffolk; rector of Harkstead, Suffolk, 1858-65, and of Brampton, Hunts, 1870, till his consecration in 1882.

BARBER, CHARLES.—Registr. ct. of combined mags., Orange River Sovereignty, 1850; clk. to civil consmr. and res. mag., Cradock, and distributor of stamps, Nov., 1858; ditto, Bathurst, Jan., 1860; ag. civil consmr. and res. mag., sub-collr. of customs and visiting mag., Port Alfred, on ten several occasions until 1874; apptd. res. mag., sub-collr. of customs, harbour and shipping master, Hondeklip Bay, Dec., 1875; ag. civil consmr. and res. mag., Namqualand, 1877; res. mag., sub-collr., hrbr. and shipping master Port Nolloth, Jan., 1878; and civil consmr. and res. mag., Alexandria, Nov. 1882.

BARFF, SAMUEL.—Audr. of rly. acct., Ceylon, Nov., 1868; transferred to Hong Kong as asst. postmr.-gen., 1868; value of pol. rates for 1876 and 1877; J.P., 1878; ag. dep. registr. of the sup. ct., 1879; ag. acctnt. of the sup. ct., 1880. ag. acctnt. and ag. dep. registr. of sup. ct., 1881; ag. postmr.-gen., 1882; now acctnt. and dep. registr. of the sup. ct.

BAKER, MAJ.-GEN. G. DIGBY, C.B. (1888).—Ensign 78th Highlanders, 1853; Adj., 1858; Col. in the army, 1887; maj.-gen., 1887; served in Persian war, 1857 (medal with clasp); in Indian

Mutiny, 1857-8, including battle of Cawnpore; relief, defence, and capture of Lucknow (as D.A.Q.M.G.). (Mentioned in despatches, medal with 2 clasps, brevet-maj., and a year's service). Graduated Staff Coll., 1866; special service at army headqrs., 1867-8; D.A.Q.M.G., S. dist., 1867-73; prof. of mil. arts and history at the Staff Coll., 1874-6; asst. dir. of mil. educn. H. Kong, May to Dec., 1891; gov., Bermuda, at army headqrs., 1876-83; comdr. of troops in China and H. Kong, 1890-5; gov. of Bermuda, 1896.

BARLING, JOSEPH.—Ed. at Poole, Dorsetshire, England; apptd. to the rly. dept., N.S. Wales, July, 1860; held the offices successively of ch. clk. and acctnt., hrbrs. and rivers dept., and ag. acctnt. rly. dept., and ch. clk. pub. wks. dept.; under sec. for pub. wks., 1888.

BARKLY SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (Civil 1853).—Was M.P. for Leominster from Apr., 1845, to Feb., 1849; gov. and comdr.-in-ch. of Br. Guiana, Dec., 1848; capt.-gen. and gov.-in-ch. of Jamaica, Aug., 1853; gov. of Victoria, 1856; received the Order of the Bath after services in Br. Guiana; gov. of Mauritius, Aug., 1863; gov., Cape of Good Hope, 1870 to 31 Mar., 1877; ret. on pension. Was a mem. of the Roy. Comsn. on the defence of Br. possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879.

BARLOW, G. PRATT.—Cadet, Sarawak Civil Service, May, 1878; res. (2nd class), 3rd div., Jan., 1887; res., Muka, Oct., 1890; ag. res. Baram, July, 1892; of Bintulu, Aug., 1893; res. Lower Rejang, Oct., 1894.

BARNAKD, HENRY CUTHBERT, A.S.M.I.C.E.—Devon and Cornwall Rly., 1882 to 1885; asst. engnr. pub. wks. dept., Perak, 1887, to May, 1890; res. engnr. and traffic manager, Perak State Rly., Aug., 1891.

BARNAKD, MAJOR JOHN HENRY, C.M.G. (1874).—Of the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Order of St. M. and St. G. for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1873-74, under Sir J. H. Glover.

BARNES, DOUGLAS DRURY.—Ag. sub. inspr. of pol., Br. Guiana, Sept., 1886; 2nd clk., inspr. gen. office, Jan., 1887; acted as inspr. of pol. on several occasions; dist. inspr. of pol., Aug. 1891; Hythe certificate, Sept., 1891; taken prisoner by Venezuelans while in command of Uruan Station, Cuyuni River, Jan., 1895; supt. of pol., Br. Honduras, June, 1895; J.P. for the Col.

BARNES, JOHN FREDERICK EVELYN, M.I.C.E.; M.I.C.E. Ire.—Asst. county survr., Antrim, 1872; on Abercorn Estates, 1873-9; govt. survr., Natal 1879; Durban boro. engnr., 1882; asst. col. engnr., Natal, 1882; engnr. P.W. dept. 1894.

BARNES, WARREN DELAHERE, B.A.—Ed. King's Coll. Sch. and Pemb. Coll., Camb.; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1888; passed final exam. in Chinese, Nov., 1891; 3rd mag., Penang, 1893; ag. protector of Chinese, Perak, Oct., 1893; warden of mines, Perak, Jan., 1896.

BARNETT, HENRY C.—Col. surg., York, W. Australia, and med. offr. to convicts, York District, 1868; J.P. 1869; col. surg. at Fremantle, 1872; is mem. of med. bd. dist. registr., vaccinator, and suptndg. surg. lunatic asylum.

BARNETT, JAMES.—Col. architect, N. S. Wales.

BARNEY, GEORGE HIGGIN.—Insp. of distilleries, N. S. Wales, Apr., 1855; ch. inspr. of distilleries and sugar refineries, June, 1880.

BARRETT, GEORGE.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Melbourne; apptd. clk. in land titles office, W. Australia, 1895, clk. to consmr. of titles 1897.

BARRETT, S.—Supt. of natives, Grahams-town, Cape, Oct., 1875; also inspr. of locations, Albany, 1876; commanded a Fingo levy in Gaika war, 1878; R.M., Quthing, Basutoland, July, 1882; asst. comsnr., Leribe, Nov., 1886; Basutoland comsnr. on boundary delimitation between Basutoland and O.F.S., Sept., 1891.

BARROW, ROBERT.—Landing-waiter and rev. offr., St. Lucia, Feb., 1882; keeper of Kingstown prison, St. Vincent, Mar., 1883; was for 23 years in 2nd W. I. Regt; served in Baddiboo expdn. of 1861; throughout the Ashanti campaign of 1873-4; was awarded the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," and the medal with annuity for "Long and Meritorious Service."

BARRY, SIR JACOB DIRK, KNT. BACH. (created 1878).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; recorder of the high ct., Griqualand West, 1875; apptd. temporarily to administer the govt., 1875; mem. of both couns., 1875; judge in the E. dist., Cape, 1878; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1890.

BARTON, THE HON. E., Q.C.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; atty.-gen. in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-3; mem. Fedn. Convention, 1897-8.

BARTROP, GEORGE FREDERICK.—Barrister-at-law; emigrated to Victoria, 1852; clk., audit office, Melbourne, 1854; clk. of petty sessions, 1855; clk. of the peace, &c., Sandhurst, 1860; ditto and dep. sheriff, Ballarat, 1868; warden of the gold fields, 1878; clk. of the peace and registr. county ct., Melbourne, 1878; author of "The County Court Manual, 1869;" pol. mag., warden, and coroner of Victoria, 1887.

BASTOW, HENRY R.—Ed. as architect in W. of England. Practised several years in Tasmania; employed in Victoria water supply dep., 1866; rly. dep., 1871; architect to educn. dep., 1873; ch. architect, pub. wks. dep., 1884.

BATH, JAMES.—Sec. to bd. of educn., S. Australia, 1st Aug., 1867; sec. to min., of justice and educn., 1st Aug., 1883.

BATHURST (Australia). RIGHT REV. CHARLES EDWARD CAMIDGE, 2nd Bishop of, D.D.—Consecrated Oct., 1887; formerly canon and prebendary of York; rural dean and vicar of Thirsk; proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Cleveland; and surrogate for the diocese of York.

BATHURST, H. W.—Ed. Hailebury and Clare Coll, Camb., B.A., 1887. Entered Govt. service, 1889, collr. of land rev. and mag., 1890, supt. of pol. and prisons, 1896; ag. collr., 1897.

BATHURST, W. DUNDAS.—Ed. Lansing Coll.; agt. of Congo Free State, 1883-6; apptd. to col. audit branch exchequer and audit dep., Jan., 1889; local audr., Gibraltar under C. and A.G., Jan., 1891.

BATY, SEBERT CONRAD ELTON, M.A.—Ed. St. Paul's Sch., and St. Peter's Coll., Camb.; B.A. in honours, classical tripos, 1889; M.A., 1892; sworn land survr., Mauritius and dependencies, 1890; govt. survr. and supt. of pub. wks., Seychelles, Sept., 1892.

BAUMGARTNER, G. A.—Writer Ceylon Civil Service, July, 1871. Attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Oct., 1871; additional pol. mag., Kalutara, July, 1873. Attached to col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1873; pol. mag., Point Pedro, Feb., 1874; ag. asst. to govt. agt., Kandy, Apr., 1876; asst. to govt. agt., Jaffna, Sept., 1876; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1876; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, Feb., 1878; ag. asst. to govt. agt., Jaffna, Feb., 1880; dist. judge, Tangelle, Feb., 1883; ditto, Badulla, 1885; ditto, Negombo, Dec., 1894; registr.-gen., May, 1895.

BAUMGARTNEK, HARRY PERCY.—Writer in Ceylon service, Oct. 29, 1875; extra office asst. at Colombo to govt. agt., W. Prov., Jan., 1877;

attached to pol. ct., Colombo, Nov., 1877; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Puttalam and Kalpitiya, Feb., 1878; extra office asst., Colombo Kachcheri, Feb., 1878; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Mar., 1878; ag. office asst. at Colombo, July, 1878; ag. landing and tide survr., customs, Galle, Nov., 1878; ag. extra asst. at Kalutara to the govt. agt. W. Prov. Jan., 1879; ag. office asst. at Anuradhapura, May, 1879; ag. office asst. at Colombo, Oct., 1879; office asst. at Kandy to the govt. agt. Centr. Prov., Feb., 1883; landing survr. of customs, Colombo, Apr., 1884; asst. govt. agt., Matara, 1891; dep. collr. of customs, May, 1894.

BAXENDALE, ARTHUR SALISBURY, M.I.C.E.—Ed. St. Paul's, Stony Stratford, and Leamington Coll., and at Schl. of Elec. Enginng.; for six years in service of Eastern and Eastern Extension Tel. Co.s; supt. of posts and telegraphs, Selangor, Oct., 1888.

BAXENDALE, F. R. S.—Ed. at Charterhouse, cadet Fiji civil service, 1884; passed cadet, 1887; European offr. armed native constab., 1886; 2nd clk. and interpr. prov. dept., 1888; stip. mag., 1889; res. comsnr., Cakaudrove Prov., 1892; ag. supt. of pol. and dep. comdnt. armed native constab., Apr., 1896.

BAXTER, ERNEST CHARLES.—Accounting clk.; clk. R.M. ct.; sub-distributor of stamps, taxing master, and J.P., Vryburg, Br. Bechuanaaland, Oct., 1885; examiner of acct.s., Feb., 1889; collr. of customs, 1891.

BAXTER, JACOB.—Mem. for Haldimand in Ontario Leg. Assem.; speaker thereof.

BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C.—(5th batt. Rifle Brigade).—Passed school of instruction, Mar., 1879; 1st class extra certifi., Hythe, 1886, and instructor of musketry, 1886; asst. inspr. G. C. C., Dec., 1883; dist. comsnr., Lagos, and Badagry, 1884; ditto, Cape Coast, 1885; sub-inspr., Br. Honduras Constab., Dec., 1888; mag., Orange Walk, Nov., 1889, to Nov., 1890; priv. sec. and aide-de-camp to Sir A. Moloney, Sept., 1891, to Feb., 1892.

BAYLY, LIEUT.-COL. Z. S., C.M.G. (1880).—Comdg. right wing. Cape Mounted Rifles; and ag. comdnt.-gen. of Cape col. forces; comdnt.-gen. 1881; ret., 1892.

BAYNES, EDWARD.—Was priv. sec. to gov. Leeward Is., 1869 to 1873; in 1873 clk. in col. sec.'s office; clk. to federal legis. and exec. coun. and clk. to local legis. of Antigua; ag. pres. Montserrat, May, 1886, to Oct., 1887; comsnr. Montserrat, Mar., 1889; ag. comsnr. Dominica, Dec., 1891, to Mar., 1892, and Mar., 1894, to June, 1895.

BAYNES, THOMAS.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1878; awarded scholarship of 100 guineas in Real and Personal Property Law, 1877; solr.-gen., Leeward Is., May, 1886; crown mem. of gen. and local couns., 1887; comsnr. to revise laws of col.; puisne judge, Leewards, 1889; 2nd puisne judge, sup. ct., Trinidad, 1898.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, 3rd baronet (created 1619), P.C., M.P.—Born 1837; ed. at Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxon., first class in law and modern history at the final exam., July, 1858; B.A., 1858, M.A., 1861; deputy-lieut. for Gloucestershire, 1861; M.P. for E. Gloucestershire, July, 1864; parly. sec. to the poor law bd. Feb., 1868; undersec. of state for the home dept., Aug. to Dec., 1868; ch. sec. to the lord-lieut. of Ireland, and sworn a mem. of the priv. coun., Feb. 1874; admitted to a seat in the cabinet, 1876; sec. of state for the col., 4th Feb., 1878, to 28th Apr., 1880; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons,

24th June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; ch. sec. to the lord-lieut. of Ireland, Aug., 1886, to Jan., 1887; pres. of the bd. of trade 1888-92; chancellor of the exchequer, 28th June, 1895; M.P. for W. Bristol since 1885.

BEAL, J. C.—Ed. St. James' Grammar Schl., Sydney; supt., govt. printing office, Queensland, 1862; govt. printer, 1867.

BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN.—Called to the bar, Leeward Is., Mar., 1875; awarded Equity prize by coun. of legal educn., Lond., 1881; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Trin., 1882; ag. puisne judge, Leeward Is., 1886; solr.-gen., ditto, 1889.

BEAUMONT, W. H.—Ensign 75th (Stirlingshire) Regt., Aug., 1870; lieut. Oct., 1871; served on the "Langalibalele Expedition" in 1873; ret. Aug., 1875; priv. sec. to Colonel Miles (administering the govt. of Natal), May, 1873; to Sir Benjamin Pine (lieut.-gov.) and clk. to the exec. coun., July, 1873; ag. R.M., Umlazi Div., Aug., 1874; clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1875; ag. gov.'s clk. and clk. to the exec. coun., Oct., 1875; R.M., Newcastle division, Feb., 1878; col. comdt. of Dist. No. 1, Natal, at the commencement of the Zulu War, Jan., 1879, during which time he raised levies called the "Newcastle Scouts"; R.M., Inanda, May, 1887; R.M., City div., 1896.

BEAVER, ROBERT.—Min. of finance and agricult., and premier, Br. Columbia, Canada, 1882-7; leader of opposition, 1887.

BECKWITH, A. G.—Govt. engr. of pub. wks., Fredericton, New Brunswick; mem. Can. Soc. C.E.

BELL, ARCHIBALD G.—Assoc. M.I.C.E. Ed. at Felstead and Uppingham; employed on surveys Jamaica rly. extensions, 1887-8, and by Jamaica Rly. Co. after sale of line, 1889-90; asst. to Messrs. Hawkshaw and Hayter, 1891; asst. engr. P.W.D., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1891; ag. asst. col. engr., 1893, 1894, and 1896.

BELL, CHARLES D. E.—Examg. offr. of customs, Port Elizabeth.

BELL, EDWARD HORATIO.—Insp. of pol., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1876; ag. asst.-supt. H.M.'s penal settlement, Massaruni, Sept., 1876; ch. insp. of pol., S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1877; ag. inspr.-gen. Jan. to Apr. 1891; is a J.P.; supt. of pol., Malacca, Apr., 1891; ditto, Singapore, Mar., 1893; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1894 to Apr., 1895.

BELL, THE HON. SIR FRANCIS DILLON. K.C.M.G. (1881), KNIGHT BACH. (1873), C.B. (1886).—Formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand; agt.-gen. for the col. in London, 1881; resig., 1891; was consur. for N. Zealand at the exhibn., 1886; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; apptd. comdr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhibn., 1889.

BELL, HARRY CHARLES PURVIS.—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll; writer Ceylon civil service, July, 1873; pol. mag., Matale, Mar., 1876, landing and ride survr., Galle, Jan., 1878; office asst., Colombo, to the govt. agt.; W. Prov., Feb., 1878; 1st landing survr., customs, Colombo, May, 1883; asst. collr., customs, Galle, Apr., 1884; asst. agt. and additional dist. judge, Kegallia, June, 1885; ag. 2nd asst. to col. sec., May, 1886; ag. landing survr., Colombo, 1887; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Nov., 1888; ditto Kegallia, July, 1889; archaeological consur., Dec., 1895.

BELL, Hesketh H. J.—Ed. in Paris; 3rd clk. gov.-in-chief's office, Barbados, May, 1882; transferred to treasury, dept., Grenada, 1883; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Jan., 1890; sen. asst. treas., G. Coast, Aug., 1891; ag. dist. consur. and sheri, Accra, 1892; ag. col. treas., 1893;

treas. and rec.-gen., Bahamas, Dec., 1894; representative for harbour bd. in House of Assen., 1895-6; ag. col. sec. July to Oct., 1897; author of "Geography of the Gold Coast," &c.

BELL, HUGH HOWARD.—Ed. Abdn. Gram Schl. and Lond. Univ.; solr., sup. ct., 1882; dist consur., G. Coast, May, 1892.

BELL, THE HON. JAMES.—Min. without portfolio, Victoria, Feb., 1886; min. of defence, 1888-90.

BELL, VALENTINE G., M.I.C.E.—Ch. res. engr., Jamaica Govt. Rly., 1880-86; dir. of pub. wks., Mar., 1887; *ex officio* mem. leg. coun.; mem. of priv. coun. Aug., 1886.

BELL, WILLIAM.—Clk. real property office, Brisbane, Jan., 1863; ch. clk. sup. ct., Nov., 1873, and also dep. registr., July, 1876; registr. vice-admiralty ct., Nov., 1877; registr. and prothonotary sup. ct., registr. and master in lunacy, &c., Oct., 1882; also Queen's coroner and atty., July, 1887; is a consur. for affidavits, a sol. of the sup. ct., &c.

BELLAIRS, MAJ.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, C.P. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the army, 1846; adj., 1851; capt., 1854; major, 1855; lieut.-col., 1865; col., 1873; brig.-gen., 1881. Served with the 49th Regt., and on the staff of the army throughout the Crimean campaign, being present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of Medjidie, knight of legion of honour; served throughout the Kafir campaign, 1877-8, when he commanded the combined forces on the E. frontier; also throughout the Zulu campaign, 1879. Has also acted as inspr.-gen. of pol., Barbados, 1857-8; local inspr. of army schls.; 1868-73; col. sec., Gibraltar, Aug. to Nov. 1872 admstr. of Natal Apr. to May, 1880; mem. of exec. coun., Transvaal, 1880-1; comdr. of the forces at Pretoria in the Transvaal, 1880-81; admstr. of Transvaal, Apr. to June, 1881.

BELLAMY, CHAS. VINCENT. Assoc. M.I.C.E. Ed. Plymouth Coll.; Queen's Prizeman, S. Kensington, 1885; dist. engr. P. W. D., Ceylon, 1889; 2nd financial asst., Colombo, 1889; dist. engr., Pallai, Jan., 1890; ditto Vavuniya Apr., 1890; ditto Jaffna, Jan., 1891; exec. engr., Victoria Bridge, Colombo, Sept., 1893; col. engr. and survr.-gen., Dominica, Nov., 1895.

BELFIELD, HENRY CONWAY.—Ed. Rugb. and Oriel coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1877; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1880; went W. circuit; mag., collr. of land rev., and inspr. of schls., Selangor, 1884; ch. mag. and consur. of lands, 1888; ag. Br. res., June and July, 1889; sec. mag., Perak, 1891; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, July, 1891, to Jan., 1893; consur. of lands, Federated Malay States, July, 1896.

BELMORE, EARL OF, K.C.M.G. (1872), G.C.M.G. (1890). Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl and Viscount Belmore of the co. Fermanagh, Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Sec. of State for Home Dept. in Lord Derby's 3rd adminstr., July, 1866; Priv. Counr. (Ireland), 1867; gov. of N. S. Wales, Aug., 1867; resig. 1872; served as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1885; again 1886.

BELSTEAD, FRANCIS.—Asst. supt. Convict Dep., Norfolk Island, Aug., 1850; clk. of pett. sess., Westbury, Tasmania, May, 1858; clk. of mun. coun., Dec., 1863; consur. of mines and goldfields, mag. and coroner, Gloucester, Feb.,

1883; sec. and ch. comsnr. of mines and goldfields for Tasmania, Feb., 1886.

BENJAMIN, SIR BENJAMIN. KT. BACH. (1889).—Three years Mayor of Melbourne.

BENNETT, C. K.—Temp. outdoor offr., S. Leone, July, 1887; warehouseman, 1890; ch. clk. of customs, Niger Coast Protectorate, 1891.

BENNETT, JOHN LIGHT.—Ed. Bourton Acad., near Bath, Somerset; joined London pol., Scotland Yard, 1879; wt. offr., Southwark pol. ct., 1883; sergt. in charge of Holloway pol. statn., 1887; ag. inspr. 1888; sen. inspr. pol., Gibraltar, 1889; ch. of pol., Gibraltar, 1895; is also supervisor of markets, and admsr. of the Aliens Order in Council.

BENNETT, HENRY JAMES LEE.—M.R.C.S., Eng., 1878; L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., 1878; med. offr., Grenada, 1882; late house-surg., Gen. Infirmary, Dewsbury, Yorks; jun. res. med. offr., Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Devonport, Devon; mem. Br. Med. Assoc.; J.P., 1890.

BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE.—Financial clk., Immigr. Dept., Jamaica, Nov., 1876; ch. clk., Educn. Dept., 1882; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, 1886; acted as dist. comsnr. at Axim, Saltpond, Anamaboe, and Volta River; asst. col. treas., S. Leone, 1888; J.P.; acted as inspr.-gen. of pol. and col. treas., 1889; as treas., 1890-1-2-3; and as C.C., Br. Sherbro, 1890 and 1891; M.L.C. and mem. exec. coun. and bd. of educn.; ag. D.C. Sherbro, June, 1893, to Jan., 1894; June, 1895 to June, 1896, ag. judge ct. of requests and pol. mag., Freetown, ag. collr. of customs S. Leone from June, 1897, col. treas., Sept., 1897.

BENNETT, THOMAS.—Speaker, House of Assen., Newfoundland, 1869; dist. judge, 1873.

BENNETT, WILLIAM HART.—Apptd. after a compct. exam., a clk. of the lower divs., and assigned to the C.O., Nov., 1878; ch. clk., ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Jan., 1884; ag. asst. to ch. sec., Aug., 1886; acted as ch. sec., July to Oct., 1893; ag. comsnr. Papho, May to July, 1894; asst. sec. to Govt. June, 1895; ag. ch. sec. and mem. exec. coun. July, 1895.

BENT, THE HON. THOMAS.—Comsnr. of rlys., Victoria, 9th July, 1881; also vice-pres. of bd. of land and works; afterwards speaker of legis. assen.

BERESFORD, M. H. DE LA POER.—Rev. offr., Leeward Dist., St. Vincent, Oct., 1883; acted as pol. mag. and coroner, Windward Dist., Dec., 1884; confidential clk. and clk. of couns., Grenada, Jan., 1885, and in conjunction therewith priv. sec. to gov., Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., Nov., 1887; ag. inspr. of prisons, Jan. to Mar., 1889; clk. of couns., and ch. clk. to gov., Windward Is., Nov., 1889.

BERKELEY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1881). C.M.G. (1874).—Apptd. (1845) col. sec. and contr. of customs, Honduras; admndr. the govt. of Dominica from Apr., 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieut.-gov. of St. Vincent, Apr., 1864; ag. admsnr., Lagos, Dec., 1872; gov., W. Africa Sttlmts., 1873; gov. Leeward Is., 1874; ret., 1881.

BERKELEY, SIR HENRY SPENCER, KT. BACH.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., June, 1873; ag. atty.-gen. of the Leeward Is., Aug., 1877; solr.-gen., Leeward Is., June, 1878; col. sec., Leeward Is. (ag.) 1883; atty.-gen., Fiji, 1885; ag. ch. justice, and ch. judicial comsnr. for W. Pacific, May, 1887, to July, 1888; ag. high comsnr. for W. P., Dec., 1887, to Feb., 1888; ch. justice of Fiji and ch. judicial comsnr. for W. P., Feb., 1889. Has admndr. the govt. of on several occasions.

BERKELEY, HUBERT.—Ed. at the Oratory Schl., Edgbaston, and H.M.S. "Conway"; mid-shipman, R.N.R., Dec., 1881; served on H.M.S. "President" and "Trincomealee"; clk. to Sir T. Sidgreaves, ch. justice, S. Sttlmts., Jan., 1885; apptd. to S. Sttlmts. pol., June, 1886, supt. of Pen-gulus Perak Jan., 1889; in charge of Stiawan Dist., Nov., 1889; mag. and collr., Upper Perak, May, 1891.

BERKELEY, JOHN HART HARDTMAN.—Ensign, 83rd Regt., Sept., 1869; lieut. and adj., June, 1871; A.D.C. to Sir William Cairns, 1876; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to Sir Maurice O'Connell, 1877; A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Kennedy gov. of Queensland, 1877-78; mem. legis. coun., Nevis, and gen. legis. coun., Leeward Is., May, 1882; elected vice-pres. of latter coun., May, 1882, and again 1883 and 1886; nominated mem. legis. coun. of St. Kitts, Feb., 1883; mem. exec. coun., June, 1883.

BERKELEY, MAURICE J.—Barrister-at-Law, (Lincoln's Inn); clk. to the ch. justice of Barbados, 1878-83; ag. pol. mag. Windward Dist., Tobago, Apr., to Dec., 1882; ag. inland rev. offr., District "C," Barbados, on several occasions; confirmed 1883; ag. pol. mag., Dist. "C," Barbados, 1883-84 and 1885-86; ag. pol. mag. Windward Dist., St. Vincent, July, 1884; pol. mag. and petty debt ct. judge, Dist. D., 1892.

BERNAYS, LEWIS ADOLPHUS, C.M.G. (1892). F.L.S., F.R.G.S., and corrpel. mem. of various scientific societies.—Ed. at King's Coll. and St. Thomas's Hosp., and was an offr. of Parlt. in N.S. Wales, 1853-9; clk. of the legis. assen., Queensland, 1859; is sec. of the Brisbane Water Supply, and local dir. of various public instns.

BERRIDGE, T. PROBYN.—Mem. of assen., St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was apptd. clk. to the legis. coun.; A.D.C. to Prince Alfred when H.R.H. was in St. Christopher; apptd. to the magistracy in 1862; one of the elks. of the gen. legis. coun. of the Leeward Is., 1872; ag. postmr., St. Christopher, 1872; comsnr. of cemeteries, and mem. of the bd. of the Cunningham Hosp., 1886.

BERRINGTON, ARTHUR T. D.—Ed. Clifton Coll. and Chr. Ch., Oxford; B.A., 1878; called Inner Tem., 1879; Oxford circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; priv. sec. to Sir H. Bulwer in Cyprus, Oct., 1888, and to Sir Frederick Dickson in the S. Sttlmts., May, 1890; ch. mag., Selangor, 1891; sen. mag., Perak, July, 1896.

BERRY, THE HON. SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Mem. of the Victorian Legis. Assen., 1860; in 1875 formed his first adminstrn., taking the post of ch. sec. and treas.; resig.; again premier in 1877; in Dec., 1878, proceeded to England to procure a settlement of the deadlock between the two houses of legislature; ch. sec. and postmr.-gen. in Mr. Service's ministry, 1883; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1886 to 1891; deleg. to the Col. Confec., 1887; apptd. comdr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhbn., 1889; treas. in Shiel's ministry in 1892; speaker of assen. 1894.

BERRY, JOHN.—Entered survey dep., N.S. Wales, 1866; survey dep., Fiji, 1877; ag. survr.-gen., 1879; comsnr. of land, works, and surveys 1882; mem. of exec. and legis. couns., 1893.

BERTHAM, LOUIS J.—Ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, 1870-7; apptd. to exchequer and audit dept., Mar., 1878; asst. auditor, G. Coast Col., Oct., 1884; ag. auditor, 1885, 1886, 1887; auditor, 1888. Prepared scheme of store accounts introduced into G. Coast and Lagos, 1886; auditor

of Windward Is., 1893; ditto Leeward Is., 1896; ditto, Jamaica, 1897.

BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G. (1881).—Dist. clk. at Flacq. Mauritius, Apr., 1862; clk. to the mag. of Port Louis, May, 1864; ag. dist. and stip. mag. at Black River, Oct., 1866; at Grand Port, Mar., 1867; dist. mag. at Flacq. Mar., 1868; protector of imigrts., July, 1861; mem. of the legis. coun., 1867; chmn. poor-law comsn., 1869; census comsnr., Aug., 1871; ag. treas. and collr. of internal revs., Oct., 1873; mem. of exec. coun., Oct., 1873; ag. rec.-gen., 1877; acted on several occasions as col. sec., and twice for a short time administered the govt. of the col.; ret., 1889.

BICKNELL, H. J.—Pol. mag., Kingston, Jamaica, Mar., 1860; ag. judge, E. dist., Oct., 1882; R.M., St. Catherine, Apr., 1888.

BICKNELL, W. A.—Ch. clk. col. sec.'s office Singapore, Sept. 1885; auditor, Penang, July, 1888.

BIDDULPH, GEN. SIR ROBERT, R.A., G.C.M.G. (1886). K.C.M.G. (1886). C.B.—Born 1835; apptd. to Roy. Artillery, 1853; served in Crimean campaign, 1854-56; Ind. Mutiny campaign, 1857-59; China war, 1860. Staff services:—Dep. asst. adj.-gen. in India, 1858-60; mil. sec. in China, 1860-61; mil. sec., Madras, 1861-63; dep. asst. qtrmr.-gen., Woolwich, 1868-71; priv. sec. to Mr. Cardwell when sec. of state for war, 1871-73; asst. adj.-gen., War Office, 1873-78; special services, Cyprus, 1878; commanding the troops, Cyprus, 1879; was an asst. boundary comnr. for the Parly. Reform Act of 1867. Was apptd., 1879, H.M.'s Comsnr. for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the annex to the Convention of 4th June, 1878; and High Comsnr. for Cyprus, 1879; inspr.-gen. of recruiting, 1886; dir.-gen. of mil. educn., 1st Mar., 1888; qtrmr.-gen., Jan., 1893; gov. and comdr-in-chief, Gibraltar, Oct., 1892.

BIGGS, JOHN W. FORBES.—Lieut. 109th regt., 1871; enlisted in Natal mounted pol. 1879; 2nd clk. to R.M., Weenen County, Natal, May, 1882; clk. to inspr. of prisons, 1893; clk. to R.M., Estcourt, 1894.

BIGGS, REV. LOUIS COUTIER.—Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1866; B.A. (3rd class in Lit. Hum.) of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1863; M.A. 1866; curate of Grendon, Northants, 1864; rector of Parracombe, N. Devon, 1868; Chickwell, Dorset, 1870; chap. of Malacca, 1874; of Penang, 1885.

BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G. (1886). C.M.G. (1875).—Clk. in the C.O., Feb., 1855; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; asst. priv. sec. to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; priv. sec. to Mr. Chester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the C.O., to accept the apptmt. of col. sec. of Br. Columbia; was sen. mem. of the exec. coun., and *ex officio* clk. of the same; also pres. of the legis. coun.; was adminr. of the govt. of the col. from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866; promoted to be asst. sen. clk., C.O., July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in C.O. in Sept., 1867; ag. lieut.-gov. of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871 returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clk. C.O., Sept., 1872; col. sec. Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the govt. during the spring and summer of 1874 and 1875-6; lieut.-gov. Ceylon, 1876; resig., June, 1878; is agt. of the W. branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens; exec. comsnr. for Ceylon at the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886.

BIRCH, ERNEST WOODFORD.—Ed. Harrow; cadet, S. Stlmts., Jan., 1876; employed in the

C.O., Downing-street, to July, 1878; sec. to the pol. comsn., 1879; passed final exam. in Malay, Aug., 1880; J.P. and a mag., Malacca; took charge Malacca land office, Feb., 1881; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore, 1881, 2nd asst. col. sec., 1882; on special mission in H.M.S. "Espoir" to report on the Cocos-Keeling Is., 1885; mag. and collr. of land rev., Malacca, 1888; ag. Br. res., Selangor, May, 1892, to Jan., 1893; sec. to govt., Perak, July, 1893; ag. res., Perak, Sept., 1895, to July, 1896.

BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., 1872; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1873; asst. mag. coroner, and collr. land rev., P.W., Sept., 1874; collr. land rev., Penang and P.W., and Stlmt. offr. Trans Krian, Sept., 1877; collr. of land rev., Singapore, June, 1880; ag. pol. mag. and comsnr., et. of requests, P.W., May, 1882; sen. dist. offr., P.W., 1888; 1st mag. and comsnr., et. of requests, and supt. of prisons, Penang, June, 1890; ag. treas., S. Stlmts., Feb., 1894; 1st mag. Singapore, Apr., 1895, but continued to act as treas.; treas., Apr., 1897; ag. res. counldr., Penang, May, 1897.

BIRD, THE HON. B. STAFFORD.—Has represented Franklin Dist. in House of Assem., Tasmania, since 1882; mem. of comsns. on educn. and on lunatic asyls., 1893; treas. of the col. in the Fysh govt., 1887-92.

BIRD, CHRISTOPHER.—Clk., Rngur's Dept., Natal, Jan., 1874; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1880; 1st clk., Aug., 1881; clk., exec. coun., Apr., 1883, to July, 1885; ag. asst. col. sec., Apr., 1884, to 1886, J.P., 1887; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1888; apptd. principal under sec. on establishment of responsible govt., Oct., 1893; mem. of civil service bd., 1894.

BLACK, G. G.—Ed. High Schl., Glasgow; Univ. Coll. Schl.; London and Glasgow Univ.; clk., audit dept., W. Australia, 1892; audit examr., 1894; ch. clk., P. W. Dept., 1896.

BLACK, THOMAS GORDON DALLAS.—Served in 2nd Dragoons, "Scots Greys," 1858-68. Ensign 4th W. I. Regt., Oct., 1868; transferred to 3rd W. I. Regt., Apr., 1869; sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Feb., 1870; ag. inspr., Aug., 1871; 3rd class inspr. (and in charge of detective dept.), Oct., 1872; 1st class inspr., temporarily, Feb., 1885; 2nd class inspr., Dec., 1875; 1st class ditto, Aug., 1886.

BLACKMORE, EDWIN GORDON.—Ed. at King Edwd. VI Gram. Schl., Bath; served with the Taranaki Rifle Vols. in the New Zealand war, 1863-64, and was present, in reserve at the action of Poutoko, 2nd Oct., 1863, and at the storming and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahuahu and Kaitake, Mar., 1864 (medal); parly. librn. to the legis. of S. Australia, Oct., 1864; clk. asst. and serj.-at-arms, House of Assem., Dec., 1869; clk. of the House of Assem., May, 1886; clk. Leg. Coun. and clk. of Parlt., May, 1887; author of "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Denison and Mr. Speaker Brand on Points of Order, Rules of Debate, and the Gen. Practice of the House of Commons, 1857-84," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Peel, 1884-90," "Manual of the Practice, Procedure, and Usage of the House of Assembly of S. Australia," "Manual of the Practice, Procedure, and Usage of the Legis. Coun. of S. Australia," and the "Law of the Constitution of S. Australia."

BLACKWELL, LIONEL NORTON.—2nd Lieut., 4th Batt. King's Shropshire L.L. Nov., 1888; lieut., Sept., 1889; transferred to Thames Mil. Div., R.E., Mar., 1894; instructor of musketry, Apr., 1895; asst. inspr., Lagos House Force, Nov., 1895; ag. dist. comsnr., Oct., 1896.

BLAINE, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK, KT. BACH. (1889).—Deleg. for Cape Colony to S. African Customs Union Confee., 1889.

BLAIR, A.G.—Mem. for York in New Brunswick House of Assem.; premier and atty.-gen. from 1883 to 1896; min. of rlys. and canals in Mr. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

BLAIR, WM.—Sec. to bd. of Educn., and inspr. of schls., Bahamas, 1868; inspr. of schls., Ceylon, 1879; ag. dir. of educn., 1882 and 1884; inspr. of schls., Br. Guiana, 1890; is author of a schl. arithmetic in English, Singalese, and Tamil.

BLAKE, THE HON. EDWARD, Q.C. M.P.—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parlt., 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assem.; was prime min. of Ontario from 20th Dec., 1871, until 25th Oct., 1872, when he resig.; sworn of the priv. coun. 7th Nov., 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1875, as min. of justice, a position he exchanged in Sept., 1877, for that of pres. of the coun.; ret. from the cabinet, 31st Jan., 1878; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, Dec., 1869, also the ch. justiceship of the sup. ct. of the Dominion, May 1875; is chancellor of the Univ. of Toronto, and Pres. of the Law Soc. of Upper Canada; leader of the Liberal party in Canada, 1880-7; elected to English Parlt., 1892.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Apptd. to a clerkship in the C.O., 4th July, 1863, after a compet. exam.: 1st jun. class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clk., 30th Sept., 1872; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872; priv. sec., 27th Jan., 1874; 1st class clk. and head of the gen. dep., 1st May, 1879; crown agt. for the cols., 1st Jan., 1881.

BLAKE, SIR HENRY ARTHUR, G.C.M.G. (1897). **K.C.M.G.** (1888). **C.M.G.** (1887). **F.R.G.S.**—Cadet, Roy. Jr. Constab., Feb., 1859; sub-inspr., Mar., 1859; apptd. res. mag., Feb., 1876; in Jan., 1882, was one of the five special res. mags. selected by Govt. to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland; apptd. gov. of the Bahamas, Jan., 1884; Newfoundland, 1887; Queensland, Nov., 1888, but did not take up apptmt.; gov., Jamaica, Dec., 1888; gov. Hong Kong, 1898.

BLAKENEY, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS.—Sheriff's office at Sydney, Feb., 1856; transf'd. to sheriff's office, Brisbane, Feb., 1860; under sheriff, Mar., 1862; dep. registr.-gen., Dec., 1865; now registr.-gen., consur. of stamps, regisn. of patents, designs, and trade marks, and of friendly societies.

BLAKEWAY, CAPT. JOHN EDWD. CHAS.—Ed. St. Peter's Coll., Camb.; lieut. 4th Batt. Essex Regt., Sept., 1886; capt. Feb., 1895; qualified for comsn. in the line, Sept., 1889; Hythe certificate, 1894; Aldershot and Shoeburyness, 1895; tactics and mil. topography, 1894; asst. inspr. S. Leone frontier pol., Sept., 1895; is a J.P. for the col.

BLANCHARD, VICTOR P.—Clk., govt. office, Roseau, Dominica, 1889; clk. to valuation consurs. and consurs. of assessed taxes, Feb., 1895; ag. ch. outdoor offr., treaty and quarantine offr., July, 1895; to 1896; ag. sec. quarantine bd., 1896.

BLANCHET, J., Q.C.—Provl. sec. and registr., Quebec; puisne judge, Queen's Bench div., sup. ct., Quebec, 1891.

BLAND, ROBERT NORMAN.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Chelt. Coll., B.A. Trin. Coll., Dub.; Cadet, S. Settlements, Oct., 1882; passed in Malay, May, 1884; collr. and mag. Sri Menanti, June, 1886; dist. offr. southern dist., P. W., 1888; collr. of land rev., Penang, 1889; ditto, Singapore, 1890; offr. in charge, Sunjei Ujong, Dec., 1894; ditto, Negri Sembilan, Jan. to Apr., 1895; ag.

off. assignee of deeds, Singapore, June, 1896; inspr. of prisons, S. Settlements, Mar., 1897; sen. dist. offr., prov. Wellesley, Apr., 1897.

BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—Clk., Roy. Ordnance Factories, at Portsmouth, Jan., 1867; asst. comstry., African Commissariat, Aug., 1869; priv. sec. 1870-1, to the admnstr. of the G. Coast, and clk. of coun., 1872; served throughout the Ashanti Exped. of 1873-4, as control offr. with Capt. Glover's force; mentioned in despatches, and medal; acted on several occasions as auditor-gen. of the W. A. Settlements, from 1875 to 1881; comsrs. to examine the acct. of the Falkland Is., 1882; sent on special service to the G. Coast as comsrs. of acct., 1884.

BLOW, HORATIO JOHN HOOPER.—Arrived, N. Zealand, 1871; entered govt. service (P. W. dept.), 1873; record clk. 1878; ag. asst. under sec., Jan., 1886; asst. under sec., Oct. 1885; ag. under sec., June, 1891; under sec., Oct., 1891; under sec. for rlys. (in addition to P. W.), Jan., 1895.

ROAK, THE HON. ROBERT.—Pres. of legis. coun., Nova Scotia.

BOAST, ALFRED.—Clk. in the Mags' Office, Umgeni Div., Natal, Jan., 1879; clk. and interp. to R.M. Umvoti, Nov., 1880; ag. admstr. of native law and border agent, Lower Tugela, Aug. to Nov., 1883; R.M., Zululand, 1890.

BOAST, CHARLES.—Clk. to R.M., Newcastle, Natal, Mar., 1866; sub-acntut., June, 1875; admstr. of native law, Ulundi, May, 1878; ditto, Pagadi's locn., Sept., 1882; R.M., Ipolela div., Mar., 1889; R.M., Impendile, 1894.

BOAST, HENRY W.—Clk. and Zulu interp., Greytown, Natal, July, 1876, clk. to res. mag., Ladysmith, May, 1878; clk. and Zulu interp. Estcourt, Dec. 1880; ditto, Ixopo, 1886; registr., native high ct., Apr., 1887; admstr. of native law, Tugela Valley, Jan., 1890; mag., Krantzkop, 1894.

BOHAM, JOSEPH ALFRED.—Wardman Elmina Hosp., 1881; dispenser and clk. Cape Coast hosp., 1884; sen. dispenser and gen. storekeeper med. dept. Accra, 1889.

BOLDEHO, CAPT. A. H.—Ret. R.N.; dep. mr. attendant, Singapore, May, 1896; ag. mr. attendant, S. Settlements, Dec. to July, 1897.

BOND, HON. ROBERT.—Speaker, Newfoundland house of assem., 1884; mem. of exec. coun. and col. sec., 1889 to 1894; official deleg. to London on fisheries question, 1890, and to Washington on reciprocity question in the same year; again col. sec. 1895 to 1897; deleg. to Ottawa in connection with the confederation negotiations, and subsequently negotiated the loan for the col. in London in that year.

BONSER, SIR J. W., M.A., KT. BACH. (1894).—Formerly fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb., sen. classic in 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 18th Nov., 1872; atty.-gen., S. Settlements, 1883; ch. justice, 1893; ch. justice, Ceylon, 1893.

BOOTH, LEONARD WM.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1878; pol. mag., Avisawella, 1880; office asst. to govt. agt., Uva, 1886; ditto, Manaar, 1891; pol. mag., Kandy, 1895.

BOOTH, ROBT. MALCOLM.—Cadet, Fiji, Nov., 1883; attached to col. sec. office, Feb., 1884; ditto, stip. mag. office, Tai Levu, July, 1884; at Navua, Nov., 1884; atty.-gen.'s office, June, 1885 to Oct. 1888; passed cadet, 1887; stip. mag., Tai Levu, 1888; ditto, Lomai diti, 1893; ditto, Savu Savu and Bua, 1893; confirmed as stip. mag. and comm. of sup. ct., 1894.

BOOTHBY, JOSHUA, C.M.G. (1878).—Clk., col. sec.'s office, S. Australia, 1853; clk. in audit office,

1851; ch. clk., 1856; ch. clk. in ch. sec.'s office, 1859; also govt. statist and supt. of census, 1860; asst. sec. and govt. statist, S. Australia, 1866; and under-sec. and govt. statist, 1868 to 1880; elected correspdng. mem. of the Statistical Soc., Lond., 1869; trustee, savings bk., S. Australia, 1869; a comsnr. for international exhibns., 1872; joint edit. of a work "S. Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions," pub. by authority of govt., 1876; exec. comsnr. representing S. Australia at the Paris Univ. Exhbn. of 1878; elected hon. mem. of Roy. Geogr. Soc. of Berlin and Vienna, 1878.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, B.A. (Lond.), C.M.G. (1892).—Sheriff and retg. offr. of the prov. of S. Australia, 1854; also marshal of V.-A. ct., 1862.

BORCHERDS, P. B. — R.M., Tarka, Cape Col., Aug., 1874; ditto, Stockenstrom, Aug., 1876—Sept., 1884; at Swellendam, Jan., 1886.

BORDEN, THE HON. FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Grad. of Harvard Med. Schl.; has represented King's in the House of Commons since 1874, with the exception of one term, being defeated at the gen. elections of 1882; min. of Militia and Defence in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

BOSISTO, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1886).—Mem. legis. assem., Victoria; pres., Victorian coms. for the Col. and Indn. Exhbn., 1886; an exec. coms. Centennial Exhbn., Melbourne, 1888.

BOSMAN, JOHANNES JACOBUS.—Examiner of diagrams, survr.-gen.'s office, Cape, Aug., 1892.

BOUCAUT, THE HON. SIR JAMES PENN, K.C.M.G. (1898).—Entered Parliamt., S. Australia, 1862. Held office in several ministries, as atty.-gen., Oct., 1865, to Mar., 1866, and thence to May, 1867; as atty.-gen. and premier, and again as atty.-gen., in 1872; as premier and coms. of crown lands and pub. wks., from June, 1875, to June, 1876; as premier and treas., from 26th Oct., 1877, to 25th Sept., 1878, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the sup. ct.

BOURINOT, JOHN GEORGE, M.A., LL.D., Lit. D., D.C.L., C.M.G. (1890).—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Toronto. Offr. of the Senate of Canada, 1868; clk. asst. of the House of Commons of Canada, 1873; hon. sec. of the roy. soc. of Canada; pres. of the soc., 1893-4, then again sec.; clk. of the House in 1880; mem. of coun. of Amer. Historical Assn., and of the Amer. Acad. of Political and Social Science; hon. foreign mem. Amer. Antiquarian Soc.; vice-pres. in Canada of Egypt. Explor. Fund; is author of a work on Parly. Procedure in Canada, of a manual on the Constitutional History of Canada, other wks. on the history and constitution of Canada, numerous essays relating to the intellectual and material progress of the Dominion in the trans. of Eng. and Amer. socs., Economic Assn., in "Blackwood," "Edinburgh," and "Quar. Rev."; lecturer on political science in Trin. Univ., Toronto; hon. LL.D. from Queen's Univ., Kingston, and hon. D.C.L. from Trin. Univ., Toronto, King's Coll., N.S., Bishop's Coll., Quebec; Docteur-ès-Lettres, from Laval Univ., Quebec.

BOURNE, HUGH CLARENCE, M.A. (Balliol Coll., Oxford).—Asst. sec. Charity Organization Soc., 1881-84; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1884; registr.-gen. and examr. of titles, Trinidad, 1893; has acted in addition at various times as registr. sup. ct. and marshal as dep. judge of dist. ct. and as S.J.P. Pt. of Spain; mem. of rlys. and rds. coms. 1894; as judge sup. ct., 1896.

BOURNE, J. O.—Registr. of titles, Queensland, 1890.

BOVELL, HENRY ALLEYNE.—Gilchrist scholar (Lond. Univ.), Jan., 1873; LL.B. (Lond.), Jan., 1877, with 2nd class honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar, Linc. Inn, Nov., 1876; acted as solr.-gen., as escheator-gen. and atty.-gen. of Barbados, 1881 and 1882; solr.-gen., and escheator-gen., of Barbados, and J.P., Mar., 1882; M.L.C. July, 1883; mem. of coms. to revise laws of Barbados, Mar., 1886; chancellor of the diocese, 1884; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1884, to July, 1885; atty.-gen., Oct., 1886; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, 1896.

BOVELL, JOHN R., F.L.S., F.C.S.—Parochial treas. and collr. of rates, parish of St. John, Barbados, Apr., 1882; supt. Reformatory and Industrial Schl., April, 1883; mem. local comtee. Col. and Ind. Exhbn. 1885; supt. Botan. Stan., 1886; went to Antigua 1890 to start Skerrett's Training Schl.; vice-pres. Windward dist. Agric. Soc. 1890; mem. of coms. to enquire into sugar cane borers, Jan., 1893; J.P., Mar., 1893; chairman Emigr. Comtee., Apr. 1895.

BOVILL, ALFRED, KARSLAKE.—Clk. of Wks., pub. wks. dept., Cyprus, 1882-5; asst. to dir. of sundry and principal forest offices, 1886-1895; inspr. of agric. industries, 1892-96; prin. forest offr., 1895.

BOWDLER, EDWARD.—Articled to city survr. and architect, York, 1850; employed temporarily on civil staff, R.E., on fortifications on the Humber, July, 1855; supernumerary clk. of wks., R.E., to superintend wks. at the Royal Milt. Coll. and the erection of the Roy. Staff Coll., Sandhurst, Apr., 1859; asst. survr.-gen. and civil engnr., Mauritius, June, 1862; ag. survr.-gen., 1868-9; asst. survr.-gen. Hong Kong, July, 1874; ag. survr.-gen., Apr., 1878; J.P., Dec., 1878; ag. survr.-gen., 1880-2; special engnr., Praya Reclamation Wks., 1883.

BOWELL, THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., 1895.—Emigrated from Suffolk to Canada in 1833; well-known in Canada as a journalist; has sat in Canadian House of Commons since 1867; sworn of the privy coun., 19th Oct., 1878, and apptd. min. of customs; min. of militia and defence, 1892; min. of trade and commerce, Dec., 1892; on special mission to Australia in connection with the development of inter-col. trade, 1893; pres. of col. confce. at Ottawa, 1894; Prem. of Canada and Vice-Pres. of Council, 1894-96.

BOWEN, ADDERLEY FRED.—Financial asst. pol. dept., Penang, Apr., 1890; ag. asst. offr. assignee and registr. of deeds, Penang, Mar., 1893; sheriff and dep. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Feb., 1896; ag. asst. audit.-gen., Mar. to Aug., 1896.

BOWEN, ALFRED SYDNEY.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Newton Coll., S. Devon. 2nd clk. crown lands office, July, 1879; 4th clk. recgen.'s office, July, 1881; branch savings bk. clk., Jan., 1883; ch. clk., surg.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1885; ch. clk., G.P.O., May, 1885; warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Dec., 1889; J.P., 1890; ag. priv. sec. to Sir F. Broome, Sept., 1896.

BOWEN, CUTHBERT, M.A., M.D.—Ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barbados; B.A. (hon. classic and lit.), Dur., 1882; sup. clk. P.O., Barbados, 1883; asst. master Combermere sch., 1884; M.D., 1887; physician to Children's Hosp., Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1888; jun. res. surg. Gen. Hosp., Bridgeton, Barbados, 1889; sen. ditto, Feb., 1890.

BOWEN, ERNEST F. S.—Entered Col. Service, Feb., 1882; supt. pub. wks. Barbados, Feb., 1895.

BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE FERGUSON (G.C.M.G. 1890), C.M.G. in 1895, K.C.M.G. in 1896,

Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.). Hon. LL.D. (Camb.).—Ed. Charterhouse, and Trin. Coll., Oxon.; scholar in 1840; 1st class in classics, 1844; fellow of Brasenose Coll., and mem. of Linc. Inn; ch. sec. to the govt. of the Ionian Is., 1854-59; first gov. of Queensland, 1859-68; gov. of New Zealand, 1868-73; of Victoria, 1873-79; of Mauritius, 1879-83; of Hong Kong, 1883; ret. 1887. Is author of "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c.; mem. of the privy coun., 1886; consmr. for delimitation of electoral dists. in Malta, Jan., 1888.

BOWEN, G. F.—Temporary clk. rec.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, Feb., 1857; warder, Diego Martin Ward Union, Sept., 1859; 4th clk. rec.-gen.'s office, Oct., 1873; 3rd clk., July, 1874; 2nd clk., Feb., 1877; ch. clk. and acctant, Jan., 1884.

BOWER, SIR GRAHAM JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1886).—Ret. comdr., R.N.; entered navy, 1861, and served on Mediterranean, E. Coast of Africa, E. Indian, Home, and Australian stations, until 1880, when he was apptd. priv. sec. to Sir Hercules Robinson, gov. Cape of Good Hope, and high consmr. for S. Africa; imperial sec. to the high consmr., 1884-97.

BOWHILL, JAMES ALLEN PURSER.—Insp. of schls., Tobago, Sept., 1884; prov. 2nd rev. off. and keeper of the spirit warehouse, Nov., 1884; ag. inland rev. off., Apr., 1885; ag. audit. and registr., June, 1885.

BOWKILL, COL. JAMES HENRY, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.St., Lond. (Gold Medalist).—Served in Kafir war of 1846 and 1847, and in Kafir war of 1851; insp. frontier armed and mounted pol., 1855; served in the Transkei expedn., 1858, and remained in command until the withdrawal of the pol. in 1865; served in expedn. to Basutoland, 1868, and was high consmr.'s. agt. until the final annexation of Basutoland to the Cape Colony; comdt. of the frontier armed and mounted pol., 1870; commanded expedn. to Hope Town and the Diamond Fields, 1871; one of the three consmsrs. for the admstr. of govt. at the Diamond Fields, and for some time ch. consmr.; commanded expedn. to Tembuland, 1875; gov.'s. agt., Br. Basutoland, 1877; ret., 1878, with hon. rank of col.; is a J.P. for Cape Col.; one of the consmsrs. for Natal for the Ind. and Col. Exhib.

BOWREY, J. J., F.C.S., F.I.C., &c.—Analytical chemist, med. dept., Jamaica, June, 1870; is also curator of the Inst. of Jamaica.

BOYCE, ERNEST PEDDER.—Supernumerary clk., G.P.O., Barbados, June, 1878; notarial clk. col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1879; sec. to consmsrs. to inquire into the working of the G.P.O., 1879; ch. clk., pub. library, 1880; ag. librn., Sept., 1882; asst. clk., petty debt ct. of St. Michael's, Nov., 1882; ag. ch. clk. May, 1883, to June, 1884; inland rev. off., 1887.

BOYES, E. TH.—Collr. and insp. of customs, Hobart, Tasmania, 1st Mar., 1883.

BOYES, LORENZO.—Civil consmr. and res. mag., Namaqualand div., Cape of Good Hope, Dec., 1860; C.C. and R.M., Somerset, 1st July, 1878.

BOYES, R. C. R.—Civil consmr. and res. mag. of Caledon div., Cape Col., Jan., 1868. Was clk. to res. mag. of Albany, 1845 to 1850; clk. to the civil consmr. of Cradock, June, 1850; clk. to ditto, Albany, Dec., 1855.

BOYLE, SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. at Charterhouse; was asst. clk. of seats, principal registry, ct. of probate, 1869-74; dist. mag., Leeward Is., Dec., 1879; mag. and

coroner, District E, and registr.-gen., Dominica, Feb., 1880; mem. of legis. assem., June, 1880; insp. of gaols and prisons, Nov., 1880; dep.-marshal, V.A. ct., Dec., 1880; col. sec. of Bermuda, mem. of legis. and exec. coun., and registr.-gen., 1882; col. sec., Gibraltar, 1888; also J.P., chairman of hosp. bd., mem. of bd. of health, crown lands bd., Gavino's asylum trust, and chairman of sanitary consms.; awarded vellum cert. by Roy. Humane Soc., and received the special thanks of the Bd. of Trade, and cert. and medal from the Italian Govt. for services in connection with the wreck of the "Utopia" on 17th Mar., 1891; Govt. sec., Br. Guiana, 1894; admstr. Govt. 1894-5-6-7; is also chairman of the Br. Guiana bk. since Apr., 1897.

BRABANT, EDWARD YEW, C.M.G. (1879).—Mem. of the legis. assem. for E. London, Cape of Good Hope; field comdt. of Cape volrs., and late of H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles.

BRACE, T. E. D.—Dispenser N. P. Asylum, Bahamas, Sept., 1882; clk. pol. office, Aug., 1883; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, Sept. 1887; has acted on several occasions as ch. clk. and clk. bd. of pub. wks.

BRADBURY, E.—Joined the Straits service, 23 Dec., 1864, as ch. off. of the "Photo"; 17 Mar., 1874, dep. master-attendant, Singapore; 29 Aug., a shipwright survr., mem. of the pilot bd. and registr. of boats; received thanks of Admiralty for services in connection with attack on Selangor, 1871; harbmr., Penang, 1886; is a J.P. and mag. of pol.

BRADDON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR E. N. C., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1891).—Asst. consmr., Santhal Pergunnahs, India, 1857; supt. of excise, Oudh, 1862; in addition to this apptmt., was insp.-gen. of registration and supt. of trade statistics for several years, and during eighteen months sec. to financial consn.; ret., Mar., 1877, and settled in Tasmania; elected M.P. for West Devon, 1879, and subsequently four times elected for same district; leader of Opposition, 1886; min. of lands and wks. and min. of educn. in Fysh admstr., Mar., 1887; also mem. of the Federal Coun. of Australasia; agt.-gen. for Tasmania, 1888-93; premier of Tasmania, 1894; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

BRADY, ALFRED BARTON, M.I.C.E., pupil and afterwards ch. draftsman, ch. engnsr., dept. L. and Y. Rly., Manchester, Jan. 1872; ch. asst. to G. W. Stevenson, M.I.C.E., Parliament-st., S.W., 1879; survr. Docking Union and Hurstston Urban Sanitary Authority, Mar., 1881; engnr. and survr., Maldon Sanitary Dist., Essex, Oct., 1882; asst. engnr., rly. dept., Brisbane, Quid., Jan., 1885; asst. engnr. of bridges (rlys.), July, 1887; engnr. for bridges (main roads) P.W.D. Gold., June, 1889; Govt. architect and engnr. for bridges combined, Sept., 1891.

BRAIN, ROBERT S.—Govt. printer, Victoria, Aug., 1887.

BRAITHWAITE, H. W.—Petroleum locker and asst. excise locker, San Fernando, Trinidad, 1873; ch. clk., sub-treasy., 1874; supt. registr. of births, 1878; J.P.; elected mun. coun., 1888.

BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1897), D.C.L., C.B. (1886).—Graduated B.A., at Balliol Coll., Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls', 1855; D.C.L., 1863; barrister, Mid. Tem., 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as priv. sec. to Sir George Bowen; resig., 1861; was mem. of the legis. coun. of Queensland, 1863 to 1869, and of the exec. coun. 1863 to 1866. While in England, in 1867, was asst. boundary comr. for Devon and Cornwall under the Reform Act of that year.

Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became atty.-gen., 3rd May, 1870; resig., 31st Dec., 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legis. assem. of Queensland, Apr., 1871, to Dec., 1873; apptd. atty.-gen. of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* mem. of the legis. and exec. couns.; acted as judge of the sup. ct. of Hong Kong, Feb. to May, 1874; apptd. an asst. under-sec. of state C.O., 30th June, 1876; employed on a mission to Berlin in connection with the Angra Pequena negotiations, July, 1886; regisr. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Feb., 1892; ret. 14th Nov., 1897; mem. roy. comsn. for Paris Exhibn., 1900.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D.—Inspr. of hospitals and med. offr., District No. 1, St. Kitts; is health offr., Basseterre, and M.L.C.

BRASSEY, LORD, 1st baron (created 1886), SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Hon.) and M.A. (Oxon.), called to the bar Linc. Inn, 1866; M.P. for Devonport, 1865, and for Hastings, 1868 to 1886; lieut. comdr. Roy. Naval Art. Vols. 1873; hon. comdr., 1880; col. 2nd Cinque Ports Art. Vols., 1891; dep.-lieut. and J.P. for Sussex; was civil lord of the Admty. 1880 to 1884, and sec. to the Admty., 1884-5; pres. of the Statistical Soc., 1879-80; comdr. of the legion of honour, 1889; chairman of the roy. comsn. on opium traffic 1894-5; lord-in-waiting, 1893-5; gov. of Victoria, 1895.

BRELAND, PASCAL.—Has been for many years mem. of the N. W. Coun. and of the Legis. Assem. of Manitoba. Is a half-breed, and exercises a great and useful influence in the N.W. Territories.

BRETT, MAJOR SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—Entered the army as ensign in the 76th regt., May, 1840; lieut., Jan., 1843, and capt., June, 1855; priv. sec. to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, gov. of Malta, Apr., 1858; was also asst. mil. sec. to Sir J. G. Le Marchant at Madras, 1865 to 1866.

BREW, SAM. H.—Ed. Wesleyan High Schl., Cape Coast; clerical asst. gov. office G. Coast, Apr., 1887; jun. clk. Jan. 1891; 3rd clk. Jan., 1893.

BREWSTER, ARTHUR WIMBOLT.—Ed. at Winchester; cadet, Hong Kong, 1888; passed cadet, Dec. 1890; ag. asst. regisr.-gen., May, 1891, to Mar., 1894; J.P., 1894; ag. asst. regisr. gen., 1895.

BREWSTER, EDWARD JOHN.—Ed. at Brewood and Chelt.; asst. dist. offr., Matang, Perak, 1878; asst. supt., Lower Perak, 1878; asst. mag., Krian, 1879; ditto, Salama, 1880; ag. dist. offr., Krian, 1883-4; ditto, Larut, 1885; ditto, Knita, 1888; dist. offr., Krian, 1889; mag., Krian, 1889; state coms. of lands and regisr. of mines, Jan., 1892; ag. state auditor, Apr., 1893; dist. mag. Lower Perak, Aug., 1893.

BRIGGS, N. F., B.A.—Judge of petty debt court, Barbados.

BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G. (1883).—A leading merchant in Victoria; has been chairman of the harbour trust and coms. for the Melbourne Exhibn. was also coms. for Victoria at some of the exhibns. in Europe.

BRISLANE, 3RD BISHOP (Australia), 1859.—RIGHT REV. WILLIAM THOMAS THORNHILL WEBBER, D.D., consecrated 1885.

BRISTOWE, LINDSAY W.—Clk., survr.-gen.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1880; in treas. and cust. dept., 1883-1884; sec. crown lands bd., 1884; qualified land survr., clk., regisr.'s and record office, clk. of the petty debt ct., July, 1884; acted as clk. of the legs. coun., 1885; as regisr. V.A. Ct., 1886; as provost marshal, 1886-7; as regisr. and keeper of records 1887-8-9-30; dist. coms. Toledo dist., 1892; Belize dist., 1893;

notary and coms. of the sup. ct.; editor Br. Honduras handbook, 1888-93; dist. coms. G. Coast, 1893; assigned to treas., Apr., 1894; ag. ch. asst. treas., Aug., 1894, to Jan., 1895; coms. Elmina, Oct., 1895, to July, 1896; coms. Accra, July, 1896; attached to secretariat, Accra, Aug., 1896.

BROADRICK, EDWD. GEO.—Ed. at Sherborne Schl.; clk. lower divn. H.M.'s office of wks., Nov., 1884; Cadet, S.S., 1887; dist. offr., Nebong Tebal, P.W., June, 1890; ag. 2nd mag. Penang, July, 1895; ag. 2nd asst. prot. of imignts., May, 1896. 2nd mag. in sole charge of dept., Nov., 1897, dist. offr., Dindings, Apr., 1897, ag. collr. land rev.; offr. in charge of treas., Malacca, May, 1897.

BROCKMAN, EDWD. LEWIS.—Cadet. S. Stlmrs., 1886; passed in Malay, 1888; ag. supt. of educn., Penang, 1888; 3rd mag. Penang, June, 1890; ag. col. of land rev., Penang, May, 1889; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Feb. to Oct., 1892; dist. offr. Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1892; ag. collr. land rev. Penang, July, 1895; 2nd asst. col. sec., June, 1896; also ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, July, 1896; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of councils, Aug., 1897.

BRODHURST, HENRY WM. FRED. COTTINGHAM.—Ed. at Chelt. Coll.; writer, Ceylon service, 1877; pol. mag., Matale, 1880; asst. to govt. agt. N.W. Provs., 1885; ditto, Kegalla, 1891; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, 1891.

BROOK, HERBERT ARTHUR.—Ag. clk. pol. office, Nassau, May to Oct., 1874; librn. Nassau pub. lib., reading room, and museum, Oct., 1875, to Oct., 1879; clk., pol. office Oct., 1879; ag. ch. clk., col. sec. dept. May to Nov., 1881, and Oct., 1882; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Mar. to Apr., 1883; ch. clk., col. sec. dept., June, 1883; clk. bd. of pub. works and regisr. of records, Sept., 1887; supt. Bahamas census, 1891; is a J.P. and mem. of bl. of educn.

BROOKE, HIS HIGHNESS SIR CHARLES JOHN-SON, G.C.M.G. (1888).—Rajah of Sarawak.

BROOKING, J. S.—Entered the survey dept., W. Australia, 1871; inspecting survr., 1876; acted for survr.-gen. and coms. of crown lands 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1887; inspr. of plans and surveys, 1885.

BROOKS, G. H.—Clk. of customs, Accra, June, 1868; warehouse keeper, Cape Coast Castle, Aug., 1870; served as issuer during Ashantee campaign, Oct. 1873-1874; removed with headqrs. staff to Accra, Apr., 1877; transfd. back to Cape Coast, Oct., 1881, as clk. and warehouse keeper.

BROOKS, J. M.—General storekeeper Natal Govt. rlys., Aug., 1879.

BROOME, WILLIAM.—Entered Natal civil service, 1875; clk. exec. coun., and sec. defence comtee., 1878; ch. clk. atty.-gen.'s office, 1879; advoc., sup. ct., 1882; sec. coun. of educn., 1885; R.M., Newcastle div., 1889; acted several times as asst. col. sec., 1886-88; J.P. for the col. (1889); mem. of coun. of educn., 1891; master and regisr. sup. ct., 1889; offices of master and regisr. separated 1897; retains that of master.

BROUGHTON, V. DELVES.—Dep.-master of Her Majesty's Mint; ch. offr. of the Melbourne Branch, Nov., 1877; was for many years a clk. in the Treas., Whitehall.

BROWN, C. CUTHBERT.—Ag. ch. clk. and book-keeper, treas. dept., Gold Coast Col., July, 1877.

BROWN, SIR CHARLES GAGE, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1889).—Was for many years med. adviser to the Col. Office; retired 1897.

BROWN, H. Y. L.—Govt. geologist, S. Australia, Dec., 1882.

BROWN, JOHN.—M.I.C.E.; asst. engrn. Cape, 1873; maintenance engrn., western system, 1882; res. engrn., western and midland systems of rly., 1884; ag. engrn.-in-eh., June to Nov., 1888; ch. res. engrn. (open lines) Dec., 1890.

BROWN, JOHN EDWD., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S.—Son of the late Dr. Jas. Brown, author of "The Forester;" conservator of forests, S. Australia, 1878; dir.-gen. of forests, N. S. Wales, 1890.

BROWN, JOHN JAMES.—Ed. Liverpool Collegiate Institn. and Royal Coll., Mauritius; volr., col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Apr., 1863; 2nd clk. to sen. stip. magr., Aug., 1863; clk. to the ch. judge, May, 1864; curator of vacant estates, Oct., 1874; govt. agt. before the Forest Lands Purchase Comsn. in conjunction with his office of curator, Nov., 1881, till Dec., 1882, and alone from Dec., 1882, to Feb., 1884; is also marshal of the vice-admiralty ct. since Feb., 1873; asst. rec.-gen., Dec., 1888; ag. collr. of customs, May to Nov.; 1891 collr. of customs, Jan., 1895; rec.-gen., June, 1897.

BROWN, MAITLAND.—Govt. res., Geraldton, W. Australia, 1886.

BROWN, THE HON. N. J.—Mem. House of Assem., Tasmania, 1875; min. of lands and wks., Oct., 1877, to Dec., 1878, and Dec., 1882, to 1887; was joint representative to Federation Convention at Sydney, 1883; and mem. of the Fedl. Coun. of Australia.

BROWN, RICHARD MYLES.—Ed. Liverpool Coll. Inst., and Royal Coll., Mauritius (1st English scholarship); called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1869; counsel to govt., Seychelles, 1872 to 1877; practised before sup. ct., Mauritius, 1877 to 1884; mem. of comsn. on laws and rules affecting civil jurisdiction and procedure of dist. cts. in Mauritius, Apr., 1882; dist. judge, Seychelles, Nov., 1884; judge of Seychelles, and sen. mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1889; adminstd. govt., Seychelles, Nov., 1891, to May, 1892; mem. of the legislature, &c.

BROWN, W. R. E.—Entered civil service, N. Zealand, as clk. to the bench, Mar., 1863; priv. sec. to premier and sec. to cabinet; registr.-gen., Nov., 1873. Concurrent services—clk. to dist. ct., 1866-8; inspr. in bankruptcy, 1886-7; curator of intestate estates, 1866-72; and registr. of friendly societies, 1878-84.

BROWNE, ALBERT.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civil service, and assigned to the C.O., Sept., 1877, to Oct., 1880; clk. in ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, 21st Oct., 1880; returned to duty in C.O., Jan., 1883; apptd. to act for three years as asst. acctnt. to the high comsr. for S. Africa, Apr., 1891; acts also as auditor, Basutoland, from Oct., 1892; mem. of bd. of enquiry into postal and telegraph adminstn., Bechuanaland, Apr., 1892; ag. Imperial sec., Jan. to Mar., 1895; and (jointly with Capt. Dawkins), Mar. to Aug., 1896; asst. to Imperial sec., and acctnt., Aug., 1895.

BROWNE, DODWELL F.—Dist. judge, Colombo, 1893.

BROWNE, F. J.—Prof. of Eng. St. Mary's Coll., Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov., 1864; Prof. of Eng. and Math., 1867; Dean of Coll. 1870; pres. 1876.

BROWNE, GEORGE.—Associate to the Judges of the Sup. Ct. of Tasmania, registr. of the sup. ct. in bankruptcy, curator of intestate estates, and marshal of the vice-admiralty ct., 1866; was clk. of the peace, dep. sheriff, registr. of the ct. of requests and of insolvency, Launceston, 1863; recorder of titles, ag. registr., sup. ct., and collr. of probate duty, 1875; was priv. sec. to adminstrs. of

the govt., June, 1874-75; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Weld 1876, 1877-79; and was apptd. priv. sec., 1880; priv. sec. to gov., Straits, 1881, to Mar., 1884; and to the admstr. of Tasmania, Apr., 1884; ag. priv. sec. to Sir G. C. Strahan, gov. Tasmania, July, 1886, and to admstr. Sir W. L. Dobson, 1886-7.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Jun. clk. in col. sec.'s office, St. Vincent, 1866; ch. clk. to col. sec., 1871; confidential clk. to gov., and clk. of couns. and postmr. till 1881, when he resig. latter office; chief clk., gov.'s office, St. Lucia, 1882; acted as stip. mag. of the 1st dist. of St. Lucia in 1883; inspr. of pol. and inland rev. offr., Tobago, 1884; stip. mag. for Tobago; inspr. of pol. and marshal of prison, 1892; clk. of the peace, co. Caroni, Trinidad, 1895; ag. stip. J.P., co. Caroni, 1895; is a J.P. for Tobago.

BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1881).—Ed. at Harrow; author of "Die Geschichte von Nala und Damayanté" (Sanscrit text, published by the Imp. Acad. of St. Petersburg), 1862; poems, 1866, and other wks.; asst. libr., Br. Museum, 1863, after compet. exam. in modern languages and Sanscrit; prof. of Sanscrit, King's Coll., 1865; rector Royal Coll., Mauritius, 1868; dir. of pub. instruction, Ceylon, 1878; col. sec., Mauritius, 1882; adminstd. the govt. in 1883; lieut.-gov. and govt. sec., Br. Guiana, 1885; Gov., Windward Is., 1893; gov. of Mauritius, 1897.

BRUMELL, JOHN.—Admitted to Mid. Tem., Oct., 1872; called to the bar June, 1875, practised his profession in Br. Guiana until Apr., 1882, when he was apptd. a stip. justice of the peace, stip. justice for New Amsterdam, and sheriff for the county of Berbice, 1883; acted on several occasions as pub. prosecutor, on two occasions as judge of the inf. crim. ct.

BRYANT, ALFRED THOMAS.—Ed. Tonbridge schol. and Wad. Coll., Oxon.; Cadet, S. Sttlmts., 1883; ag. collr. land rev., Penang, July, 1886; dist. offr., Malacca, 1887; ag. ditto, P.W., 1889; dist. offr. Dindings, June, 1890; ag. collr. of land rev. and offr. in charge of treasy. Malacca, Mar., 1894; ag. 1st. mag., Penang, Aug., 1895; inspr. of schls., S. Sttlmts. Apr., 1897, but continued to act as 1st mag. Penang.

BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER.—Ed. St. Peter's, Adelaide, S. Australia, and Holfryl and Glasgow; admitted to S. Australian bar, 1884; stip. mag. Port Adelaide, 1891; master sup. ct., S. Australia, 1891.

BUCHANAN, E. J.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1873; advoc. of sup. ct. of Cape Col., of high ct. of prov. of Griqualand West, and of vice-admiralty ct., Cape Col.; elected mem. for Worcester in house of assem., 1877; ag. atty.-gen. of Griqualand West, Nov., 1879; apptd. a puisne judge of the sup. ct. of the Cape Col. Apr., 1880; assigned to the ct. of the eastern dist., May, 1880, and to sup. ct., June, 1887.

BUCKLE, J. GERALD T.—Ed. Malvern Coll. and Magd. Coll. Camb.; B.A. (1888); 2nd class classical tripos, cadet, Hong Kong, 1890; passed cadet, Jan., 1893; ag. dep. supt. of pol. July, 1892, to June, 1893; ag. asst. col. sec., June, 1893, to Feb., 1894; ag. clk. of couns. Apr., 1894; J.P., 1894; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Jan., 1897.

BUCK, QUINTUS A.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. ser., Mar., 1878; priv. sec. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., July, 1875; supt. of pol. and prisons, Sept., 1877; ag. mag., ct. of requests, May, 1885; res. (2nd class, 3rd div.), Aug., 1886.

BUDGE, ALEX. CAMPBELL, J.P.—Entered the civ. ser. of N. S. Wales, Nov., 1888; clk., exec.

coun., Oct., 1833; sec. to the Australian confce. for the last 15 years.

BULLER, GEN. THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY REDVES, V.C., G.C.B. (1894), K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1879): served as dep. adj. and qtrmr.-gen. in S. Africa, Feb., 1881 to Dec., 1881; and in the same capacity in expeditary force to Egypt, 1882; asst. adj.-gen. at headqrs., 22nd July, 1883; served with the expeditary force to the Soudan under Gen. Graham in 1884; and promoted to be major-gen. for distinguished service in the field, 1884; served as chief of the staff in Viscount Wolsley's expeditary force for the relief of Khartoum, 1884-5; on special service as mag. in Ireland, 1886; under sec. for Ireland, Dec., 1886, qtrmr.-gen., Oct., 1887; adjt.-gen., 1890 to 1897.

BULLER, SIR WALTER LAWRY, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1875), F.R.S.—Author of "The Birds of New Zealand;" called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1874; served in the Maori war, 1865 (medal); has served in various offices in the Native Affairs dept., and several times received the thanks of Govt.; consnr. for New Zealand at the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; is Hon. D.Sc.; offr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhibn., 1889

BULMER, J. A.—Postmr., Cyprus, 27 July, 1878; Postmr.-gen., Trinidad, 1883.

BULT, C. M.—Assistant postmr., Kimberley, Dec., 1871; postmr., Dutoitspan, Sept., 1872; registr. of natives, Dutoitspan, June, 1876; registr. of natives, Kimberley and Dutoitspan, July, 1885; J.P. for Kimberley.

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST GASCOYNE, G.C.M.G. (1883), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was one of offl. residents under the lord high consmr. in the Ionian Is., from Oct., 1860, until the withdrawal of the Br. protectorate in June, 1864; apptd. treas. and rec.-gen. for the Is. of Trinidad, in Feb., 1866; adminstd. the govt. of Dominica, Leeward Is., from Mar., 1867 to Jan., 1869; apptd. gov. of Labuan, and H.M. consul-gen. for Borneo, in Aug., 1871; lieut.-gov. of Natal, Aug., 1875, to 1880; gov. of Natal and special consmr. for Zulu affairs, Dec., 1881; high consmr. Cyprus, 1885; ret., 1892.

BUNDEY, THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY, Q.C.—Atty.-gen. of S. Australia, 27 Sept., 1878; entered Parliamt. in 1871. Held office as min. of justice and educn., July, 1874, to Mar., 1875; 3rd judge of the sup. ct., 1884.

BUNDY, FRED. E.—Ed. St. Mary's Coll., Hammersmith; headmaster, St. Mary's Coll., St. Lucia, 1890; inspr. of schls., St. Lucia, July, 1895.

BURBIDGE, G. W., Q.C.—Called to the bar, New Brunswick, 1871; sec. to consn. to consolidate statutes of New Brunswick, 1876-7; dep. min. of justice, Canada, and solr. for Indian affairs, May, 1882; one of the consns. to revise the consolidated statutes of Canada, June, 1883, to June, 1885; judge, exchequer ct. of Canada, Oct., 1888.

BURDON, RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW.—Bishop of Hong Kong, 1873.

BURGESS, ALEXANDER MACKINNON, M.A. (Abdn.).—Priv. sec. to Min. of Interior; Canada, Oct., 1876; sec. of the dept., Feb., 1882; dep. min., July, 1883; died, 1898.

BURLEY, E.B.—Apptd. after compet. exam., clk. 2nd divn. civ. ser., and assigned to registr. gen.'s office, 21st Jan., 1896; transfld. to C.O. 20th June, 1886.

BURNS, JAMES.—Third clk., Antigua treasury, 1870; clk., audit office, 1872; clk. and quarantine offr., St. Kitt's treasury, 1873; 1st clk.,

Antigua treasury, and acctnt. of savings bk., 1874; ag. mag., 1875; ag. landing survr., 1876 and 1878; landing survr. and harbourmr., 1879; ag. treas., Antigua, in 1882, 1885, and 1889; and Dominica in 1882-3; treas., St. Kitts, 1893.

BURNS, JOHN FITZGERALD.—Mem. legis. assem. N. S. Wales, 1861; postmr.-gen., Feb., 1875, to Mar., 1877, and Dec., 1877, to Dec., 1878; col. treas. Dec., 1885, to Feb., 1886, and Feb., 1887, to Jan., 1889, as a mem. of the Parkes Ministry; has been a mem. of various confces. of ministers and of the Col. and Ind., Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibns.; with Sir H. Parkes represented N. S. W. at confce. on Chinese question at Sydney, June, 1888; vice-pres., Melbourne Exhibn., 1888.

BURNSIDE, SIR BRUCE LOCKHART, KT. BACH. 1884.—Called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, Apr., 1856; solr.-gen., Bahamas, May, 1864; was ag. atty.-gen. in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1875; mem. of exec. coun. in 1866, and of legis. coun. in 1872; mem. of the local legislature from 1859, and was speaker of the House of Assem. in 1866; made Q.C. in 1874; atty.-gen., Sept., 1875; Queen's advoc., Ceylon, 1879; ch. justice, 1883; ret., 1893.

BURNSIDE, NIGEL BRUCE.—New Providence Bahamas, 3rd clk., survr.-gen.'s dept., 1879 and 1881; ag. clk., bd. of pub. wks., 1880 to 1882; clk. legis. coun., 1881 to 1888; 2nd clk., survr.-gen.'s dept., 1882 to 1883; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s dept., 1883 to 1887; priv. sec. to Admrstr. E. B. A. Taylor, C.M.G., 1886; clk., col. sec.'s dept., and clk., bd. of pub. wks., 1887 (still holding same); ag. col. sec., July to Nov., 1889. July to Oct., 1890; again in 1891.

BURROWES, F. W.—Apptd. to customs dept., Cape of Good Hope, by the lords consurs. of H.M. treasury, Dec. 18, 1845; res. mag. and sub-collr. of customs, Simon's Town, 19th Apr., 1865; sub-collr. and controller of customs and navigation laws, and registr. of shipping, Cape Town, May, 1876; collr. and principal controller of customs, 1883; is also chairman, Table Bay Harbour Consn.

BURROWS, ACTON.—Dep. min. and insp. of agricul., statistics, and health; sec.-treas. of the b.d. of agricul., and dep. of the lieut.-gov. for signing marriage licences, &c., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BURROWS, STEPHEN MONTAGU, M.A.—Scholar of Eton, scholar of Exeter Coll., Oxford, Jan., 1876; graduated in classical hon., 1879; writer, Ceylon service, Oct., 1880; priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Douglas, June, 1881; J.P. and additional coroner for Colombo, Nov., 1881; attached to the Queen's advoc. dept., June, 1882; J.P. and additional pol. mag., Galle, Aug., 1882; ag. office asst. to the govt. agt., N.W. prov., Apr., 1884; extra office asst. to the govt. agt., central prov., May, 1884; ag. office asst. to the govt. agt., north-central prov., and additional dist. judge, consmr. of Requests and pol. mag., Anuradhapura, Aug., 1884; ag. office asst., Badulla, July, 1886; ag. asst.-agt., Matale, June, 1887; author of "The Visitor's Guide to Kandy," and "The Buried Cities of Ceylon," editor, "Ceylon Miscellany;" office asst. to govt. agt., Kandy, July, 1889; dist. judge Tangalla, Oct., 1895.

BURT, ALFRED EARLE.—Clk. to ch. justice, W. Australia, June, 1871; clk., col. sec.'s office, Dec., 1873; to govt., 1874; in audit office, Jan., 1875; draughtsman, marine survey dept., 1875; and in crown lands dept., Sept., 1877; acted as registr. of deeds and titles, Jan., 1880, to Mar., 1881; registr. of titles and deeds, June, 1890.

BURT, OCTAVUS.—Clk. in gov.'s office, W. Australia, May, 1872; Jan., 1874, clk. to exec.

coun. and priv. sec. to ag. gov.; Apr., 1874, to Dec., 1874, priv. sec. to Gov. Weld; May, 1875, clk. to exec. coun. and priv. sec. to Gov. Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Sept., 1877, ch. clk. and keeper of records in survey office; res. mag., Newcastle, Apr., 1880; ditto, York, Apr., 1887; asst. col. sec., Apr., 1887; ag. col. sec., 1890, with seat in exec. and legis. couns., under sec. for W. Australia under responsible govt., 1891.

BURT, THE HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C.—Mem. of the legis. coun. of W. Australia from 1873 to 1890, when responsible govt. was inaugurated; ag. atty.-gen. and mem. of the exec. coun. from Mar., 1886, to Sept. 1886, when he resig.; deleg. to col. conf. in London, 1887; vice-consul for Denmark (1870); first atty.-gen. under responsible govt., 1890 to 1897; apptd. on special mission to London to open office of agt.-gen. for W. Australia, and to act as agt.-gen. *pro tem.* Apr. to Oct., 1891.

BUSHE, G. F.—Fourth clk. in col. sec.'s office, Trinidad, Oct., 1873, 3rd clk., Jan., 1875; 2nd clk., 1877; priv. sec. to the admstr., May to Oct., 1874; priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Des Vœux, Feb., 1877, to Jan., 1878; asst. to the sub-intendant and consur., N. prov.; has acted on several occasions as consur. and sub-intendant.

BUSHE, ROBERT GERVAISE.—Ed. at King's Coll., Camb., where he obtained an exhibn. on entrance; elected to a foundation scholarship, 1874; was 27th wrangler in the math. tripos, 1875; grad. B.A., 1875; 2nd master Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, 1878; inspr. of schools, 1890.

BUSHE, R. J. SCOTT.—A.M.I.C.E., Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, Malvern Coll., and Lancing Coll.; ag. and special draftsman, P. W. Dept., Trinidad, various occasions, 1882-6; draftsman light rly. Feb., 1880; survr. of loan wks., Grenada, Jan., 1899; ag. dir., pub. wks., Mar., 1891; engaged on loan wks., Trinidad, 1893; and in charge of S. div., P.W.D., 1894-6; draftsman, 1897.

BUTLER, ARTHUR.—Asst. to Supt. Lower Perak, Feb., 1883; ag. collr. and mag., Bernam, Feb., 1885; ag. collr., land rev., Larut, Aug., 1885; passed in Malay, Oct., 1885; collr., land rev., Kuala Kangsar, Jan., 1887; 1st asst. collr. and mag., Kinta, Jan., 1888; ag. state consnr. of lands, Nov., 1888; collr. and mag., Kuala Kangsar, June, 1889; consnr. of lands, Aug., 1893; ag. state auditor, Sept., 1895.

BUTLER, F. G. A.—Exhibitioner of Trin. Coll., Oxford, 1892; 1st class classical mods., 1894; 1st class, final classical schools, 1896; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in Admiralty, Oct., 1896; 2nd-class clk. in C.O., Apr., 1896.

BUTLER, CAPT. P. J. H.—Late 3rd Batt. E. Lancs. Regt.; entered Natal Civ. Ser., Jan., 1890, as locker and tide waiter, Customs dept.; sergt.-at-arms, House of Assem., Natal, Nov., 1895.

BUTLER, CAPT. VERE ALBAN.—Late R.M.L.I. and 7th Roy. Lanc. Militia; 2nd class inspr. of pol., Mauritius, June, 1880; pol. offr., with magisterial powers, Diego Garcia, Sept., 1885; reverted to former post on abolition of latter, Mar., 1889; ag. 1st class inspr. of pol., Jan., 1892; inspr., Sept. 1894.

BUTTERFIELD, AUBREY G.—Clk. in Br. consulate, New York, Apr., 1862; paid vice-consul, Key West, Florida, Oct., 1862 to 1868; on as unpaid vice-consul to 1871; treasy. clk. Bermuda, 1871; col. postmr., 1880.

BUTTERWORTH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM.—Govt. storekeeper, Br. N. Guinea, Oct., 1890; headqrs. offr., armed constab., Feb., 1891; also port and harbmr., and native mag.

BUXTON, SYDNEY CHARLES, M.P.—Ed. at Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; was mem. of the London sch. bd. from 1876 to 1882; hon. sec. to Mr. Tuke's Irish emigrn. fund, 1882-4; author of the "Handbook to Political Questions," the "Political Manual," "Finance and Politics," "An Historical Study, 1783-1883," &c., and editor of the Imp. Parliat. series; M.P. for Peterborough from June, 1883, to Nov., 1885, when he was unsuccessful; contested Croydon unsuccessfully in Jan., 1886; elected July, 1886, and re-elected in 1892, for Poplar (Tower Hamlets), for which he still sits; partly, under sec. of state for the cols., 17th Aug., 1892, to 28th June, 1895.

BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL, BART., K.C.M.G. (1895).—3rd Bart.; M.A., Camb.; dep. lieut. and J.P. for Essex and Norfolk; sheriff, 1875; M.P. for King's Lynn, 1865-68; lieut.-col., 2nd Tower Hamlets rifle volr. brigade, 1864; hon. col. since 1884; gov. of S. Australia, 1895.

BYNOE, A. D.—Clk., G.P.O., Barbados, 1874; rev. offr., Jan., 1879; landing waiter, May, 1879; 2nd clk., customs, June, 1887; ch. clk., customs, Dec., 1890.

BYRDE, MABERLEY DURAND EVAN.—Ed. at Queen Eliz.'s Coll., Guernsey; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., 1867; pol. mag., Kalpiya, Dec., 1871; ag. landing survr., Galle, Apr., 1873; ag. consur. of requests, Colombo, 1874; pol. mag., Colombo, 1876; dist. judge, Matara, 1877; asst. adjt., &c., Manuar, Jan., 1880; dist. judge, Negombo, Jan., 1886; fiscal, cent. prov., 1891; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Dec. 1891; govt. agt., N.-Cent. prov. Dec., 1895.

BYRNE, A.—Gov.'s clk., Natal, Mar., 1878; June, acted sec., secret defence cante; July, ag. clk., exec. coun.; during 1880-81 was priv. sec. to the various offrs. administering the govt.; Feb. 9, 1881, priv. sec. to Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, and on his personal staff during Transvaal war, Mar., 1882; clk., exec. coun.; 1885 to 1886, priv. sec. to Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, admstr., and priv. sec. to govt. Natal, Feb., 1890; accompanied govt. to England when he went to discuss affairs of Natal with sec. of state, Jan., 1893; priv. sec. admstr., July, 1893; ag. priv. sec. to govt., July, 1896.

BYRNE, J.—Clk. in the audit office, Natal, 1859; clk. in treasury, 1863; first clk. and warehouse keeper customs dept., 1873; asst. collr. of customs and landing survr., 1889; collr. of customs; registr. of shipping and emigrn. offr., 1894; J.P. for the col., 1894.

BYRNE, M.—Sec. to law dept., Victoria, Oct., 1896. Formerly ch. clk. in same dept.

CADE, CHARLES SHERWOOD.—Capt. in the W. Cork Artillery Militia; served through the Zulu War, 1878-9; present at the battle of Ulundi; asst.-inspr., G.C.C., Mar., 1880; inspr., 11th Dec., 1882; adjt. and musketry instructor of the G.C.C., Sept., 1882, to May, 1883; local comdt. of pol. Cyprus, Sept., 1883; also asst. to consur. Nicosia, and gov., central prison, Oct., 1884; has acted several times as consnr.

CADOGAN, 5TH EARL (Great Britain), GEORGE HENRY CADOGAN, eldest son of the 4th Earl. Succeeded his father in 1873; was M.P. for Bath for a few months previous to his succession to the title; parl. under sec. for war, May, 1875, to 2nd March, 1878; partly, under sec. for the col., 2nd March, 1878, to 28th Apr., 1880; lord privy seal in Lord Salisbury's 1st and 2nd ministries; lord lieut. of Ireland, 28th June, 1895.

CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE.—Supt. of wks. and surveys, S. Sthlnts., 1883; has four times acted as dep. col. engr. and survr.-gen., Penang; is J.P., dep. engr., and survr.-gen., Penang, Oct. 1897.

CALDER, CHARLES MACLEAR.—Admitted solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, 1881; clk. of ets., parish of Portland, Apr., 1888; ditto, parish of St. Mary's, Feb., 1889; res. mag. Trelawney, Jan., 1897.

CALVERT, JOHN J.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, N.S. Wales, 1853; clk. of select comtees., legis. assem., May, 1856; 1st clk. legis. coun., Apr., 1859; clk. asst., Jan. 1860; clk. of the parlts. Apr., 1871.

CAMERON, MAJ.-GEN. DONALD RODERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Entered R.A. 1856; capt. 1866, maj. 1875, lieutenant-col. 1882, col. 1886; ret. 1888; instr. in gunnery, 1859-62, 15th Bde. R.A.; served throughout Bhootan campaign, 1864-66, as adjt. and as staff offr. of offr. comdg. R.A. Doogar Field Force (medal with clasp, thrice mentioned in despatches); adjt. 1st Bde. R.A. 1867-8; accompanied the Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., to Fort Garry, as a mem. of the exec. coun., N.W. Territories, 1869; was comsr. internat. bndry. comsn. and suptd. the expdn. which marked the internat. bndry. from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 1872-6; reported on the Br.-Alaskan bndry, 1874; sec. to Canadian delegation at the Paris internat. confce., 1883, for the protection of submarine cables; reported on the E. bndry. of Br. Columbia, 1884; and again on the Alaskan bndry. in 1886; priv. sec. to Sir C. Tupper, Canadian plenip. to the fishery confce., 1887; principal, Roy. Mil. Coll., Kingston, Canada, 1888. Ret. 1896.

CAMERON, DONALD CHARLES.—Clerical asst. Indl. rev. Br. Guiana, 1890; 5th cl. clk. secretariat, 1891; 4th ditto, 1895; sec. to bd. of enquiry shipping casualties, Ordee, 1893; to special comsr. to convict sttlmt., 1893; to spirits comsn., 1894; minor industries comtee., 1895; and to select comtee. of legislature on rly. tariff; 3rd class and despatch clk., 1895; sec. special comtee. on loans to planters on sugar crops, 1895; priv. sec. to ag. gov., Oct. to Nov., 1896, and May to July, 1897; sec. comtee. of legislature on municipal finances, 1897.

CAMERON, EDWARD J.—Ed. at Shrewsbury Schl., Clifton Coll., and Merton Coll., Oxon.; priv. sec. to Sir C. C. Lees, gov., Bahamas, Jan., 1882; and as gov. of the Leeward Is., Jan., 1884; asst. col. sec. and treas. S. Leone, Nov., 1884; J.P. for the Sttlmt., and visiting justice, Free-town Gaol; ag. col. sec. and treas., Dec., 1885, to July, 1886; pres. Virgin Is., Feb., 1887; mem. Leeward Is., legis. coun., 1887, and exec. coun., 1888; com-snr., Turks Is., Mar., 1893; ag. judge sup. ct., May to Dec., 1893, and Jan. to June, 1895.

CAMERON, H. H.—Ed. at Charterhouse, and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; writer Ceylon civ. serv. 1868; comsr. of requests, &c., Haputala; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Apr., 1872; ag. asst. govt. agt., &c., Nuwarakalawiya, Nov., 1872; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec. Oct., 1873; priv. sec. to the gov., 1874; fiscal, central prov., 1875; pol. mag., Colombo, 1875; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, 1876; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, 1879; ag. ditto, Badulla, 1881; and ag. govt. agt., W. Prov., 1886; chmn. mun. coun. and mayor Colombo Nov., 1887; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, 1893; govt. agt. N. Central Prov., 1894; dist. judge, Jaffna, 1895.

CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE ALEXANDER, R.E.—First comsn. in Roy. Engrs., Aug., 1874; dept. col. engr., S. Sttlmts., Dec., 1883, to Apr., 1892, during which he acted for about two years and a half as col. engr. and survr.-gen., and was a mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; apptd. crown agt. for the col., July, 1895.

CAMERON, SIR RODERICK WILLIAM, KNT. (1883).—Comsr. for Canada to the Australian Internat. Exhibits.

CAMPBELL, CAPT. ARCHIBALD DAYID.—Inspr. S. Leone pol., Mar., 1891, wounded at Taumbi severely; ag. inspr.-gen., Sept., 1893.

CAMPBELL, C. C.—R.M., Hopetown Div., Cape Col., Dec., 1882; ditto, Colesberg, 1890.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G. (1891). C.M.G. (1887)—Ensign, Argyll and Bute Rifles, Jan., 1855; lieutenant, same year, asst.-supt. Bombay rev. survey, 1856; on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, apptd. adjt. of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps; asst.-supt. of pol. and asst. mag. (has mutiny medal), supt. of pol., and mag. of the first class and comdt. of the Rutnagherry Rangers, Dec., 1859; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganize the Canara pol. force; in 1866 in command of the Belgium pol. Received numerous commendations from the Bombay govt., and from the govs.-gen. and secs. of state for India for special services, and received two special donations of 3,500 rs. and 7,500 rs. for special service. Passed exams. in Hindostanee, Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese. In 1866 selected to take pol. charge of Ceylon, and to reorganize its constab., receiving a special gratuity of 1,000l. for this service. In 1868 confirmed as inspr.-gen.; ag. lieutenant-gov. Penang, 1872-3. Cholera comsr. to Jaffna in 1866 and 1877; inspr.-gen. of prisons from Jan., 1885; was in charge of Egyptian exiles. Ret. 1891.

CAMPBELL, H. C.—Second clk. in the deeds registry office, Natal, Apr., 1861; 2nd clk. audit office, Jan., 1863; 1st clk., R.M. ct., co. Fiebert-maritzburg, Mar., 1868; R.M. div. of Ixopo, Mar., 1876; ag. R.M. div. of Umgeni, Nov., 1876; R.M. Inanda, and J.P. for col., 1880; master and registrar, sup. ct., 1882; col. audr., Apr., 1889; acted as judge native high ct., and as 2nd puisne judge and attorney; audit-gen., 1894; chmn. civ. ser. bd.

CAMPBELL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Apptd. Apr., 1852, to the customs at Hobart, Tasmania; contr. of customs, Launceston; registr. of shipping, and warden, marine bd.; is a mag. and a comsr. of the sup. ct.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ALEXANDER.—Late serjt.-maj., Cameron Highlanders; served in the Indian campaigns 1858-9, and in Egyptian campaign, 1882; medal for Indian service and medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir and Khedive's star; medals for long service and for distinguished conduct; drill instructor, W. Australia, 1884; lieutenant and staff adjt. of volrs, 1886.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM BENJAMIN.—In postal, survey, and harbour depts., S. Leone, since 1861; ch. clk. survey dept., 1879.

CAPE TOWN, 2ND BISHOP OF. MOST REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D.—Consec., 1874; metropolitan of the church of the prov. of S. Africa; formerly fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxon.; preacher at Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and rural dean of Oxford.

CAPPER, ALFRED HUSTON.—Ed. Roy. Schl., Armagh, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; scholarship in classics; B.A. in 1883; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1883; J.P. and mag., May, 1884; passed final exam. in Chinese, and attached to res.-com.'s office, Penang, 1886; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, 1888; dist. offr., 1889; ag. sen. dist. offr., Butterworth, P.W., Oct., 1889; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Apr., 1890; asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, 1893; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, Sept., 1893; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1894, to Apr., 1895; asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, Apr., 1895.

CAPPER, THOMAS.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1876; B.A. Camb. (Math. and Nat. Sc. Triposes), 1879; inspr. of schools, Jamaica, Oct., 1880; official mem. of leg. coun., 1882.

CARBERRY, JOSEPH, M.B.C.M.—Asst. col. surg., Ceylon, 1867.

CARBONE, SIR JOSEPH, LL.D. (1862), C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1891).—Received at the Malta bar, 1863; reporter, ct. of commerce, 1868; crown advoc. and govt. legal adviser, 1880; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns. *ex officio*; ch. justice, Malta, 1895.

CARDEW, COL. SIR FRED, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1894).—Gov. S. Leone, 1894; formerly res. mag. in Zululand.

CAREW, W. S.—Special agt. to interior tribes of Viti Levu, Fiji, Nov., 1874; stip. mag., 1875; land titles consur. and mem. native regulations bd, 1877; native lands budry. consur., Nov., 1880; mem. exec. coun., Sept., 1882; is now res. consur., Colo East, and stip. mag., Rewa.

CARLILE, EDWARD, gold medallist in law, Melbourne Univ., 1868.—Clk., census office, Victoria, May, 1861; registr.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1862; crown law offices, Mar., 1865; called to the bar, Victoria, 1871; partly. and professional agt. to crown law offers 1873; partly. draftsman, July, 1879; clk.-asst., legis. assen., Apr., 1882; re-apptd. partly. draftsman with higher status, Apr., 1889; author of "Notes on Victoria Constitution," "Victorian Year Book, 1883-4."

CARLING, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Mem. for London, Ontario, 1857-74; elected to Dominion house of commons on confederation, 1867; rec.-gen. of Canada, 1862; min. of wks. and agricul., Ontario, 1867-71; again elected for London, 1878; sworn of the privy coun. and made postmr.-gen. in Sir J. Macdonald's govt., 1882; min. of agricul., 1885 to 1892; mem. of cabinet without portfolio, 1892; ret., 1894.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom, 1874), **CHICHESTER PARKINSON FORTESCUE**, 1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Ed. at Chr. Ch., Oxford; 1st class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the treasury, from Jan., 1854, to Apr., 1855; under sec. of state for the cols., May, 1857, to Feb., 1858, and re-apptd. June, 1859. M.P. for co. Louth 1847 to 1874. Privy coun., 1864; ch. sec. for Ireland, Nov., 1865, and again 9th Dec., 1868; pres. of Bd. of Trade, Dec., 1870, to Feb., 1874; lord privy seal, 1881; lord pres. of the coun., 1883, to June, 1885.

CARMODY, P.—Govt. analyst, Trinidad, and prof. of chemistry, Queen's Roy. Coll., and Coll. of the Immaculate Conception, June, 1890; mem. central agricul. bd., 1890; mem. bd. of health, 1891; entered Imp. service after open competn., 1876; inland rev. laboratory scholarship, 1880; diploma (1st class) Roy. Schl. of Mines; asst. analyst, and subsequently analyst, Somerset House, 1881-90. Is F.I.C., F.C.S., mem. of soc. of chem. industry, and author of prize paper on "Recent Progress of Invention and Science," and other published papers on scientific subjects.

CARON, L. B.—Puisne judge, super. ct., Quebec, 1874.

CARON, THE HON. SIR J. P. R. A., K.C.M.G. (1885), Q.C.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada (now Province of Quebec) 1865; created a Q.C., 1876; entered the Canadian House of Commons, 1873, where he still sits; min. of militia and defence for the Dominion of Canada, 8th Nov., 1880; postmr.-gen., 1892; one of representatives of Canada at Col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

CARPENTER, PERCY TRANTER, M.H.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. (St. Mary's Hosp., Lond.), dist. surg., Corosal, Br. Honduras, 1892; ag. dist. consmr., 1893; asst. col. surg., Stann Creek, 1894.

CARPMAEL, CHARLES, M.A., F.R.S.C., F.R.A.S. (late Fellow St. John's Coll., Camb.).—Dep.-supt. meteorolog. service, Canada, Oct., 1872; dir. magnetic observry., Toronto, and supt., meteorological service, Feb., 1880.

CARR, CAPT. GEORGE LYON, R.N.—Supt. of ports, Malta, 1880.

CARR, MARK WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.—Ed. King's Coll., Lond.; employed on Indian Ryss., 1866-76; dist. engnr., Natal Ryss., Aug., 1876; res. engnr., Apr., 1882; ch. res. engnr. constrn. and maintenance, Aug., 1888; engnr.-in-eh. of ryss., Sept., 1889; consulting engnr., 1897.

CARRINGTON, EARL (created 1895), **CHARLES ROBERT CARRINGTON** (THIRD BARON), P.C., G.C.M.G.—Joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England; late capt. Roy. Horse Guards, lieut.-col. 3rd batt., Oxford Light Infantry; capt. Queen's Body Guard, 1881; gov. of N. S. Wales, 1885-90; Lord Chamberlain, 1892.

CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FREDERICK K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; 24th Regt.; comdr. of the F. L. II. in the Transkei war, S. Africa, 1877-78; commanded Transvaal vols. against Sikukuni, 1878-79; commanded left wing C.M.R., 1879 to 1883; commanded col. forces in Basuto war, severely wounded; commanded 2nd mounted rifles, Bechuanaland field force, 1884; comdt. of pol. Br. Bechuanaland, 1885; comdt. native forces, Zululand, in 1888; again in command Bechuanaland pol., Dec., 1888-93; and again on special service, Nov., 1893, in connection with Matabele war; comdg. brigade at Gibraltar, 1895; commanded forces in Matabele war, 1896.

CARRINGTON, SIR JOHN WORELL, KNT., Q.C., F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1888), D.C.L., LL.D.—Ed. Codrington Coll., Barbados (S.C. C., 1866), and Linc. Coll., Oxon (B.A., 1872; M.A., 1891); called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1872; acted as judge, asst. ct. of appeal, Barbados, 1874-75; J.P., 1874; mem. house of assem., 1874-8, and again 1881; M.L.C., 1878-81; solr.-gen., 1878; again acted as judge, asst. ct. of appeal, 1879; and as atty.-gen., 1880; Hon. D.C.L., Durham, 1879; Hon. LL.D., St. Andrews, 1894. Was pres. of the educn. bd., and of the bd. of health, and received the thanks of govt. for services in connection with educn.; ch. justice, St. Lucia and Tobago, 1882; on special duty as ag. col. sec., Grenada, 1882; admndst. govt. of Tobago, 1883 to 1885; prepared revised edition Tobago laws; ag. ch. justice of Grenada, 1886; in 1887-9 prepared a new edition of the Laws of St. Lucia; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, Dec., 1888, chancellor of the diocese, 1890; engaged, 1891-2, in drafting for the govt. of Br. Guiana bills relating to the ets., criminal law and procedure, &c., of that col.; chmn. central bd. of health, 1889, of the opening-up-the-country consm., 1891-2, and of the spirits ordinance consm., 1893-4; maj. in the Br. Guiana militia, 1893. In 1894 prepared a new and revised edition of the laws of Br. Guiana; ch. justice, Hong Kong, 1896.

CARRINGTON, J. A.—Sub-inspr. of schls., Barbados, Jan., 1879; inspected schls., St. Lucia, July, 1885.

CARTER, THE HON. SIR F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister, Newfoundland, 1842; Q.C., 1859; mem. house of assem., 1855 to 1878; speaker, 1861 to 1865; premier and atty.-gen., 1865 to 1870, and from Feb., 1874, to Apr., 1878; deleg.

to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the Dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion; and several delegns. respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; ch. justice, 1878; admnr. by royal sign manual, Sept., 1878, and on several occasions since during the absence of and vacancies in office of gov.

CARTER, SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G. (1893); C.M.G. (1890).—Entered navy 1864; paymr. of col. steamer "Sherbro," S. Leone, Aug., 1870; served on the G. Coast during a part of the Ashanti campaign; was one of the consurs. for valuing the ordnance and stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; priv. sec. to gov. Leeward Is., Sept., 1875; collr. of customs and treas., G. Coast, Aug., 1879; treas. and postmr. Gambia, Oct., 1882; admndt. the govt. several times; admstr. of Gambia on separation from S. Leone, Nov., 1888; gov. Lagos, 1890; ret. 1896; gov. Bahamas, 1898.

CARTER, W.—Ed. at Bradford Coll., Berks.; cadet, S. Stlmts., 1890; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1892; ag. dist. offr., Malacca, Jan., 1896; dist. offr. prov. Wellesly, Apr., 1897; continues to act at Malacca.

CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. J. T.—Lieut. in army, 1856; capt., 1862; sold out 1868; agt. of imigrn., Jamaica, 1872; stip. mag., 1874; ditto Br. Guiana, 1888.

CARTWRIGHT, THE HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1879).—Entered Canadian parlt., 1863; sworn of the privy coun., and was min. of finance, 7th Nov., 1873, until the resig. of the Mackenzie cabinet, Oct. 1878; min. of trade and commerce in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

CARVALHO, J. A. DE.—Second clk. and acctnt. in the treasury, Hong Kong, Aug. 1855; 1st clk. and cashier, Jan. 1860; asst. supt. fire brigade, Sept. 1875, to Dec., 1883; J.P. for the col., Dec., 1883.

CASAUULT, SIR L. N., KT. BACH. (1894).—Puisne judge, super. ct., Quebec; ch. justice, super. ct., Quebec, 1894.

CASEY, THE HON. JAS. JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister-at-law; M.L.A., Victoria, 1861-79; mem. exec. coun., 1868; min. of justice, 1868; solr.-gen., 1869; pres. of bd. of land and wks. and min. of agricul., 1872 to 1875; pres. of Victoria comsn. to Paris Exhbn., 1878; exec. vice-pres. of Melbourne Internat. Exhbn., 1880; pres. of Fed. Bk. of Australia; is now judge of insolvency ct. and chmn. gen. sessions; judge of cts. of mines and co. cts.; is knight offr. of the legion of honor and of the crown of Italy.

CASOLANI, EDWARD ROBERT.—Apptd. clk., Cyprus service, Sept., 1878; and higher div. clk., Mar., 1883; on the high consur. s'estabmt., Cyprus; transf'd. to the ch. sec. s'estabmt., Mar., 1884.

CASOLANI, WILLIAM.—Clk. port dept., Malta, May, 1863; customs dept., Jan., 1865; 2nd class clk., ch. sec.'s office, June, 1880; 1st class clk. and asst. clk. to the coun., Jan., 1886; dep. asst. sec. to govt. and ch. clk., July, 1891; asst. sec. to gov. and clk. to exec. coun. and coun. of govt., July, 1894.

CASSELLS, ROBT., B.A., Q.C.—Admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, June, 1864, and of Upper Canada, Aug., 1866; a notary public for Ontario, Nov., 1868; registr., sup. ct. of Canada, Oct., 1873; one of the masters, ct. of chancery, Oct., 1876; Q.C., 1885.

CASSERLY, JAMES MICHAEL.—3rd class clk., col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, 1878; 2nd class clk., Nov., 1885.

CASTOR, C. F., M.B., C.M., F.R.G.S.—Asst.

col. surg., G. Coast Col., Feb., 1879; med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1885; med. supt. Leper Asylum, 1887; is J.P. and coroner.

CATT, THE HON. A.—Consur. of crown lands, S. Australia, June, 1881, to June, 1884; consur. of pub. wks. June, 1887; chmn. of comtees., legis. assem., 1890.

CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE, BERNARD.—Served in 39th regt., 1885-1890; lieut. 99th regt., 1890; inspr. S. Leone frontier pol., 1895; J.P. for col.

CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD (KNT., 1882), M.A., and scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1862; advoc. sup. ct. of Ceylon, June, 1863; dep. Queen's advoc. May, 1868; puisne judge of the sup. ct., 1873; Queen's advoc. 1876; ch. justice, 1879; resig., 1883; is a mag. for Rutland.

CELESTIN, LOUIS ALBERT.—Ed. govt. normal sch., Mauritius; teacher in edn. dept., 1874; ag. inspr. of schs., Nov., 1886, to Aug., 1889; dist. cashier, Dec., 1889, to Nov., 1893; ch. inspr. of distilleries, Nov., 1893; ag. supt. of distilleries, Apr. to Oct., 1895.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHASMAN.—Clk. and interp. to the R.M., Inanda div., Natal, Jan., 1868; clk. of the ct. Oct., 1870; acted as R.M. and admstr. of native law on various occasions, 1872-7, at Inanda; J.P. for the Inanda div., Aug., 1875; registr. of the native high ct., and sec. to native admstr. bd. Nov., 1876; admitted an atty. of the sup. ct., 1878; first class interp. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Newdigate during Zulu War of 1879 (medal and clasp); admstr. of native law and border agt., Upper Tugela, 1880; R.M., Lions River div., and J.P. for the col., 1882; R.M., and admstr. of native law, Ixopo, Sept., 1886; mag. Lions River div., 1897.

CHADWICK, JOHN.—Asst.-supt. instrument room, telegraph dept., Capetown, Mar., 1879; supt. of tels., Durban, Natal, July, 1879; gen. sub-man. of tels., Natal, 1880; postmr.-gen. 1883; postmr.-gen. and gen. man. of tels., Jan., 1884.

CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G. (1886).—Has been employed by the C.O. to report on the drainage and water supply of various cols.; was consult. engnr. for the Malta water wks. and Hong Kong water supply and drainage.

CHALMERS, SIR DAVID PATRICK, KNT. BACH. (1876).—Mem. of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, and called to the bar, 1860; apptd. mag. of the Gambia, 1867; mag. of the G. Coast and judicial assessor to the native chiefs 1869; Queen's advoc. of S. Leone, 1872; Queen's advoc., G. Coast, 1874; prepared codes of civil and crim. procedure, measures for the aboln. of slavery, and others necessary on the foundation of the G. Coast Col.; in 1876 knighted, in recognition of his services on the W. Coast of Africa; ch. just., G. Coast Col., 1876; ch. just., Br. Guiana, 1878; mem. of comsn. to inquire into charges against the atty.-gen. of Jamaica, 1893; ret. 1894.

CHALMERS, E. B.—Res. mag. Komgha div., Cape Col., Jan., 1880.

CHALMERS, WILLIAM.—Ag. asst. crown survr. and rev. offr. in charge of rivers and creeks, cty. Demerara, Nov., 1866; asst. crown survr. cty. Berbice, Dec., 1866; jun. asst. crown survr., July, 1875; sen. ditto Dec., 1877; asst. crown survr., Dec., 1886; cr. survr., Feb., 1888.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE RT. HON. JOSEPH, P.C., M.P., Hon. LL.D. (Camb.).—Eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; born in London, 1836, and ed. at University Coll. Schl., after which he was engaged in business in Birmingham till 1874, when he ret. In 1870 he was elected a

mem. of the Birmingham town coun., and in the same year a mem. of the schl. bd., of which he became chmn. in 1873. In each of the three following years, 1874-5-6, he was elected mayor of the borough, and in June, 1876, on the retiremt. of Mr. Dixon, one of the three representatives of Birmingham, he was returned to Parliamt. At the general election of 1880 he was again returned with the late Mr. John Bright and Mr. Philip Muntz as his colleagues, and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's admnstr. he was apptd. pres. of the bd. of trade, with a seat in the cabinet. While at the bd. of trade he prepared and succeeded in passing through parliamt. the Bankruptcy Act, which is now in force, the Patents Act of 1883, and other measures. After the redistribution of seats in 1885 he was returned as mem. for W. Birmingham, and joined Mr. Gladstone's 3rd admnstr. in 1886, as pres. of the local govt. bd., but resig. in consequence of his disagreement with the premier's home rule policy. At the general election of 1886 he was returned unopposed for W. Birmingham, and at the end of 1887 proceeded to the U. States as plenipotentiary to negotiate, in conjunction with H.M.'s min. there and Sir Charles Tupper, a treaty for the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question. The result of these negotiations was the convention of 1888, and though it was rejected by the U.S. senate, the *modus vivendi* established by it still regulates the fisheries. On the defeat of Lord Rosebery's govt. in June, 1895, Mr. Chamberlain joined Lord Salisbury's govt. as sec. of state for the col. At the general election of 1895, in which he took a very prominent part, he was again returned for W. Birmingham.

CHAMBERLAYNE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE JAMES.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; ensign, Ceylon rifles, June, 1868; transf'd. to 80th regt., Oct., 1873; fort adjt., Hong Kong, June, 1875, to Mar., 1877; ag.-brig.-maj., Nov., 1875, to Feb., 1876; officiated twice as asst. mil. sec., China command; served in Transvaal and throughout Zulu war, 1878-79; present at Ulundi (medal and clasp, 1878-79); A.D.C. to gov. of Natal (Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.), 3rd Feb., 1882; priv. sec., Mar., 1882; also ag. clk. exec. coun., July, 1885; priv. sec. to high comsnr. of Cyprus, and clk., exec. coun., Mar., 1886; local comdt. of pol., 1892; col. of customs and excise and asst. to comsnr. Larnaca, 1894; ag. comsnr., Larnaca, June, 1895.

CHAMBERS, C. PEARSON, A.I.E.E.—Supt. telephones, Leeward Is. (Antigua), 1889.

CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE.—2nd clk. to pres. St. Kitts, May, 1875; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1878; 1st clk. to registr. and provost marshal, Apr., 1881; sec. of the comsnt. to enquire into the general condition of Dominica, Nov., 1881; priv. sec. to gov. Leeward Is., 1882, to 1883; clk. to mag., dist. C. St. Kitts, July, 1883; dep. coroner, May, 1885; qtrtmr. with St. Kitts Militia, June, 1885.

CHANCELLOR, W. G.—Second offr. of customs, Maryborough, Jan., 1861; locker, Brisbane, Apr., 1861; landing waiter, Apr., 1862; ch. landing waiter, Jan., 1867; landing survr., Nov., 1869; ch. inspr., distilleries, and excise, Apr., 1866; is a mag. for the col.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM KELLMAN, B.A. LL.D.—St. John's Coll., Camb. (1875-79); law tripos, 1879-1880; called to the bar, Inner Tem., June, 1879; ag. escheator-gen. of Barbados, 1880-81; J.P., 1880; ag. pol. mag. of Bridgetown, Aug. to Nov., 1880; ag. solr.-gen., Nov., 1880, to Mar., 1881; ag. judge of asst. ct. of appeal, Mar., 1881, to June, 1883; master-in-chancery, May,

1882; judge of asst. ct. of appeal, June, 1883; mem. of house of assem., Mar., 1881; represented parish of St. Peter until Nov., 1884; M.L.C., 1884; represented Barbados in negotiations at Washington in connection with McKinley Tariff Act, 1891.

CHANTRELL, HENRY WILLIAM.—Auditor-gen. Trinidad, and mem. exec. and legis. couns., Feb., 1882. Entered service as sec. and acctnt., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, May, 1863; sen. clk. and acctnt., treasury, Apr., 1864; head acctnt., Nov., 1875; ag. storekeeper-gen. 1877-80; promoted to Trinidad, Feb., 1882; ag. rec.-gen., Apr., 1885; mem. bd. of educn., 1887-90; ag. col. sec., Nov., 1886, to Nov., 1887, Sept. to Nov., 1888, May to Dec., 1889; Mar. to Oct., 1890; Sept. to Nov., 1891, June to Nov., 1892, May to Oct., 1893, and July to Nov., 1895. Was a J.P. for Port of Spain and W. dist. of co. St. George; died 1898.

CHAPLEAU, THE HON. SIR J. A., K.C.M.G. (1896), D.C.L., and Q.C.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1861; a Q.C., 1864; entered the Quebec assem., 1867; solr.-gen. from 1873 to 1874; prov. sec. from 1875 to 1878; became premier of Quebec, Oct., 1879, a position he retained until July, 1882, when he resig., was sworn of the privy coun., and apptd. sec. of state for Canada; knight comdr. of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1881, and comdr. of the legion of honour, 1882; is pres. of the credit foncier, France-Canadien, and dir. of the Montreal and Western, and of the Pacific Junction rlys.; min. of customs, 1892; lieut.-gov., Quebec, Dec., 1892.

CHAPMAN, ARTHUR.—Assessor of taxes, Hong Kong, 1889; ag. asst. supt. fire brigade, 1891-2; J.P. 1894; lieut. Hong Kong volrs.

CHAPMAN, GENERAL SIR FRED. EDWARD, G.C.B. (1877) K.C.B. (1867), R.E.—Entered the army as lieut., 1835; became capt. R.E., 1846; lieut.-col. in that corps, Apr., 1859; col. in the army, 1855; proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, Jan., 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was dir. of the left attack, and in the latter part was exec. engr. to the forces; was several times mentioned in despatches (medal with three clasps); made offr. of the legion of honour; received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 3rd class of the Medjidie; created, for his mil. services, C.B., 1855; K.C.B., 1867, and G.C.B., 1877; gov. and comdr.-in-ch. at Bermuda, 1857; and major-gen. same year; inspr.-gen. of fortifications and dir. of wks., 1870 to 1875; dir. of mil. intell., 1890-6.

CHAPMAN, PHILIP EDWARD.—Entered treasury, Jamaica, Feb., 1855; clk. Oct., 1856; locker and gauger, rum dept., May, 1858; asst. book-keeper, treasury, Jan., 1859; comsnr. of stamps, Sept., 1861.

CHARLOTTETOWN, BISHOP OF. THE RIGHT REV. P. MCINTYRE.—Ed. at St. Andrew's Coll., Prince Edward Is., St. Hyacinth Coll., Canada, and the Grand Seminary, Quebec. Ordained priest and apptd. pastor of Tignash Mission, Prince Edward's Is., Feb., 1883; consec. Bishop of Charlottetown, Aug., 1860.

CHANTELIER, E.—Surg. supt. Cannonier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law med. offr., Sept., 1869; surg. supt. Barkly Asylum, 1 Feb., 1873; ag. sanitary warden, 1883 and 1887; ag. poor law comsnr., 1884; ag. registr.-gen., 1885-86; ag. med. offr. immigr. dept., Oct., 1890, and Nov., 1892; mem. legis. coun., 1893; ch. med. offr., dir. med. and health dept., Nov., 1895.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Roy. High Schl. and Univ. Edin.; asst. to Messrs. Thos. Maik and Son, C.E., Edin., 1880; res. engr. Bo'ness Drainage Works, 1883; asst. engr. dock eng'rs. office, Bristol, 1885; exec. engr. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. dir. of pub. wks., 1893-94.

CHILD, A.—Called to bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1876, went S.-E. circuit; stip. mag., co. Victoria, Trinidad; ag. ditto, Port of Spain, July to Dec., 1885, and from Aug., 1886; ag. puisne judge, 1887; capt. comdg. San Fernando rifle vols., 1888; ch. justice, St. Lucia, 1890, admnst. govt. Nov., 1894 to Feb., 1895.

CHOMLEY, A. W.—Judge of county cts., cts. of mines, and cts. of insolvency, and chmn. of gen. sess., Melbourne, Victoria; formerly Queen's prosecutor.

CHOMLEY, H. M.—Chief comsnr. of pol., Victoria.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), 2ND BISHOP OF (founded 1856), **RIGHT REV. CHURCHILL JULIUS.**—Ed. Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1869; M.A. 1873; Hon. D.D. 1893; consec. May, 1890.

CHRISTIE, JAMES JOHN.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Fort Beaufort, and distributor of stamps, 1866; served in customs dept., Cape Town, 1870 to 1877; sec. to special comsnr. to Trans-Gariep tribes, Apr., 1876, to May, 1877; in charge in Damaraland, Dec., 1876, to Apr., 1877; C.C., Cathcart, Dec., 1879; C.C. and R.M., Hay, Jan. 1881.

CHURCH, THE HON. C. E.—Mem for Lunenburg in Nova Scotian legis. assem.; comsnr. for pub. wks. and mines.

CHURCHILL JOHN SPENCER.—Ed. at Winchester; ensign 46th regt., 1854; served at siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasp); capt. 36th regt., 1866; A.D.C. to Lord Lisgar, when lord high comsnr. of the Ionian Is., 1857; pres. of Virgin Is., 1879; ag. pres., Nevis, 1879, and of Dominica, 1882 to 1887; pres., Montserrat, 1887; comsnr. of St. Kitts, Nevis, 1888; col. sec., Bahamas, 1895.

CLANWILLIAM, 4th EARL OF, created 1766; **VICOUNT CLANWILLIAM AND BARON GILLFORD, 1766; BARON CLANWILLIAM, 1828** (United Kingdom, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882); succeeded his father in 1879; entered the roy. navy 1845; rear-admiral 1876; vice-admiral 1881; naval A.D.C. to the Queen 1872 to 1876; a lord of the admiralty 1874 to 1880; in command of detached squadron, 1880-82.

CLAPIN, ADOLPHUS P.—Clk. in office of comsnr. of crown lands, Aug., 1850; clk., legis. coun., 1853; clk., legis. assem., 1856; first clk., legis. coun., 1860; clk. asst., Apr., 1871.

CLARE, HENRY LEWIS.—Ed. Rathmines sch. and Trin. coll., Dub.; B.A. (1879), M.B., and B. Ch. (1880); jun. res. med. off. pub. hosp. Kingston, Jamaica, Apr., 1881; dist. med. off. Dry River dist. and hosp., July, 1882; transf'd. to Vere dist., 1883; to Chapelton, 1888; to Spanish Town, 1892; surg. to St. Catherine dist. prison and to Middlesex and Surrey cty. gaol; dist. med. off. Kingston, June, 1896.

CLARENCE, BEVBLEY CHARLES.—Clk. to registr., sup. ct., Natal, Apr., 1875; asst. clk. of the peace, and prosecutor of the native high ct., Natal, Apr., 1880; clk. of the peace, 1886.

CLARK, ANDREW INGLIS.—Atty.-gen. of Tasmania, in the Fysh govt., 29th Mar., 1887-92; mem. of the fed. coun. of Australasia, Jan., 1888; and of the fed. convention, 1891.

CLARK, FRANCIS W., M.B., D.P.H. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Middlesex Hosp.; med. off. of health and supt. Fever Hosp., Lowestoft, 1893; health off., Hong

Kong, May, 1895; mem. sanitar board; J.P. 1896.

CLARK, HENRY JAMES.—Govt. printer, Trinidad, Oct., 1873; govt. statistician, Feb., 1887; author of "Trinidad—A Field for Emigration," 1886; is fellow of the Roy. Statist. Soc.

CLARK, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.P., R.C.S., L.M., and L.S.A.—Prizeman St. Thomas's Hosp., London, Jan., 1870; govt. med. off., St. Elizabeth (1870 to 1877), Jamaica; G.M.O. (1877 to 1878), Mandeville dist. of Manchester, in charge of hosp., prison and constab; med. supt. lepers' house, parochial hosp. and almshouse, Spanish Town, Dist. of St. Catherine's, Mar., 1878; transf'd. to Kingston hosp., Sept., 1878, to Apr. 1879 (ag. sen. med. off.); ag. med. off., Kingston constab. force, (1878 to 1879); mem. quarantine bd.; re-apptd. G.M.O., Santa Cruz, dist. of St. Elizabeth, May, 1879.

CLARK, ROBERT, M.A., Edin.—(1st class classics, 1873), Ferguson scholar (classics); exhibitor and M.A., New Coll., Oxford, 1877; 1st class classical mods., 1874, 2nd class, final classical schol., 1877; asst. prof. of Latin, Edin. Univ., 1878; headmr., govt. high sch., Maritzburg, Natal, Oct., 1879; ag. sec. to coun. of educn., 1882; called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1886.

CLARK, WM.—Ed. Roy. High Schl., Edin.; called to the bar (Mid. Tem.) June, 1883; scholarships internat. and constitt. law, 1881 and 1882, and common and crim. law, 1882; admitted Br. Guiana bar, 1883; acted on several occasions as crown prosecutor; revising barrister, Oct., 1892; master sup. ct. and registr.-gen. S. Leone, Sept., 1894; J.P., Jan., 1895; dep. judge sup. ct., Feb., 1895; ag. ch. justice, Mar., 1895; pol. mag., coroner, and judge ct. of requests, May, 1895; crown prosecutor Jan., 1896; dep. judge, Jan., 1897; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1897; atty.-gen., Gold Coast, Nov., 1897.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G. (1885), C.B. (1869), C.I.E. (1876).—Entered R.E. 1844; A.D.C. to Sir William Denison when gov. of Van Diemen's Land, 1846; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; in the same year, rejoined Sir William Denison as priv. sec.; M.L.C., 1851; survr.-gen. of Victoria, 1853; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assem. for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as min. for pub. lands, resigning with it in 1857; on its 2nd resign., in 1858, he declined to form a new admnstn., and returned to Europe. He was comdg. royal engr. of the E. and midland dists. till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the W. Coast of Africa; dir. of wks. of the navy, 1864 to 1875; gov. of the S. Sttlmts., 1873, when he initiated the operations which led to the pacification of the Malay peninsula; pub. wks. mem. of Coun. of India, March, 1875; comdt. of sch. of mil. engineering, Chatham, 1881-2; inspr.-gen. of fortifications and dir. of wks., 1882; ag. agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1892-4 and 1897.

CLARKE, ERNEST D.—Dep.-registr., sup. ct., Trinidad.

CLARKE, SIR FIELDING, KT. BACH. (1894), LL.B.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Easter 1876, N.E. circuit; atty.-gen. of Fiji, 1881; ag. ch. just. and ch. judicial comsnr. for the W. Pacific, 1882 to 1883, and again 1884; confirmed 1885; puisne judge, Hong Kong, 1888; ch. just., 1891; ch. just., Jamaica, 1896.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE S., R.E., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1887).—Entered

R.E., 1868; capt., 1880; major, 1887; served in Egypt, 1882 (medal and star); in Suakin exped. 1885; mentioned in despatches (clasp); sec. col. defence comtee., 1885-92.

CLARKE, JOSEPH.—Formerly a non-com. offr. in the army; served three years on the W. Coast of Africa; intendant and dispenser col. hosp., Br. Houduras, Jan., 1872; quarantine offr., and in charge of the station, 1874; ch. warder, 1876; ag. keeper of the common gaol, 1877; sub-inspr. of pol., 1878; keeper of the common gaol, 1878; clk., col. engrn.'s office, 1883, and keeper of cemeteries, 1885; inspr. of nuisances, 1885.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. SIR MARSHAL JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G., 1880, (late R.A.).—Res. mag., co. Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1874; A.D.C. to Sir T. Shepstone, H.M.'s special comsrs., S. Africa, 1876; polit. offr. and special comsrs., Lydenburg, 1877; served in Transvaal campaign, 1880-1, in command of Landdrost's office, Potchefstroom; mentioned in despatches; res. mag. Quithin, Basutoland, 1881; comsrs., Cape pol., King William's Town, 1882; col. cmdg. Turkish regt. Egyptian gendarmerie, 1882; 3rd class order of Medjidie; ret. from the army, with rank of lieutenant, 1883; res. comsrs., Basutoland, 1884; res. comsrs. and ch. mag., Zululand, 1888.

CLARKE, WILLIAM JAMES.—Joined Natal mounted pol., 1878; served through Zulu war of 1879 (medal with clasp); accomp. ex-Empress Eugenie to Zululand, 1880; served in Transvaal campaign, 1881; present at battle of Laing's Nek; accomp. mission to Pondoland, 1887; mission to Tongaland, 1888, and Portuguese-Swaziland bndry. comsrs., 1888; ag. R.M. and admn. native law, Ixopo div., 1889-90; Crim. Investign. offr., 1895.

CLAVIER, ALEXANDER.—Ed. Stonyhurst; super. clk. col. sec. office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1860; clk., audit office, Jan., 1862; comptroller and auditor, June, 1868; also registr. roy. ct. and of deeds and mortgages, Mar., 1870, with the title of dep. registr. and accountant; registr. and accountant, July, 1875; prothonotary and registr., Oct., 1879; also sheriff, Apr., 1886; is also registr.-gen. of births and deaths, a mem. of the legis. coun. Castries town bd., and a J.P.

CLAYTON, A. G.—Ed. Marlbro' Coll.; 3rd class clk. col. sec. office, Jamaica, Sept., 1886; ch. clk., col. sec. office, Br. Houduras, July, 1892.

CLAYTON, L. H.—B.A., Camb.; Cadet S. Stlmts. Nov. 1895; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese at Singapore, May, 1897; also of Penang, Aug., 1897.

CLELAND, W. L., M.B., A.M., Edin. (1876).—Asst. med. offr. Derby county asyl., Eng., 1877; res. med. offr. Parkside lun. asyl., S. Australia, and asst. col. surg., 1878; res. med. offr. Adelaide and Parkside lun. asyls., and col. surg. S. Australia, 1896.

CLEVELAND, R. A.—Dist. med. offr., Cyprus, 1894.

CLEMENTS, W. LEE.—Supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, 1891; paymr. and qtrmr. G. Coast constab. Aug., 1891; in charge of specie and stores with Attabubu expedn., and received thanks of sec. of state for cols., 1893-4; in charge of col. transport Ashanti expedn., 1895; received "star;" ag. adjt. G. Coast constab., July, 1897.

CLIFFORD, HUGH CHARLES.—Joined Perak service, 1883; passed in Malay, Feb., 1885; cellr. land rev., Kwala Kangsar, March, 1885; on special service to Pahang, 1887; ag. gov.'s agt. there, 1887-8; collr. and mag., 1889; sup't. Ulu Pahang, 1889; ag. Br. res. Pahang, Sept., 1890 to Mar., 1891, Apr. to Dec., 1891, and from Feb., 1893; sec.

to govt. Selangor, Dec., 1894, but continued to act as res. Pahang; res. Pahang, July, 1896.

CLIFTON, ROBERT CECIL.—Landing waiter and postmr., Bunbury, W. Australia, 1878; 2nd clk., lands and survey dept., 1874; 2nd clk., customs, 1876; ch. clk., land and survey dept., Apr., 1880; under sec. for lands, 1891.

CLINCKETT, R. J.—Entered provost marshal's office, Barbados, as jun. clk. in 1869; acctnt. in 1870; acted as provost marshal from Feb. to Sept., 1879; again in 1880; resig. 1880; apptd. official assignee 1st Oct., 1882.

CLOETE, SEBASTIAN VALENTYN.—Clk. to res. mag., Bathurst, C. of Good Hope, 1858 to 1864; ditto R.M., Albany, 1864 to 1868; ag. C.C. and R.M., Bathurst, Jan. to July, 1858; clk. to C.C., Worcester, 1858 to 1860; clk. of peace, Somerset and Bedford, 1860 to 1865; ag. C.C. and R.M., Somerset, 1865 to 1866; C.C. and R.M., Richmond div., 1866; C.C. and R.M., Somerset East, May, 1873; C.C. and R.M., Paarl div., Nov., 1877.

CLUTSAM, S. H. O.—Called to bar, Bahamas, July, 1868; ag. sec. to bd. of educn., 1882; ag. stip. and circuit mag. in 1887; asst. clk. and sergt.-at-arms, house of assem., 1866; ch. clk., 1890.

COBIHAM, C. D.—Ed. Hugby, and Univ. Coll., Oxon.; B.A. (honours), 1866; B.C.L., M.A., 1869; M.R.A.S. asst. comsrs., Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct. 1, 1878; comsrs. of Larnaca, Mar. 18, 1879; ag. ch. sec. to Govt., 1880; ag. ch. collr. of customs, 1886.

COBLEY, WALTER HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.—Asst. engrn., Natal rlys., Feb., 1876; ag. maintenance engrn., Jan. 1880, to 1881; maintenance engrn., 1882; dist. engrn., 1883.

COCHRANE, C. S., M.I.C.E.—Grad. at Trin. Coll., Dub., 1868; was employed on rly. wks. in S. America, 1871-74; asst. engrn. on the Cape Govt. rlys., 1874; ag. dist. engrn., 1877; engrn. in the pub. wks. dept., Trinidad, 1878; engrn. in charge of surveys, 1879.

COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS, H.A.E., M.P.—Ed. at Eton; served in 93rd Highlanders and Scots Guards; Hon. Major, 4th Batt., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; J.P., Fife, D.L. for Renfrewshire; M.P. for North Ayrshire; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, June, 1895.

COCKBURN, THE HON. JOHN ALEX., M.D. (Lond.).—Mem. of House of Assem., S. Australia; min. of educn., 1885, to June, 1887; premier, 1889-90; again min. of educn. and agricul., 1893.

COCKS, JAMES.—Third clk., col. sec.'s office, Fiji, 1875; ch. clk. and interp. in native dept., 1876; also clk. and interp. to armed native constab., 1877.

COHEN, HON. H. E.—Col. treas., N. S. Wales, Dec., 1877, to Dec., 1878; judge, Metropolitan Ct., May, 1881; min. of just., Jan., 1883 to 1885.

COKER, S. D. A.—Asst. clk., treasury, Gambia, May, 1873; 2nd landing waiter, customs, Aug., 1875; asst. clk., treasury, Feb., 1879; ch. clk., treasury, and P.O., Mar., 1883; ag. gov.'s clk.; clk. to leg. cour. and dep. corner, June to Nov., 1889; cashier, Jan., 1892; in charge of the treasury, June to Nov., 1892.

COLE, FRED EDWARD.—Ed. at Marlbro' Coll. and King's Coll., Lond.; called to the bar, Mid. Tom, Feb., 1886; dist. comsrs., G. Coast Col., May, 1888; clk. of ets., St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, Nov., 1890; ag. res. mag., Apr., 1891.

COLE, G.—Inspr. of pub. seals, Bahamas, and sec. to the educn. bd., and J.P., Sept., 1892.

COLE, JOSEPH W.—Temporary clk. in the col. sec.'s office, S. Leone, Nov., 1864; was clk. to the Queen's advoc. from June, 1868, to July,

1869; transf'd. to the customs dept. as 2nd clerk and locker in July, 1869.

COLE, ROWLAND.—Supernum. clk., Queen's advoc.'s dept., S. Leone, Aug., 1867; postmr., Cape Coast, Nov., 1870; ditto, Accra; Apr., 1879; col. postmr., G. Coast, 1887; acted as dir. of telegraphs for a short period in 1892; postmr.-gen., G. Coast Col., 1892.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Govt. 2nd printer, Lagos, 20th Jan., 1865; acted as head printer from Dec., 1866, to Feb., 1867; again from May to Oct., 1874; govt. head printer, G. Coast, Mar., 1875.

COLENBRANDER, HERMAN JAMES.—Clk. for Imigrn., Zulu Border Agency. Lower Tugela Div., Natal, Nov., 1881; dep. clk. of peace, Umsinga, Nov., 1887; clk. and interp. to R.M., Umvoti, Aug., 1889; clk. of the ct. Klip River div., 1895.

COLES, THE HON. SIR JENKIN, K.C.M.G. (1894).—Speaker legis. assem., S. Australia, 1890.

COLL, A. M.—Ed. at Haileybury, and Exeter Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1885; M.A. and B.C.L., 1888; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1887; admitted to the Gibraltar bar; admstr.-gen., 1891; ag. pol. mag., 1891 and 1892; pol. mag., Aug., 1892; inspr. of schls., 1894; ag. atty.-gen., Queen's advoc., and consnr. in bankruptcy 1892-3-4-5 and 6; ag. ch. just., 1894; ag. col. treas., 1895; ag. col. sec. 1895-96.

COLLIARD, J. HEWLETT.—Clk. 3rd class, col. sec.'s office, Cape, Jan., 1858; 2nd class, Feb., 1859; 1st class, Jan., 1867; C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert, Jan., 1870; Tulbagh, Dec., 1873; dep. asst.-treas., Feb., 1879.

COLLENS, JAMES HENRY.—Supt. of the Normal and Boys' Model Schls., Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1878; lieutenant. Trinidad volrs., 1880; capt., 1885; ag. inspr. of schls., Sept. to Nov., 1886; elected on 1st bd. of dirs. Civ. Serv. Widows and Orphans Fund, 1890; author of "Guide to Trinidad," and other works; ag. supt. Govt. printing dept., Dec., 1890, to Nov., 1891.

COLLET, WILFRED, C.M.G. (1897).—Ed. at Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond.; 1st class hon. interp., LL.B., Lond., 1889; provisional 2nd clk., native dept., Fiji, Jan., 1881; inspr. of inigirts. and asst. native consnr., Jan., 1883; sec. W. Pacific High Comsn., Oct., 1884; dist. consnr. Cyprus, 1897.

COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Third clk. govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, Nov., 1869; 2nd clk., Dec., 1870; record clk., Jan., 1877; ch. clk. and sec. to the quarantine bd., Dec., 1879; has acted as asst. govt. sec., and clk. to the ct. of policy and the combined ct. on several occasions since July, 1880, postmr.-gen., 1888.

COLLINGWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM POLB, C.M.G. (1880); for services in the Zulu war.

COLLINS, A. E.—Ed. at the City of Lond. Schl. and Camb.; L. Rothschild scholar and foundation scholar of Trin. Coll., 1890; prizeman 1891-2; 1st class classical tripos, 1893; B.A. 1893; apptd. after compet. exam. a clk. in the office of sec. of state for the cols., June, 1894; priv. sec. to Mr. Winfield, Mar., 1897; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Feb., 1898.

COLLINS, ROBT. MUIRHEAD.—Retired lieutenant. R.N.; entered R.N., 1866; served in flying squadrons in 1868 and 1872; sub-lieut., June, 1872; served on Channel and Australian stations to 1876; Lieut., June, 1876; apptd. to Victorian Naval Forces (Australia) Dec. 1878; comdr. Victorian Naval Forces, 1884; sec. for Defence for Victoria, 1888.

COLLINSON, EDWD. DE LISLE.—Ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxon (scholar); called to

the bar (Inner Tem.), 1890; admitted Lagos, 1892; dist. consnr., Lagos, 1895.

COLLYER, E. W.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk., 2nd div., civ. serv., and assigned to admiralty, Feb. to Oct., 1896, to C.O.; 9 Nov., 1896.

COLLYER, W. R.—Ag. ch. just., S. Leone, 1879; ag. puisne judge, G. Coast, 1880, and ag. Queen's advoc., 1880; Queen's advoc., Cyprus, 1881; puisne judge, S. Stittmts., 1892; atty.-gen., S. Stittmts., 1893; ag. puisne judge, Oct., 1894, to Apr., 1895; ag. ch. just. S. Stittmts., July, 1897.

COLLYMORE, CHARLES H.—Audit clk., Barbados, 1874; treas. acentut., St. Vincent, July, 1878; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Grenada; and dist. registr. of births and deaths for St. George's, Feb., 1881; dep. registr. and sec. sup. ct., Sept., 1881, to Dec., 1882; ag. provost marshal, Aug., 1884, to May, 1885; ag. clk. of cous., Nov., 1886, to Nov., 1887, and May to Nov., 1888; ag. auditor. Aug., to Nov., 1887, and June to Dec., 1889; keeper imigrn. records, Feb., 1890; postmr., Grenada, 1893; registr. sup. ct., 1896.

COLLYMORE, H. W.—Supernum. G.P.O., Barbados, Oct., 1876; ag. 3rd clk., 1878; 3rd clk., record branch, col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1879; 3rd clk., correspondce. branch, Jan., 1881; ag. 2nd clk., 1883; ag. pub. librn., 1884; 2nd clk. correspondce. branch, col. sec.'s office, July, 1884; ag. ch. clk., June, 1893, to Apr., 1894; Aug. to Dec., 1895, and July to Nov., 1896; sec. highways comsn., 1893-6.

CULMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (1888).—Priv. sec. to first high consnr. for Canada, and sec. of emigrn. dept. of Canadian govt. offices, Lond., 1880; apptd. sec. to office of high consnr., 1881; acted as interim sec. to Colonization Bd. since its formation, Dec., 1888, and formally apptd. as such Nov., 1891.

COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., M.P., K.C.M.G. (1888), (C.M.G. 1887).—Was M.P. for Bow and Bromley, 1886 to 1892; formerly capt. R.M.A., in which corps he served 1854-69; has been variously employed with naval, military, and auxiliary forces; author of many works and lectures on imperial defence and protection of commerce in war; received the thanks of govt. of Br. Columbia, 1877.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP of, RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPELSTON, D.D.—Formerly fellow and tutor, St. John's Coll., Oxford. Consec. Dec., 1875.

COLTON, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Was a mem. of the house of assem., S. Australia; consnr. of pub. wks., Nov., 1868, to May, 1870; treas., June 3, 1875, to Mar. 25, 1876; consnr. of pub. wks., June, 1876, to Oct., 1877; ch. sec., June, 1884, to June, 1885.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH, 1st BISHOP, RIGHT REV. GEORGE HILLS, D.D.—Was perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, 1848; honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, 1850; Bishop of Br. Columbia, 1859.

COLVILLE, J. W.—Clk., lands dept., Victoria, apptd. 1863; head of registry of that dept., Jan., 1878; sec. cent. bd. of health, May, 1885.

COMMISSION, ALBERT.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Grenada, Oct., 1879; 2nd clk., registr.'s office, Jan., 1883; clk., audit office, May, 1883; ch. clk., ditto, June, 1885.

COMMISSIONG, W. S.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, 1867; escheator-gen., July, 1872; has acted on various occasions as atty.-gen. and as ch. just.; is an unofficial mem. of legis. coun.

CONROY, J. G.—Cent. Dist. Ct. judge, Newfoundland, 1880.

COOK, ALEXR.—Auditor Br. N. Borneo, Oct., 1880; treas. and aud.-gen., Aug., 1881; mem. of coun., June, 1883.

COOKE, EBENEZER.—Accntnt. (afterwards manager), English and Australian Copper Co., S. Australia, 1862-82; represented Flinders in Parliamt., 1875-82; J.P., 1875; mem. of various select comtees.; chmn. roy. comsn. on finance, 1880-2; mem. roy. comsn. on educn., 1882-3; 1st comsur. of audt., 1882.

COOKE, JOHN HAMILTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.—Trin. Coll., Dub., L.M. Rotunda Hosp., med. offr. Dist. C., Dominica, 1891; med. offr. Dist. 8, St. Kitts-Nevis, 1892; mem. bd. of health, med. offr. Yaws Hosp., med. examr. Stndrd. Life Assnce. Co.

COOPER, BART. (1863), G.C.M.G. (1888) K.C.M.G. (1880) (Kt. BACH, 1857), SIR DANIEL.—Elected to the legis. coun. of N. S. Wales 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legis. assem. under the new constitution, 1856; mem. of the senate of the Sydney Univ., pres. of the Bank of N. S. Wales; ag. agt.-gen. for N. S. Wales in 1888 and 1897.

COOPER, FRANCIS ALFRED, M.L.C.E.—Fellow Sanitary Inst., Gt. Britain; ed. at Rossall, and Loughborough gram. sch.; asst. to Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., Westminster, 1879; sanitary survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1887 to 1890; survr. to sanitary bd., 1888 to 1892; inspr. of buildings, P.W.D., 1888 to 1890; ag. asst. engnr, 1889; ag. survr.-gen., 1889; ag. asst. survr.-gen., 1889 to 1890; res. engnr. in charge of water and drainage dept., 1890 to 1892; dir. of pub. wks., Oct., 1891; mem. exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1892; dir. pub. wks., Ceylon, 1897.

COOPER, P. A.—Atty.-gen. Queensland, Dec., 1880; northern judge, 5th Jan., 1883.

COPELAND, THE HON. H.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; sec. for lands in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4.

CORK, PHILIP CLARKE.—Apptd. clk., imgrn. dept., Jamaica, 1875; Hindustani interp. to the agt.-gen. of imigrn., 1875; sub-agt. of imigrn. of the 2nd class, 1876; inspr. of imigrts. of the 1st class, 1880; prot. of imigrts., Grenada, 1881; ag. inspr. of pol., 1883; prot. of imigrts. Jamaica, 1884.

CORK, WM.—Clk. and locker, Jamaica, Aug., 1868; 3rd class asst. collr. of taxes, Jan., 1869; 3rd class collr. of taxes and parochial treasr., 1870; 2nd class collr. of taxes, 1879.

CORNWALL, C. F.—Graduated B.A. Magdalen Coll., Camb., 1857; called to bar of Inner Tem., 1861; many years mem. of legislature of col. of Br. Columbia; on confederation of that prov. with Canada, in 1871, summoned by H.M. to the Senate of the Dominion; lieut.-gov. of Br. Columbia, 1881-6.

CORNEY, BOLTON GLANVILL.—Ed. at Fontainebleau, in London, and at Schwerin; St. Thomas's Hosp., 1870; M.R.C.S., England, 1874; entered the col. service in 1877 as govt. med. offr., Fiji; also health offr., Suva, 1877; med. offr. for the imigrn. dept., 1881; ag. agt.-gen. of imigrn., Jan., 1885 to Mar., 1887; M.L.C. and of native regulative bd., 1885; ch. med. offr., June, 1887; M.L.C., June, 1888; ag. supt. lun. asyl., 1887; ag. rec.-gen. Jan. to Mar., 1892; comsur. to enquire into decrease of native populn. 1893; comsur. to enquire into misgovt. of Prov. Tailevu, May, 1895.

CORNISH, CHARLES COX.—Clk., land titles office, S. Australia, 1864; ch. clk., crim. business, 1865 to 1887; sec. to atty.-gen., law dept., 1888.

COSTIGAN, THE HON. JOHN.—Mem. of Canadian house of commons and of privy coun.; min. of inland rev., 1885; sec. of state for Canada, Dec., 1892; min. of marine and fisheries, 1894 to 1896.

COTTLE, H. C.—2nd asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, Nov., 1885; asst. govt. printer, 1888.

COULL, W.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Leeward Is., Mar., 1878; acted on occasions as ch. clk. and as clk. of the Antigua and federal exec. and legis. couns.; dep. coroner for Dist. A, Oct., 1880; mag. and coroner for Dist. E, Roseau, and registr. - gen. of births, marriages, and deaths, Dominica, Aug., 1882; mem. of the bd. of Poor Law Guardians; a visiting justice of the gaol, and nominated M.L.A., 1883; escheator-gen., 1885; mem. exec. coun., 1895.

COULTER, ROBERT MILLER, M.D.—Deputy of postmr.-gen. of Canada, Aug., 1897.

COURTNEY, JOHN MORTIMER, C.M.G. (1897).—Asst. sec. and accntnt. to the treasury, Canada, 1869; dep. min. of finance, dep. rec.-gen., and sec. to treasury, 1878; mem. of comsn. of inquiry into the civ. ser. of Canada, 1891.

COURTNEY, RT. HON. LEONARD H., P.C. M.P.—St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. (2nd wrangler) 1855; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1858; represented Liskeard, Dec., 1876, to Dec., 1885, when he was returned for the county div. in which that borough was merged; partly. under-sec. for the home dept., Dec., 1880; partly. under-sec. for the cols., Aug., 1881; sec. to the treasury, May, 1882; resig., 1885; chmn. of ways and means, 1886-92.

COWAN, JAMES.—Clk. to res. mag., York, W. Australia, 1864; clk. to pol. mag., Perth, 1870; clk. to legis. coun., 1874; registr. and master sup. ct., &c., Nov., 1878; also curator of intestate estates, Nov., 1883, R.M., Guildford, Mar., 1886; govt. res., N. dist., 1889; pol. mag. Perth, 1890; mag., Perth local ct., 1897.

COWAN, W. D.—Clk. to R.M., York, W. Australia, Mar., 1870; to govt. res., Geraldton, Jan., 1876; ag. R.M., Newcastle, Dec., 1888; R.M., Bunbury, 1886; govt. res. at Roebourne, 1891; res. mag., York, 1897.

COWARD, CAPT. GEORGE F.—Sub-agt. of imigrn., amaica, 1873; inspr. of constab., 1873; 2nd-class inspr., 1881.

COWPER, SYDNEY.—Clk. in office of comsurs. exhibn. of 1851, in 1871, in educn. dept. S. Kensington, 1875; 3rd class clk. in col. sec. office Capetown, 1879; priv. sec. to premier 1880-1; 2nd class clk., 1881; priv. sec. to premier, 1884-5; 1st class clk., 1885; sec. to prime min., 1887; ret. on abolition of office, 1891; priv. clk. dept. of agricult., 1892; ag. sec. to premier (office re-established), 1896; J.P. for Cape dist.

COWPER, VERY REV. WILLIAM MACQUARIE, Magd. Hall, Oxon.—B.A., 1833; M.A., 1835; d. 1833; p. 1834; dean and archdeacon of Sydney, 1858; vicar-gen., 1877; formerly chapl. of St. Petrox, Dartmouth, 1833-6; chapl. to A. A. Co., Port Stephen's, 1836-56; principal, Moore Coll., Liverpool, 1856; incumbent of St. John's, Bishops-thorpe, 1856-8; of St. Philip's, Sydney, 1858.

COX, CHARLES T.—Third clk. govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, July, 1874; 2nd clk., 1876; record clk., 1879; sen. clk., 1883; ch. clk. and sec. to the quarantine bd., 1888; was sec. to the comsurs. apptd. in Jan., 1882, to inquire into the state of the admstr.-gen.'s dept. of Br. Guiana; student Mid. Tem., 1889; compiled "Index to Laws of Br. Guiana," 1887 (2nd edition 1891), also "Some Notes for Govt. Officers," 1894; asst. govt. sec., and clk. to ct. of policy and combined ct., 1889; also clk. of exec. coun., 1892; ag. govt. sec., Mar. to July, 1893, and Dec., 1894, to Jan., 1895, with seat in exec. coun. and legislature.

COX, HUGH BERTRAM.—Ed. at Westminster

Schl. and Chr. Oh., Oxford; 1st class classical mods., 1881; 1st class final class. schl., 1883; M.A., and B.C.L., 1884; called to the bar, 1886, and joined S. Wales circuit; assisted the atty.-gen. (Sir R. Webster) in parly. and offl. work, 1886-1897; jun. counsel to the treasury in peccage cases, 1892, and to H.M. Customs, 1896; employed in connection with the Br. Guiana budry. question, and as one of the jun. counsel in the preparations of the Br. case in the arbitrn.; legal asst. under-sec., C.O., Nov., 1897.

COX, SIR WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL. KT. BACH. (1896).—Substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, Feb., 1880; puisne judge of the sup. ct., Aug., 1880; procureur and advoc.-gen., Aug., 1886; ch. justice, S. Sttlmts, 1893.

CRAIG-SELLAR, GERARD HENRY.—Ed. at Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A., 1893; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1896; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, S. of S. for Cols., July, 1897.

CRAMER, CAPT. J. H.—Capt. 3rd Batt. Highld. L.I.; served in Roy. Canadian Mtd. Inftry, 1888; apptd. to G. Coast constab., 1891; served in Atabulu expedn., 1893-4 in command of guns, and received thanks of sec. of state; gunnery instructor and intelligence offr., 1895.

CRANE, S. LEONARD, C.M.G. (1888). M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.G.S.—Asst.-surgn. "Tenedos" hosp. ship, convict establm., Bermuda, July, 1880; entered the service of H.M.'s comsrs. of emigr. as surg.-supt. of an emigr. ship, Aug., 1885; surg.-gen., Trinidad consulting surg. col. hosp., Apr., 1871; mem. of gen. bd. of health, May, 1871; mem. of quarantine bd., Dec., 1871; and med. officer of health for the col., Jan., 1872; one of the dirs. of the botanic gardens, July, 1874; J.P., 1884; ch. med. offr., Jamaica, 1893.

CRAUFURD, COMM. C. Q. G., R.N.—Harbour-master, and supt. of mercantile marine, Mauritius, Nov., 1879; master atndt. S. Sttlmts., 1888.

CRAWFORD, HENRY LEIGHTON.—Ed. at Clifton and Corp. Christi Coll., Camb. (scholar); writer, Ceylon service, 1877; pol. mag., Kalpitiya, 1883; ditto Giampola, 1883; office asst. to govt. agt., W. Prov., 1884; 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk. of legis. coun., 1890; prin. asst. col. sec., 1896.

CRAWFORD, WALLACE.—4th clerk, immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Sept., 1880; 3rd clk., Aug., 1884; 2nd clk., Oct., 1885; acted as sub-agt. of immigr., June, 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1886; Sept., 1886, to July, 1888; July, 1889, to Mar., 1890; ag. emigr. agt., Barbados, Oct., 1890, to Nov., 1891; ag. sen. sub-agt., July, 1892; awarded 1st certif. for proficiency in Hindustani, Mar., 1885.

CREAGH, C. V., C.M.G. (1892).—Barrister-at-law (Mid. Tem., called May, 1892); was asst. dist. supt. of the 1st class in the Punjab pol.; in 1866 passed the highest pol. examn., and the 2nd standard in Oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh pol. for the Hong Kong govt.; dep. supt., 1867; J.P. in 1868; sheriff in 1874; received thanks of govt. for services in typhoon, Sept., 1874; acted as supt. of pol. in 1869-70 and 1877-78; ag. A.D.C. in 1878; supt. of fire brigade, 1878; acted as pol. mag. and coroner, 1878 to 1880; passed with credit the six exams. in Chinese colloquial prescribed by the Govt.; in 1879, mem. of comtees. of public gambling, and on the defence of Hong Kong; arbitrator under the Opium Ordinance (7 of 1879); asst. Br. res. judge, and mem. of state coun., Perak, Mar., 1883; gov. and comr.-in-ch. and ch. judicial offr., Br. N. Borneo, Mar., 1888 to 1893; also gov. Labuan, 1889 to 1895, when he ret.

CREASE, SIR HENRY PERIM PELLEW. KT. BACH. (1896).—Grad. at Clare Coll., Camb., B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Mid. Tem., June, 1849; admitted to the bar, Br. Columbia, 1858; atty.-gen., 1869; puisne judge, from 1870 to 1896, when he ret.; served on various legal coms.

CREASY, E.—Priv. sec. to his father, Sir Edward Creasy, ch. justice of Ceylon, in 1868; asst. to the surrv.-gen., 1871; dist. surrv., 1876; ag. pol. mag., coms. of ct. of requests, and dep. fiscal at Balapeta-Modera, 1878; asst. supt. in the Ceylon pol. force, 1879; passed the prescribed exam. in the Singhalese language, 1882; ag. headquarter supt., and supt. of pol. of the N.E. and N.W. provs., and J.P. for those provs. in 1882-5; ag. asst. supt., cent. prov., 1885; supt. of pol., Colombo, Aug., 1892.

CREASY, LEONARD, A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer offr., Ceylon, 1874; suptdng. offr., 1877; dist. engnr., Feb., 1886; prov. engnr. N. Prov., July, 1890; financial and office asst., Nov., 1894; prov. engnr. E. Prov., Jan. 1895; ditto Prov. Uva, May, 1895; on deputation to Seychelles, Oct., 1896, to Feb., 1897; prov. engnr., Cent. Prov. Kandy, Sept., 1897.

CRESWELL, MARGARET S.—Apptd. postmistress of Gibraltar and supt. of govt. telegraphs, Imp. P.O., Sept., 1877, as a mark of the estimation in which the services of her late father, the dep. postmr.-gen. at Gibraltar, had been held; transfd. to col. govt. in Jan., 1886, when the col. assumed the control of the local P.O.

CRISSEN, JOHN C.—Cashier of the pub. bank, Turks Is., Mar., 1864; clk. of the crown and prothonotary, and clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1867; postmr., July, 1868; auditor, 1869; ag. asst. coms., Apr., 1884, to Sept., 1886; registr. of shipping, Aug., 1885; is a J.P.

CROFTON, FRANCIS BLAKE, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1862.—Provincial librn., Nova Scotia, Jan., 1882; author of "The Major's Big Talk Stories," "Haliburton, the Man and the Writer," "Hairbreadth Escapes of Major Mendex," &c.

CRONIN, J. D.—Probationer, treasury, Sydney, Feb., 1854; 3rd class clk., 1859; 2nd ditto, 1857; 1st clk., pay branch, 1864; paymr., 1865; acted supt. money order office in 1865.

CROOK, JOHN ROWLAND, A.M.I.C.E.—Entered Crystal Pal. Engng. Schl., 1881; asst. to E. F. Griffith, C.E. (consulting sanitary engnr.), 1883; supt. of drawing office, C. P. Engng. Schl., 1888; gained 1st prize for civ. engng., City of Lon. Coll., 1889; asst. engnr. water and drainage dept., Hong Kong, 1891; in charge of new sewerage wks., city of Victoria, 1891-94; sanitary survr., 1892; exec. engnr. P. W. D., 1893; and water authority during absence of dir. of pub. wks., 1893-94.

CROPPER, JAMES BASSNETT.—Asst. prot. of immigr., St. Lucia, Sept., 1880; ag. prot. of immigr., 1882; ag. ch. clk., govt. office, and clk. of coms., 1884.

CROSBY, JAMES MICHAEL.—Clk. to res. mag., Simon's Town, Cape Col., 1857; clk. to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert, 1860; 2nd clk., atty.-gen.'s office, 1864; master and registr. E. dists., ct., 1869; C.C. and R.M., Ilmansdorp, 1872; ch. clk., atty.-gen.'s office, and clk. of the peace for Capetown, Dec., 1872; apptd. high sheriff of the col., Oct., 1877; taxing offr., sup. ct., Jan., 1882; R.M., Capetown, and dist. and visiting mag. to Breakwater, Clifton, and Toka convict statns., May, 1884.

CROSS, J. W.—Clk., Zulu interp., and sub-distributor of stamps in the res. mag.'s office,

IXOPO. Natal, 23rd Oct., 1876; dep. clk. of the peace for Ixopo, 2nd Mar., 1877; and on 3rd Mar, 1879, apptd. in command of the Ixopo, Natal native foot contingent, 800 strong; and subsequently transf'd. to command of the mounted contingent during the Zulu war; acted on several occasions as res. mag. of Ixopo; clk. to R.M., Weenen, July, 1886; admsr. of native law. Pagadi's location, 1889; mag., Lower Tugela div., 1894; R.M., Alfred div., 1895.

CROSSKILL, HERBERT.—Dep. prov. sec., Nova Scotia, 1868-78; and again in 1882.

CROSSMAN, COL. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1884). C.M.G. (1877), M.P.—Visiting mag. W. Australia, 1852-6; sec. of Canada Defence Comsn., 1862; comsnr. to inquire into the resources, finances, and admsn. of Griqualand W., 1875; mem. of the W. Indies finance comsn., 1882; ret. to parlt. for Portsmouth, Dec., 1885, and again 1886-92.

CROUCHER, F., M.B.—House surg., gen. hosp., Singapore, 1893; col. surg., Malacca, Jan., 1897.

CROWE, THOMAS.—Served in inland rev. dep. (England) to Oct., 1882; temporary employment as inspr. of excise, Cape, Oct., 1882; ch. inspr. of excise, July, 1884; controller of licences and stamps, Dec., 1887, and admsr. of Foods, Drugs, and Seeds Act, Dec., 1890.

CUDDEFORD, WM.—Employed on financial mission in Bahamas, May, 1885, to May, 1886; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Jan., 1887; local auditor, Lagos, under C. and A.G., London, Dec., 1889; ditto, S. Leone and Gambia, Sept., 1893.

CULBERT, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Tide waiter, Nassau, Oct., 1853; acted as warehouse keeper, Feb., 1856; 2nd clk., rec.-gen. and treas.'s dept., Dec., 1856; ag. market clk., Oct., 1859; warehouse keeper from Aug., 1863; also exang. offr., 1869; collr., Mar., 1870; acted as pres. justice, Inagua, from Dec., 1873, to June, 1874; mem. House of Assen. for Harbour Is., May, 1875; ag. registr. of records, June to Dec., 1883, and Jan. to Feb., 1884; ag. rec.-gen. and treas. July to Oct., 1887, and June, 1888, to May, 1889.

CULL, J. B., M.A.—Prin. of the Royal Coll., Colombo, Ceylon, Aug., 1878; dir. of pub. instruction, Ceylon, 1890.

CULLEN, E. B.—Under sec. to the treasury, Queensland, Oct., 1877.

CUMMINGS, HENRY.—Ed. at Derby and Ober Lahustein, Germany; admitted solr. sup. et., May, 1880; dist. comsnr. G. Coast Col., May, 1891; asst. Queen's advoc., Accra, May to Aug., 1891.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1886).—For services in connection with the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, M.I.C.E.—Supt. of wks., P.W. dept., Cyprus, 1880; ag. govt. engr., July to Oct., 1885; May to Nov., 1888; Apr., 1889, to Mar., 1890. Offr. in charge of P.W. dept., Apr., 1890; ret., 1898.

CUNYNGHAME, PERCY F.—Cadet, Sarawak service, July, 1886; asst. res., May, 1890; res., 2nd class, 4th div., Mar., 1896.

CURREY, CHARLES.—Entered the col. sec.'s office, Cape, June, 1871; apptd. 3rd class clk., Aug., 1872; 2nd class, July, 1874; promoted dept. of crown lands and pub. wks., Oct., 1879; ch. clk., office of crown lands and pub. wks., Apr., 1881; sec. to the diamond mining comsn., Sept., 1881; from 1882 has frequently acted as asst. comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks.; asst. comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., Apr., 1892; permanent head of dept. of lands, mines, and agricul., Sept., 1892; under sec. for agricul., 1893; mem. of geolog. comsu.

CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G. (1897). K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1877).—Chmn. of the Castle Mail Packets Co. In July, 1876, at the time of the negotiations between the Earl of Carnarvon and Pres. Brand, he assisted by his good offices in bringing about the success of these negotiations, and thus ending the long dispute between the Br. Govt. and the Orange Free State in reference to the Diamond Fields; has been M.P. for Perthshire since 1880.

CURTIS, ALFRED P.—Third class clk., June, 1864, in pub. wks. dept., W. Australia; removed to survey office, 1865; 2nd class clk., post office, 1872; 1st class clk., 1884.

CUSACK-SMITH, T. B.—Ed. at Eton; bar-rister, Middle Tem., 1884; law scholarship, 1883; formerly lieut. 1st V.B., Essex Regt.; apptd. H.M. Consul at Samoa, Jan., 1890, and H.M. dep. comsnr. for the W. Pacific at Samoa, May, 1890; proceeded in H.M.S. "Curacao" to Union Group to report on land claims, Aug., 1892; dep. comsnr. for the Samoan and Union Groups, and authorised to perform the duties of res. in the Union Group, Oct., 1892; special judicial comsnr., Apr., 1893; apptd. to license and superintend employment of Gilbert Is. natives in Samoa, Jan., 1894.

CUSCADEN, W. A.—Sen. Sophister, Trin. Coll., Dub.; capt., 4th Roy. Dub. Fus.; asst. inspr. of constab., G. Coast, 1879; civil comsnr., Tarquah, 1881; ch. inspr. of pol., Singapore, 1883; asst. supt. of pol., Penang, 1884; ag. pol. supt., Malacca, 1889, and Singapore, 1891; asst. supt. of pol., prov. Wellesley, 1893.

CUTHBERT, SIR HENRY, M.L.C., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Min. of justice, Victoria, 1886-90; solr.-gen., 1894.

DAETH, JOHN.—Ed. at King's Coll., Lond.; asst. draughtsman, P.W.D., Jamaica, Jan., 1873; ch. ditto, Mar., 1875; dist. engr., N. (now W.) Dist., Jan., 1883; engr., Kingston Dist., 1886.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—Entered Cape service Aug., 1880; promoted to 2nd class, Jan., 1873, and to 1st class, 1881; prin. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1881; registr. of statistics, col. sec.'s office, 1891.

DALE, HAROLD ROSS.—Entered atty.-gen.'s office, Cape, Dec., 1879; 2nd class clk., July, 1883; ch. clk. to solr.-gen., Grahamstown, Mar., 1885; ch. clk. to atty.-gen., Nov., 1886; J.P. for dist. of Albany.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Ch. clk., health and local govt. branch, col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1891.

DALE, WILLIAM.—Served in the pol. dept., W. Australia, from 1859 to 1873; immigr. agt. and offr. in charge of poorhouses, 1874; supt. charitable institut., 1878.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Clk. in the G.P.O. at Sydney, 1860; ch. clk., 1869; now asst. sec.; visited England, America, and New Zealand, as sec. to Sir Saul Samuel, who was specially comsd. by the N.S. Wales govt. to organise a mail service between the U.K. and the Australasian cols. by way of the U.S.A.; elected vice-pres. art soc., N.S.W., 1885; and pres. Sydney mechanics' sch. of arts, 1886.

DALTON, THE REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G. (1882).—Was gov. to T.R.H. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and ag. chaplain to H.M.S. "Bacchante;" chaplain in ord. to Her Majesty, 1886; canon of Windsor, 1885.

DALY, T.—Lieut., Georgetown Militia, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1857; adjt.-gen., Sept., 1868; also inspr. of villages, Apr., 1875; sec. to cent. bd. of health, Mar., 1883.

- DALY, THE HON. THOMAS MAYNE, Q.C.**—Mem. for Selkirk, Manitoba, in Dominion House of commons.; min. of interior, Canada, 1892-6.
- DALY, T. ST. FELIX.**—4th-class clk., P.O., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1879; 3rd-class clk. 1881; 2nd-class clk. 1883; acted as ch. clk. 1884-1885; and 1887; ch. clk., Dec., 1887; acted as postmr.-gen. 1888-9 and 1892-3.
- DANAVALL, JOHN MARTIN.**—Barrister, Mid. Tem., 1877; ag. solr.-gen., Leeward Is., 1883; again in 1884; ag. mag. Dist. C., 1883, and again in 1885; 2nd puisne judge, Leeward Is., June, 1888; also dep. judge of the vice-admiralty ct., 1889.
- DANDOLO, CHARLES A.**—Clk., dist. ct., Larnaca, Cyprus, Mar., 1883; asst. registr. and interp., 1886; ag. registr. July, 1886, to Sept., 1887.
- DANE, ROBT., M.R.L.S., L.S.A. (1887), L.R.C.P. (1889).**—House Physician, Middlesex Hosp., 1890; house surg. gen. hosp., Singapore, June, 1890; col. surg. Prov. Wellesley, Mar., 1893.
- DARLEY, CECIL W.**—Engnr.-in-charge for harbours and river navign. and water supply, N. S. Wales, 1891.
- DARLEY, SIR F. M., K.C.M.G. (1897), Kt. BACH. (1887).**—Barrister, 1853; Q.C., 1878; vice-pres. exec. coun. N. S. Wales, 1881-2-3; ch. just., N. S. Wales, 1886; lieut.-gov., 1891.
- DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G. (1881).**—Late of the 27th and 86th regts.; comdt. of the volr. and mounted pol., Natal, 1874.
- DAUBENY, CHAS. W.** (late 3rd batt., Chesh. Regt.)—Joined Sarawak civ. ser., Apr., 1883; offr. in charge, Barian, Apr., 1885; inspr. of pol. and prisons, Aug., 1888.
- DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, Kt. BACH. (1884), K.C.M.G. and L.L.D. (1886).**—Crown nominee of the legis. coun., S. Australia, 1846-7; non-official mem. of the partly elective legis. coun. which passed the Constitution Act, 1855-6; elected mem. of legis. coun., 1857-66; twice min. of pub. wks.; hon. exec. consur. at the Lond. Internat. Exhibn., 1861; Philadelphia, 1876; Sydney, 1879; Melbourne, 1880; Col. and Ind., London, 1886; seven years pres. of the Roy. Agricult. and Horticult. Soc. of S. Australia and nineteen years pres. of the Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers.
- DAVEY, WILLIAM B.**—2nd clk., Antigua treasury, Dec., 1878; a landing waiter, Sept., 1879.
- DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edin.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; Fellow Royal Physical Soc.**—Formerly physician to the ct. of Madagascar, visiting and suptudg. surg. civil hosp., Mauritius, Feb., 1877, and govt. analyst, Dec., 1877; acted as pol. and prison surg. in 1878; prof. of chem., Roy. Coll., Apr., 1879; supt., lun. asyl., Nov., 1879; author of numerous med. wks.; sec. to cattle plague comsn., &c.
- DAVIDSON, WALTER EDWARD.**—Scholar and exhibitioner of Christ's Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1880; attached to Kandy Kachcheri, Dec., 1880; writer, col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1881; transfd. to Colombo Kachcheri, Sept., 1881; attached to the Negombo pol. ct., May, 1882; acted as asst. agt., Negombo, July to Oct., 1882; extra office asst., Colombo Kachcheri, May, 1883; and ag. office; asst., Nov., 1884; sec. to the Ceylon comsn., Col. exhibn., 1886.
- DAVIDSON, WM.**—Surv.-Gen., Queensland, 1890.
- DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, J. H., M.A.**—Ed. in Germany and Trin. Coll., Dub.; entered Roy. Innis. Fus., Jan., 1888; served in Cameron Highlanders, 1892; extra certifi. Schl. of Musketry, Hythe, and Instr. of Musketry; B.A. (1889); M.A. (1893); sub.-inspr. Br. Honduras Constab., Feb., 1893; bronze medal Roy. Hum. Soc., 1896.
- DAVIES, REV. JOHN HENRY.**—Exhibnr. of Jesus Coll., Oxford; math. honrs. in mods., 1876, and in finals, 1878; B.A., 1879; M.A., 1881; D., 1879; P., 1880, St. David's; curate of Aberystwyth, 1879-86; curate-in-charge of Merthyr, Carmarthenshire, 1886; curate of St. Martin, Birmingham, 1887-88; author of "Letters on Christianity and Mahomedanism," "Intermediate Education," &c.; col. chaplain, Accra, G. Coast; sec. to b'd. of educn., registr. of deaths, and man. of govt. schls; ret., 1897.
- DAVIES, HON. SIR LOUIS HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1897).**—Called to the bar, 1866; Q.C. in 1880; was one of the Canadian counsel before the Internat. Fishery Comn. at Halifax in 1877; solr.-gen. of P. E. Is., 1869, and again in 1872-3; led the Opposition in P. E. Is. Legislature until Sept., 1876, when he became premier and atty.-gen.; resig. in Mar., 1879, and was defeated at the gen. elections which followed; was first returned to the House of Commons at the gen. elections in 1882, and has since sat for Queen's; min. of marine, and fisheries in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.
- DAVIES, THE HON. SIR MATTHEW HENRY, Kt. BACH. (1890).**—Solr.; late mayor of Prahnan; mem. exec. coun. Victoria; min. without portfolio, Feb., 1886; speaker legis. assen., 1887-92; vice-pres. and an exec. consmr. for the Centennial internat. exhibn., 1888.
- DAVIES, WM. REES MORGAN.**—Formerly M.P. for Pembrokehire; atty.-gen., Bahamas, Dec., 1897.
- DAVIS, C. T.**—Ed. Christ's Coll., Brecon, and Oxford; classical scholar, Balliol Coll., 1892-6; 1st class classical honrs., 1894; Jenkyns exhibnr. 1896; 1st class lit. hum., 1896; apptd., after compet. exam., 1st-class clk., acct.-gen.'s dept., Admiralty, Oct. 5, 1896; transfd. to sec.'s dept., inland rev., Mar., 1897; 2nd class clk., col. office, Apr. 15, 1897.
- DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL, C.M.G. (1895).**—Was for some years in Grenada, in the priv. sec.'s office; priv. sec. to Admrstr. Baynes for a short time. In Br. Guiana served as clk. in several depts.; Aug., 1870, to Feb., 1871, sec. to the consurs. of inquiry into the treatment of imigrts.; sec. to roy. consurs. of inquiry into the treatment of imigrts. in Mauritius, Feb., 1872; comdt., Br. Sherbro, S. Leone, 1874; postmr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1876; acted as rec.-gen., Dec., 1880, to Sept., 1881; comptroller of customs, 1st Oct., 1881; ag. auditor-gen., mem. of the ct. of policy, and sen. consur. of the Vlissingen Estate, 1882; mem. ct. of policy again in 1886.
- DAVIS, S. SPENCER.**—Extra rev. offr. St. Kitts, 1893; 4th ditto, 1895.
- DAVIS, SOLOMON S.**—3rd clk., customs, Lagos, Oct., 1871; ag. 2nd clk. of customs, Feb., 1874; ag. ch. clk. and warehouse keeper, Sept., 1875; 1st clk., customs and treasury, 1877.
- DAVSON, CHARLES SIMON, B.A., LL.B.**—Ed. at Westminster and Trin. Hall, Camb.; called to the bar, Middle Tem., Jan., 1881; admitted to bar of Br. Guiana, 1882; acted as solr.-gen., 1887, 1888, and 1890, and June, 1891, to Nov. 1892; stip. mag., 1888.
- DAWSON, A. R.**—Writer, Ceylon civ. ser. 1866; pol. mag. &c., Point Pedro, May, 1867; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, June, 1868; pol. mag., &c., Jaffna, Jan., 1869; dist. judge, Kégalla, June, 1873; asst. govt. agt., Kégalla, 1875; ag. asst. govt. agt., Ratnapura, 1876; asst. agt., Mannár, 1878; grain consur., 1879; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, Jan., 1885; prin. asst. col. sec., 1886; govt. agt., W.P., 1880.
- DAWSON, GEORGE MERCER, C.M.G. (1892), D.S., F.G.S.**—Asst. dir. and geologist, Geolog.

Surv. of Canada, July, 1883; dir., 1895; entered the Canadian service, July, 1875; joint consmr. with Sir G. Baden Powell on the Behring Sea Seal Fishery, 1891-2.

DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, F.P.S., F.R.G.S.—Ed. at the Catholic Instit., Freetown, and at King's Coll., Lond.; extra writer, gov.'s office, S. Leone, 1878; asst. clk. of pol. ct., 1879; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s dept., 1881; 2nd clk., 1884; ch. clk., 1889.

DAWSON, SIR JOHN W., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Kt. BACH. (1884), C.M.G. (1881).—Prin. and vice-chau. McGill Univ., Montreal; pres. R.S. Canada, 1882; pres. American Assn. for Advancmt. Science, 1882-3; pres. Br. Assn., 1886; author of many memoirs and books on geology; ret. 1893.

DAWSON, SAMUEL EDWARD.—Queen's printer, Canada, and controller of stationery, Nov., 1891; doc. of letters, Laval Univ., Quebec, and fell. of Roy. Soc. of Canada.

DAY, H. R. A.—Cadet, Sarawak service, July, 1886; asst. res., June, 1893; res. 2nd class., 3rd div., Mar., 1896.

DEAKIN, THE HON. ALFRED.—Comsdr. of pub. wks. and min. of water supply, Victoria, Mar. 8, 1883; and also vice-pres. bd. of land. and wks.; solr.-gen., Nov. 13, 1883; pres. of roy. consm. on water supply, Dec., 1884; ch. sec. and min. of water supply, 1886; resig. Nov. 1890; sen. deleg. to col. confce., 1887.

DEALTRY, W., C.M.G. (1881).—Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the col. Apr., 1887; asst. clk., Apr., 1864; sen. clk., May, 1867; prin. clk., 30th Sept., 1872; ch. clk., 1879; ret. June, 1879.

DEALY, THOMAS KIRKMAN.—Ed. at St. Mary's Coll., Hammersmith; Marquis of Ripon's 1st prize and a double first (head of each list), 1880; matric. (1st div.) Lond. Univ. 1883; 1st B.A. (1st div.) 1884; headmr., St. Mary's, Derby, 1881-84; asst. master Govt. Central Schl., now Victoria Coll., Hong Kong, 1884; hon. examr. in physics to Coll. of Medicine for Chinese, 1888; passed 2nd standard higher grade Chinese, Aug., 1890; ag. 2nd master, Victoria Coll., Apr., 1890, to Sept., 1891, and again Apr., 1894.

DEANE, W. M., C.M.G., 1870.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1862; M.A., 1866; student interp., Hong Kong, Mar. 28, 1862; extra A.D.C. to Sir H. Robinson, 1864; passed as interp., 1865; priv. sec. to admstr., 1865; J.P., 1865; ag. registr.-gen., June, 1865; capt.-supt. of pol., July, 1868; wounded severely on duty, 1878; ag. col. treas., 1881; ag. col. sec., 1881 and 1882; mem. exec. coun., 1887, and of legis. coun., 1888; ret. 1892.

DE BOUCHERVILLE, ANATOLE.—Fourth clk., registry sup. ct., Mauritius, Dec., 1868; clk., registration and mortgage dept., Jan., 1870; inspr. of Roman Catholic aided schls., 1882; ag. suptl. of schls., July to Oct., 1886; ag. jun. asst. col. sec., Apr. to July, 1889; ag. registr.-gen., June to Oct., 1895.

DE CELLES, ALFRED DUCLOS.—Gen. librarian of parlmnt., Canada, 1885.

DE CHAKMOY, L. G. J. D'EMMEREZ.—Admitted an atty.-at-law, sup. ct., Mauritius, May, 1879; clk. to the puisne judge of the sup. ct., Apr., 1884, and interp. procureur-gen.'s dept.; 2nd class clk., registr. sup. ct., Apr., 1893; ag. accentu. in bankruptcy, Feb., 1890, to Sept., 1891, and Apr., 1895, to May, 1896; ch. clk. registry. sup. ct., 1896.

DERING, JOHN W.—Entered survey dept., S. Australia, 1855; survey dept., N.S. Wales, 1860; dist. survr., New Metropolitan Dist., N.S. Wales, 1884.

DE GRANT, RUDOLPH.—Called to bar, Mid. Tenn., June, 1884; elected financial representative, combined ct., Br. Guiana, 1887 and 1889; ag. stip. mag. W. Coast dist., Demerara, July, 1891, to Nov., 1892; dist. consmr. G. Coast, June, 1893; master sup. ct., and registr.-gen. S. Leone, May, 1895; ag. dep. judge, June to Nov., 1895; ag. pol. mag., supt. of pol., &c., at various times; solr.-gen., S. Leone, May, 1896; ag. atty.-gen., Sept., 1896.

DEIGHTON, H., M.A., F.R.A.S.—Formerly scholar of Queen's Coll., Camb., 21st wrangler, 1854; 2nd class in moral science tripos, 1855; prin., Queen's Collegiate Schl., Trinidad, 1860; prin. of Harrison Coll., Barbados, Aug., 1872; sent in 1879 to inspect the schls. and report on the educn. of Grenada; examined and reported on the govt. gram. schl. in St. Vincent in 1885.

DE JA BRUERE, P. B.—Speaker, legis. coun., Quebec; editor of the "Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe;" has written several historical and political pamphlets; was one of the chief promoters of the dairymen's assn. of prov. Quebec, and has been its pres. since its formation in 1882; also one of the chief factors in the estabmt. of beetroot sugar factories in Canada; called to legis. coun. of Quebec in 1877; speaker of the coun. and mem. of the cabinet in 1882.

DELAFAÏE, AUXILIE LOUIS VICTOR, Q.C.—Called to bar, Mid. Tenn., 1863; mun. councillor, St. Louis, 1870; prov. judge. sup. ct., Mauritius, Mar., 1879; mem. prison bd., Jan., 1884; mem. civ. ser. enquiry consm., Feb., 1884; mem. civ. ser. consm., 1884-1895; Q.C. Aug., 1892; puisne judge, Nov., 1894.

DELA KONNY, ALBERT.—Volr. engnrs.' rly. workshops, Mauritius, 1st Apr., 1866; goods clk., Aug., 1873.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civ. ser., 1868; ag. mag., Paudure, 1869; pol. mag., Balapitimidara, 1870; ag. pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1873; ag. consmr. of requests, Colombo, May, 1873; pol. mag., Jaffna, June, 1873; ag. dist. judge, Ratnapura, 1875; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, 1878; confirmed 1879; dist. judge, Negombo, 1880; consmr. of requests, Colombo, Jan., 1886; pol. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1887; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Nov., 1888; Kalutara, Dec., 1891; Jaffna, Oct., 1895; Galle, Dec., 1895.

DEMPSTER, T. ERSKINE.—Ed. at Adelaide House Acad., Jersey, and Hartley Inst. Southampton; entered the "non-regulation consm.," Bengal, 1872, as extra asst. consmr., Hayaribagh in 1874, special duty during Bengal famine, dep. mag. and dep. collr., Durbhunga, Tirhoot, in charge treasury, judicial, and revenue work, 1875; extra asst. consmr., Nya, Dumka; Sonthal Pergunnahs; the same year special duty as asst. stltmt. offr. during Sonthal stltmt., determining measurements and adjudicating land disputes; 1876, subdivisional offr. in charge Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs; stip. mag., Mauritius, 1877.

DENNEHY, CHARLES, M.R.C.S.I., L.A.R.C.S.I., L.A., Rotunda, Dublin, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1888.—Med. offr., St. Mary's Dist., Antigua, Jan., 1871; med. offr. and registr., St. Philips, Aug., 1875; col. surg., St. Lucia, May, 1877; health offr. Castries, Sept., 1877; prin. med. offr. for imignr., 1878; J.P., 1885.

DENTON, GEORGE CHARDIN, C.M.G. (1891).—Ensign, 57th regt., Oct., 1869; lieut., May, 1871, adjt., Aug., 1876; capt., Jan., 1878; chief of pol., St. Vincent, Apr., 1880; apptd. one of the consurs. to enquire into the pol. force, Barbados, Oct., 1880; mem. of exec. coun., Oct., 1881; represented St. Vincent at the telegraphic confce. at Barbados,

May, 1882; admstd. govt. St. Vincent, May to July, 1885; again in 1886, and from Nov., 1887, to Mar., 1888; ag. col. sec., 1886 to 1888; col. sec., Lagos, Mar., 1888; admstd. govt. on various occasions, 1889-97.

DE PETRI, EMILIO.—Entered the Malta civ. ser., after compet. exam., as clk., Dec., 1857; asst. sec. to govt., and clk. to the coun. of govt., Jan., 1886; ag. ch. sec., May to Sept., 1886, Oct. to Dec., 1887, June to Oct., 1890, July to Sept., 1892; rec.-gen. and dir. of contracts, July, 1894, with a seat in exec. coun. and in coun. of gov.

DE PIRO, GIUSEPPE LORENZO, MARCHESINO, C.M.G. (1887).—Late hon. sec., comtee. of privileges, Maltese Nobility.

DERBY, 16th EARL of (England, created 1845); BARON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom); BART. 1627 (England); BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON, 1886; G.C.B. (1886); A.D.C.—The RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, younger son of the 14th Earl of Derby; ed. at Eton; entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and was apptd. lieutenant, and capt. in 1862; retired from the army, and entered Parliamt. as mem. for Preston in 1865; was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868; elected mem. for N. Lancashire at the gen. election of 1868, and again in 1874, 1880, and 1885; was financial sec. for war from Feb., 1874, to Aug., 1877, when he was apptd. financial sec. to the treasury, Mar., 1878, sec. of state for war, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's admstr. in 1880; S. of S. for Colon., June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; resig. Feb., 1886; pres. Bd. of Trade in Lord Salisbury's 2nd admstr., Aug., 1886; gov.-gen. of Canada, 1888-93; succeeded his brother as Earl of Derby, 1893; Lord Mayor, Liverpool, 1895.

DERHAM, THE HON. FREDERICK THOMAS.—Postmr-Gen., Victoria, 18th Feb., 1886-90.

DE SAKAM, J. H.—Writer to the govt. of Ceylon, 1865; pol. mag. of Balapitimidara, 1866; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1867; comsr. of requests, Colombo, 1868; dist. judge, Kurumégala, 1875; registrar, Colombo, 1886; dist. judge, Kalutara, Dec., 1883; registrar, May, 1886; dist. judge, Jaffna, Aug., 1891; ditto Galle, Dec., 1891; ditto Kandy, Aug., 1893.

DESHON, HARRY FITZGERALD.—Cadet. Sarawak civ. ser., Feb., 1876; A.D.C. to H.H. the Rajah; G.C.M.G., Sept., 1882; res., 2nd class. 3rd div., Jan., 1883; res. 4th div. and mem. sup. coun., June, 1892; res. 3rd div., July, 1896.

DESHON, EDWARD.—Mem. of land bd., Queensland; ensign in 68th L.I., June, 1854; lieutenant, Dec., 1854; served with 68th L.I. at siege and fall of Sebastopol, from Nov., 1854, to end of the war; medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; instructor of musketry to the 68th L.I. from Nov., 1857, to Oct., 1861; passed compet. exam. for admission to Staff Coll., in July, 1861; ret. by sale of comsn. in Oct., 1861; audit.-gen., Queensland, 1890.

DESMARAIS, HENRY EUGENE.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Apr., 1866; pol. mag., Rodrigues, June, 1876; dist. judge and stip. mag., Seychelles, Nov., 1879; ag. ch. civ. comsr. on several occasions; ag. mag., Moka, Apr. to Sept., 1882; dist. mag., Moka, Aug., 1884; ag. pol. and additional mag., Port Louis, Nov., 1884; dist. mag., Moka, Dec., 1885; ag. jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, May to Oct., 1886; Mar., 1887, to Jan., 1888; dist. and stip. mag., Moka, July, 1889.

DE SMIDT, HENRY, B.A. (Cape Univ.), F.S.S.—Permanent under col. sec. of the col. of Cape of Good Hope, and perm. head of convicts and prisons dept. Holds in addition the following offices:

(1) accounting off., col. sec.'s dept.; (2) controller printg. and statuary; (3) mem. civ. ser. comsr.; (4) mem. tender bd.; (5) custodian stamps; (6) admstr. Food and Drugs Act; (7) inspr. emigr. coolie ships. Was specially charged with the duties of dir. of the census of 1891; received congratulations of the govt., and was awarded an honorarium of 500*l.*, specially voted by parliamt. Entered the service in Mar., 1865, as a clk. in the C.O., in which dept. he has served ever since. Elected fellow of Roy. Statistical Soc., 1892.

DE VERTEUIL, SIR LOUIS ANTOINE AINÉ, K.C.M.G. (1895), C.M.G. (1889).—Sen. unofficial mem. of the legis. coun., Trinidad.

DES VŒUX, SIR GEORGE W., G.C.M.G. (1893), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. Charterhouse, and Balliol Coll., Oxon. Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, 1863; admstr. of the govt., St. Lucia, 1869; ag. gov. of Trinidad, Jan., 1877, to Jan., 1878; ag. gov. of Fiji, June, 1878, to Sept., 1879; gov. Bahamas, 1880; gov. Fiji, 1880-6; asst. high comsr. W. Pacific, 1880, and high comsr., 1882-5; gov. of Newfoundland, 1886; of Hong Kong, 1887; ret. 1891.

DE VILLIERS, J. N. P.—Civ. comsr. and res. mag., Victoria West, C. of Good Hope, Sept., 1878.

DE VILLIERS, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, P.C., Kt. BACH. (1877) K.C.M.G. (1892).—Ch. justice of the sup. ct., C. of Good Hope, 1874; atty.-gen. from 1872 to 1874; for several years mem. of the legis. assem.; pres. of the legis. coun., and mem. of the coun. of the Univ. of C. of Good Hope in 1873; one of the roy. comsn. for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal 1881; represented the Cape at the col. confce., Ottawa, 1894; admitted to Privy Council, 1897; member of Judicial Committee.

DEW, ARTHUR TOMKINS.—Naval cadet, 1867; took part in the expdns. to the Linggi and Lukut rivers in 1874, and in suppression of piracy on Malayan coast (Indian medal, with Perak clasp); mag. and collr., Perak, 1881; supt. Br. territory of Findings, 1884; dep. master-attendant, shipping master, Singapore, 1886; is a J.P.; mag., Singapore and Penang; comsr. et. of requests; mag. and collr., dist. mag. and harbormr., Matang and Port Weld, Perak, 1888.

DEWDNEY, THE HON. EDGAR.—Lieut.-gov. of N.W. Territories, 1881; min. of interior, Canada, 1888; lieut.-gov., Br. Columbia, 1892.

DE WET, THE HON. SIR JACOBUS ALBERTUS, K.C.M.G. (1890).—Mem. Cape house of assem. and exec. coun.; min. for native affairs, 1884; Br. Res., S.A. Republic, June, 1890; ret. on pension, Sept., 1896.

DE WET, SIR JACOBUS PETRUS, KNT., 1883.—Ed. at the S. African Coll., Capetown, and Univ. Coll., Lond. (B.A., 1860); barrister, Inner Tem., 1863; solr.-gen., Cape, 1873; recorder, Griqualand West, 1878; ch. just., Transvaal, 1880 to 1881; ag. ch. just. of Ceylon, 1882 to 1883, when he retired.

DE WINTON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FRANCIS WALTER, R.A., G.C.M.G. (1893), K.C.M.G. (1884), C.M.G. (1882).—Entered Roy. Artillery in 1854; served in the Crimea, and was mil. attaché to the embassy at Constantinople, 1877-8; mil. sec. to the gov.-gen. of Canada, 1878 to 1883; admstr.-gen., Congo Free State, 1884-6; comdr., Order of Leopold, 1886; commanded expdn. against the Yonnies, 1887; comsr. to inquire into Swazi affairs, 1889; compr. of the household of the Duke of York, Feb., 1892.

DE WOLF, JAN. A.—Med. off., St. Joseph, Trinidad, 1876; ag. health off. of shipping, med. inspr. of imigrts., Port of Spain, 1877-9 and 1883-4;

ag. surg.-gen., Aug., 1884, to June, 1885; health offr. of shipping, med. insp. of imigrts., &c., Aug., 1890.

DEWS, ALBERT, M.A.—Classical master, Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1893.

D'HOTMAN, HENRI JULES JOSEPH.—Joined Mauritius civ. ser. in 1865 as volr., procureur-gen.'s dept.; Mar., 1865, passed exam., and apptd. extra mechanical clk. (same office); 1866, ag. jun. clk., mag.'s office; 1867, ag. clk. pol. ct.; Mar., 1867, ag. asst. clk., mag.'s office; 1868, 2nd clk., magistracy, Plaines Wilhelms; May, 1876, ag. ch. clk.; Aug., 1876, registr., and clk. (same office), 1878; clk. and Creole interp. to R.M., Inanda, Natal, 1878; sec. water pollution comsn., 1880; clk. of ct., etc., 1884; registr., Victoria county, 1884; 2nd clk., R.M. Durban, 1887; 1st clk. to R.M., and registr., circuit ct., Mar., 1891; registr., sup. ct., 1897.

DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., Trin. Hall, Camb.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1887; pol. mag. and comsur. of requests, Gampola, Ceylon, Oct., 1889; crown counsel for the island, July, 1893.

DIAS, SIR HARRY, KNT BACH., 1893.—Barrister-at-law, Middle Tem., 1847; jun. puisne justice, Ceylon, July, 1879; ret., July, 1892.

DIAS, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Lond.—Col. surg., Ceylon, Oct., 1862.

DIBBS, THE HON. SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Col. treas., N. S. Wales, Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885; premier and col. sec., Oct., 1885; treas. and premier, Oct. to Dec., 1885; col. sec. and premier, Feb., 1886, to Feb., 1887, and Jan. and Feb., 1889; again premier and col. sec., 1891-4; one of the representatives of N.S.W. at federation convention, 1891.

DICK, GEO. ROYER, M.A.—Ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius, and Gonville and Caius, Camb. (late Fellow); called to the bar, Line. Inn, Mar. term 1869; prof. of math., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1879; registr.-gen., 1886; mem. legis. coun., 1890; census comsur., 1890; ag. auditor-gen., 1893; ag. rec.-gen., June to Oct., 1895, and Apr., 1896, to Mar., 1897.

DICK, JOHN NORMAN.—Govt. engr. survr., Penang, 1888; ag. govt. marine surv., June, 1895, to June, 1896.

DICK, THE HON. THOMAS.—Col. sec., New Zealand, 5th Mar., 1880, and still holding same office; min. of educn., Oct., 1880; min. of just., Apr., 1881, and postur.-gen. and comsur. of telegraphs, Apr., 1882, resigning ministry of justice; resig. post office and telegraphs, Oct., 1882.

DICKEN, CHARLES SHORTT, C.M.G. (1891).—Ed. at Charterhouse; onsign 87th Royal Irish Fusil., July, 1859; lieut., 1861; 1st class certif., sch. of musketry, Hythe, Nov., 1861; ret. in 1864; ag. sub-insp. of pol., Queensland, June, 1866; clk. of petty sessions, Springsure, Oct., 1867; pol. mag., Springsure, July, 1872; gold comsur. and pol. mag., Ravenswood, July, 1874; pol. mag. and Gold Fields warden, Charters Towers, May, 1875; pol. mag., Townsville, Dec., 1878, to May, 1880; called to the bar at the Mid. Tem., June, 1883; hon. sec. to the Queensland comsn. in Ind. and Col. Exhibn., Lond., 1886; J.P. of the col., and sec. Queensland govt. office, Lond.; ag. agt.-gen., Oct., 1895, to Mar., 1896; and again Dec., 1896, to May, 1897.

DICKSON, GEORGE WORKMAN, A.M.I.C.E. (1878).—Grad. of arts and licentiate of civ. engrng., Trin. Coll., Dub., 1869; jun. engr. on different sewerage, canal, tramway, and water works in Norfolk and Suffolk, 1869-73; engr. for the Odessa waterworks, Russia; the Newbury water-

works, Berkshire, and the Eastern and Midlands rly., Norfolk, 1873-79; asst. dir., pub. wks., Trinidad, 1879; acted as dir. of pub. wks. and gen. supt. of rlys., 1882, 1883, 1885, and 1888; ag. M.L.C., 1888; col. engr., Br. Guiana, 1891.

DICKSON, HON. JAMES ROBERT C.M.G. (1897).—Ed. at Glasgow; has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in Victoria and Queensland; entered Queensland legis. assem., 1873; sec. for pub. lands and wks., 1876; col. treas., 1876 to 1879; led the Opposition during part of 1881; col. treas., 1883 to 1887; mem. of fed. coun. of Australasia, Jan. and Feb., 1886, and 1887; offered speakership of assem. in 1893, but declined; represents Bulimba in assem.

DICKSON, ROBERT.—Clk. in the pol. mag.'s office, Bridgetown, Barbados, Mar., 1864; 4th-class landing waiter in the customs, after a compet. exam., Jan., 1867; 3rd-class landing waiter, Sept., 1869; 2nd clk., May, 1871; 1st clk. and warehouse keeper, Nov., 1876; landing survr., Dec., 1890.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—Called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1864; dist. stip. mag., Mauritius, Aug., 1869; has acted at different times as substitute to the master of the sup. ct. and to the procureur and advoc.-gen.; jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, Mar., 1881; chrmn. forest lands purchase comsn., 1883-84; sen. dist. mag., 1884-85; master sup. ct., June, 1886; ag. puisne judge, Feb. to May, 1886; Feb., 1890, to Mar., 1892, and May, 1894.

DIFFORD, ABRAHAM.—Somerset and Dorset rly., 1855 to 1877, of which he was sec., supt., and goods man.; traffic man. E. rlys., Cape, Aug., 1878; ditto, W. rlys. Aug., 1882; sec., rly. dept., Oct. 1884; agt. at Johannesburg, 1893.

DIGNUM, ANDREW, B.—Dep. clk. to mags., Trelawney, Jamaica, 1861; clk., Falmouth dist. ct., Jan., 1867; ditto, St. Ann's Bay, 1870; ditto, N. dist., Jan, 1880; notary pub., May, 1868; R.M., 1888.

DILLON, P. L.—4th-class landing waiter, Barbados, 1866; 3rd class, 1868; senior, 1880; landing survr., 1886; compr. of customs, Dec., 1890.

DINGLI, SIR ADRIANO, G.C.M.G. (1860); C.B. (1859).—LL.D. (1836); received at Malta bar, 1837; elected mem. of the coun. of Malta, 1849; crown advoc., legal adviser of the govt., and *ex officio* mem. of coun., Jan., 1854; ch. just. and pres. of the ct. of appeal, 1880; vice-pres. of coun. of govt., 1893; ret., 1894.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Supernum. clk., col. sec.'s office, St. Lucia, Jan., 1862; ag. ch., excise dept., May, 1867; ag. stip. mag., Jan., 1871; mag., Dominica, Sept., 1871; stip. mag., 2nd dist., St. Lucia, May, 1872; is *ex officio* judge of the ct. of requests, chrmn. poor law comtee., dist. coroner, and mem. of road comtee.; called to the bar Jan., 1879; mem. legis. coun., 1883; is local corrpdg. agt. for Imp. Inst.; promoted to 1st dist., Nov., 1892; chrmn. quarantine bd., Nov., 1892, to Aug., 1894.

DOBBIE, EDWARD DAVID.—Crown solr., Tasmania (also clk. of the peace and registr. of building socs.), May, 1887; barrister, &c., sup. ct., Tasmania, admitted July, 1882; joined civ. ser., Tasmania, Mar., 1883; was parly. draftsman and afterwards solr.-gen. from Mar. to May, 1887.

DOBELL, HON. RICHARD REID.—Went to Quebec in 1857, and, entering into the lumber business, became the head of one of the largest firms in the country; elected mem. of House of Commons for Quebec West, and became mem. of Sir W. Laurier's govt. (without portfolio), June, 1896.

DOBSON, ALFRED.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1875; mem. legis. assem., Tasmania,

1877-87; atty.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., 1877; speaker, legis. assem., July, 1885; solr.-gen., June, 1887; mem. of coun. of educn., and church advoc. for the diocese of Tasmania.

DOBSON, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, K.C.M.G. (1897); KT. BACH. (1886).—Called to the bar of the Mid. Tem., June 6, 1856; atty.-gen., Tasmania, Feb. 11, 1861; also mem. of the exec. coun.; puisne judge, 1870; ch. justice, 1885; d. 1898.

DOBSON, THE HON. FRANK STANLEY, B.A., LL.D. (Camb.).—Barrister-at-law, Mid. Tem., Q.C., F.L.S. (Lond.); M.L.C. Victoria, since 1870; mem. exec. coun.; solr.-gen., July, 1881, to Mar., 1883; lecturer on law, Melbourne Univ.; trustee Melbourne pub. library and national gallery; official visitor of the observatory; chmn. of comtee., legis. coun.

DOCKER, E. B.—Dist. court judge, N. S. Wales, June, 1884.

DODD, J. H.—Engnr., Eastern Dist., Jamaica, Dec., 1880.

DODDS, THE HON. JOHN STOKELL, C.M.G. (1889).—Atty.-gen., Tasmania, Dec., 1878, to Oct., 1879, and in the Giblin ministry, Oct., 1879; col. treas. from Dec., 1881, to Aug., 1884; atty.-gen. in the Douglas ministry from Aug., 1884, to Mar., 1886; also premier, Mar. to Dec., 1886; judge, sup ct., 1886; deleg. col. confce., 1887.

DODDS, WILLIAM JOHN, M.D. (Edin.), 1879, gold medallist, M.B. and C.M. 1876, 1st class honours, D.Sc., 1878.—Insp. of asyls. and med. supt. of new asyl., Mowbray, Cape, 1889.

DOHERTY, C. J.—Puisne judge, super. ct. Quebec, 1891.

DONNAN, J.—Master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was comdr. of govt. steamers, "Manchester" and "Pearl," from July, 1859.

DONNELLY, Hon. W. J. S.—Survr.-gen., Newfoundland, to 1882; rec.-gen., 1882; resig., 1889; M.L.A. for Placentia, 1893; rec.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., Apr. to Dec., 1894.

DONOUGHMORE, 5TH EARL OF, K.C.M.G., (1879). JOHN LUKE GEORGE HELY HUTCHINSON. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class in law and modern history, 1870; hon. priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876, to Feb., 1878; dep. lieut. for the co. of Tipperary; asst. comsgr. to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., H.M.'s comsgr. on the European comsgr. for the organization of E. Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

DONOVAN, JUSTIN FOLBY, M.D., M.Ch.L.M.—Med. offr. and health offr., Killeagh dispensary, co. Cork, 1876 to 1879; surg., R.N., 1879; received thanks of the admiralty, 1882 and 1888, "for zeal and devotion to duty" at R.N. hosps., Port Royal and Malta; and of the med. dir.-gen., R.N., for professional work, 1882-4-6; retired from the navy 1889; med. attendant, lepers' home, pub. gen. hosp. and constab. training depôt, Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1889; med. examr., civ. ser. widows and orphans pension fund, 1890.

DOUGLAS, THE HON. JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. at Rugby and Durham Univ.; has filled many important political offices in Queensland, including those of agt.-gen. and prime min.; special comsgr. for Br. New Guinea, 1885-8, when he returned to duty as res. mag., Thursday Is.

DOUGLAS-DEFENZLI, C. W. P.—Clk. asst. and librarian, Natal, leg. coun., Feb., 1889; clk., leg. coun., 1893.

DOW, THE HON. JOHN LAMONT.—Min. of lands and agricul., pres. bd. of lands and wks., Victoria, Feb., 1886-90.

DOWNER, THE HON. SIR J. W., K.C.M.G.

(1887), Q.C.—Atty.-gen., S. Australia, June, 1881, to June, 1884, and atty.-gen. and premier, 1885-7; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; ch. sec. and premier, 1892-3.

DOWNES, MAJOR-GEN. M. FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1885), late R.A.—Ret., Oct., 1884; served in the Crimea till June, 1856, medal and clasp and Turkish medal; instructor of fortificn., R.M. Coll., Sandhurst, for two years; commanded artillery in Mauritius and St. Helena for four years; instructor of gunnery at Woolwich five years; col.-comdt., S. Australia, June, 1877; mem. of roy. comsgr. on defences, Sydney, 1881; sec. of defence, Victoria, Apr., 1885, to Mar., 1888; comdt., S. Australian forces, Apr., 1888-92.

DOWSON, R. W.—Acctant., Mauritius flys. Sept., 1867; jun. audit. examr., June, 1878; ch. clk. rly. dept., Apr., 1882; ag. asst. man., July, 1884, to Apr., 1885; head acctant., Sept. 1891; ag. gen. man., July to Sept., 1896.

DOYLE, E. A. GAYNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.; Obstet. Soc., Lond.; mem. Br. Med. Assoc.; late asst. house surg., Westminster hosp.; joined med. service, Trinidad, 1884; ag. dist. med. offr., 1886; res. surg. San Fernando hosp., Nov., 1892; ag. res. surg. Col. hosp., Port of Spain, 1893.

DRAKE, FRED. S.—Cadet Sarawak service. Jan., 1886; res. 2nd class, 3rd div., June, 1892.

DRAyson, MATTHEW JOHN.—Apptd., after compet. exam., a clk. in the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O. May, 1883; asst. registr., June, 1892; promoted to higher grade 2nd. div., July, 1896.

DRAYTON, EDWARD RAWLE.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Barbados, Sept., 1878; 2nd clk. in office of gov.-in-ch. of the Windward Is., July, 1879; ag. chief clk., May, 1880, and May, 1881, to Jan., 1882; ch. clk. Jan., 1882; ag. col. sec., Grenada, Apr., 1883; priv. sec. to Maj.-Gen. Browne, July to Oct., 1884; provost-marshal, Grenada, Apr., 1885; ag. col. registr., Sept., 1885; registr. sup. court, J.P., July, 1886; mem. legis. coun., May, 1887; insp. of prisons, Mar., 1888; mem. exec. coun., Nov., 1888; treas., May, 1890; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1890 to June, 1892; col. sec. and registr.-gen., June, 1892; admtst. govt. of Grenada on various occasions, 1890-1897; govt. of St. Vincent, June, 1893; and of Windward Is., Jan. 1897.

DREW, W. L. G., C.M.G. (1890).—Served in the R.N., Feb., 1842, to June, 1856; subsequently employed under govt. of N. S. Wales; under treas. of Queensland, Feb., 1862; audit.-gen., Oct., 1877; chmn. civ. ser. bd., 1890; holds the rank of fleet paymr., R.N.

DRIVER, J.—Ed. at St. Mark's Coll. (Chelsea), and Owens Coll. (Man.).—Matric. Lond. Univ., 1878; Int. B.A., 1880; headmr., Govt. sch., Seychelles, Jan., 1891; auditor, insp. of schls., and sec. of coun., Sept., 1893.

DRURY, ALBERT VICTOR.—Supernum. clk., War Office, Feb., 1856, to Oct., 1861; clk. col. sec. office, Queensland, Mar., 1862; transf'd. to exec. coun., Oct., 1863; clk. to exec. coun., Jan., 1867; and priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. W. Cairns, 1875-7; to Admiral Sir A. H. Palmer, May to Dec., 1886.

DRURY, R. FREDERICK, A.M.I.C.E.—Asst. land survr., P.W.D. Hong Kong, 1887; asst. insp. of bldgs. and asst. sanitary survr., 1888; ag. land survr. and asst. engnr. on extraordinary pub. wks., 1890; annually recurrent wks., 1892 and 1894; duties in connection with black plague, 1894; ag. sanitary engnr., 1895; ag. exec. engnr. for annually recurrent wks., 1897.

DUBERLY, FREDERIC.—Ed. at Chelt. Coll.,

served in Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and St. Helms. July, 1878, to July, 1882, when apptd. cadet in the service of the Br. N. Borneo Co.; resig., May, 1883; ch. clk. treas., Perak, Nov., 1884; asst.-collr. and magr., Krian, July, 1885; ag. collr. land rev., Larut, July, 1887; asst. to sec. to gov't, June, 1892; ag. comsr. of lands, Apr., 1894; dist. mag. K. Kangsar, Feb. 1895, but continued to act as comsr. of lands.

DUFF, BENJAMIN. — Postmr., Swellendam, Cape, Apr., 1863; telegraphist in charge of Swellendam, July, 1864; ch. clk. and acctnt. telegraph dept., Mar., 1875; on active service in Transkei, as lieut. P.A.O.C.V. Artillery, Nov., 1880, to Apr., 1881; ag. gen. man. of telegraphs, June, 1883, to Feb., 1884; ch. clk., postal dept., and supt. of telegraphs, Jan., 1886; ag. sec., G.P.O., June, 1890, to Jan., 1891; sec., G.P.O., and supt. of telegraphs, 1892. Is mem. of the inst. of electrical engns.

DUFF, GRANT, THE RT. HON. M. E., P.C., G.C.S.I.; C.I.E., F.R.S. (1880). — Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1850; under-sec. of state for India, 1868 to 1874; lord rector of Aberdeen Univ., 1866 to 1872; partly under sec. of state for the cols., Apr., 1880, to Aug. 1881; M.P. for Elgin dist., 1857 to 1881; gov. of Madras, 1881-6.

DUFF, ROBERT. — Record clk., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1883; 4th clk., Aug., 1884; 3rd clk., Oct., 1885; 1st class certificate in Hindustani, Mar., 1885; 2nd clk., Mar., 1893; ch. clk., Jan., 1894; has acted as sub-immigr. agt. on several occasions, and also as sen. sub-immigr. agt.

DUFFERIN AND AVA, 1st MARQUIS of (created 1888). — Viscount Clandeboy, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1800; Baron Clandeboy, 1800 (Ireland); Baron Clandeboy, 1850 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1863; Privy Coun., 1868; K.G., K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); G.C.B. (civ.), 1862; G.M.S.I.; G.M.I.E.; Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, apptd. gov.-gen. of Canada, and gov. of Pr. Ed. Is., May, 1872; ambass. at the ct. at St. Petersburg, Feb., 1879; ambass. at Constantinople, 1881; proceeded to Egypt on special service, 1882; vice-admiral of Ulster, 1884; Viceroy of Ind., 1884; chan. of the Roy. Univ. Ireland, 1886; ambass. to Italy, 1888; ambass. at Paris and warden of the Cinque Ports, 1891-1896.

DUFFIELD, THOMAS. — Entered Crown Lands office, S. Australia, Mar., 1867; ch. clk. and immigr. offr., crown lands and immigr. dept., 1877; capt. mil. force, 1881; sec. crown lands dept.; mem. of central land and pastoral bds., Mar., 1896.

DUFFY, THE HON. SIR CHARLES GAVAN, K.C.M.G. (1877) (KT. BACH. 1873). — Was called to the Irish bar in 1845, but was early engrossed in politics as editor of the "Nation" newspaper, and one of the leaders of the national party known as Young Ireland. Was a State prisoner along with O'Connell in 1844, and Smith-O'Brien in 1848. Became mem. for New Ross in 1852, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, ch. sec. for Ireland; resig. his seat and emigrated to Australia at the commencement of 1856, and practised for a short time at the bar in Melbourne. Was elected a mem. of the first parlmt. of Victoria, and in 1857 became min. of pub. wks. in the first responsible govt. In 1858 became pres. of the bd. of land and wks. In 1861 was recalled to the same office. In 1867, after two years' absence in Europe, was re-elected to parlmt. for the first vacancy, and shortly afterwards was apptd. chmn. of a royal comsn. to devise the best means for effecting a federation of the Australian cols. In 1871 became prime min.; and in the

same year was chmn. of an inter-col. confce. of Australian cabinet mins. to urge on the C.O. the removal of restrictions on inter-col. legislation, which change has since been effected. In 1876, after two years' absence in Europe, was again re-elected to parlmt. by one of the largest constituencies in the col. without personally visiting the dist., and on the assem. of a new parlmt. in May, 1877, was unanimously chosen to the office of speaker. After three years' service he resig., in order to return to Europe. Has since published "Young Ireland—a Fragment of History," "Four Years of Irish History," and "The League of North and South."

DUFFY, THE HON. JOHN GAVAN. — Eldest son of the above (Sir Charles Gavan Duffy). Ed. at Stonyhurst. Vice-chancellor's prize, English essay, Melbourne Univ. Succeeded his father in representation of Dalhousie in legis. assem. of Victoria, 1874. Pres. of bd. of land and wks. of Victoria, 1889; postmr.-gen. of Victoria, 1890; also atty.-gen., 1892; mem. of cabinet without portfolio, 1892; resig. Jan., 1893; again postmr.-gen., 1894.

DUFFY, WILLIAM. — Engnr. of roads, Tasmania, Feb., 1883.

DUGGAN, CHARLES WILLIAM. — Inspr. of pol., Hong Kong, Oct., 1869, 2nd clk., pol. dept., 1874; 1st clk. and acctnt., 1881; was asst. master pol. sch., Oct., 1877, to May, 1882; ag. ch. clk. col. sec's office, Apr., 1891.

DUMARESQU, JOHN D'AUVERGNE. — Extra clk., gov.'s office, Natal, Feb., 1880; 3rd clk., registrar's office, Apr., 1880; 3rd clk., col. sec's office, Feb., 1881; 2nd clk., Jan., 1882; 1st clk., Jan., 1888; registr. to special judicial comsn., Zululand, 1889; ag. clk., exec. coun., Natal, 1889; 1st clk. registr. of deeds dept., 1889.

DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F. (late lieut. R.N.). — Joined R.N., July, 1868; served in Mediterranean, S. America, Cape, India, Australia, and W. Coast of Africa; resig. Nov., 1883; passed exam. in theoretical survey, July, 1883, and practical survey, 1884, at the Cape Univ., in honours (first of his year on both occasions); from Apr., 1884, employed by the survr.-gen. of the Cape, and in priv. practice; mem. land comsn. of Br. Bechuanaland, Sept., 1885; survr.-gen. of that col., July, 1886; survr.-gen. to Br. S. Africa Co., 1891.

DUNCOMBE, H. FEVERSHAM. — Pay clk. army off. commissariat, Bahamas, 1889; 2nd master Nassau gram. sch., 1890; 4th clk. treas., 1891; 3rd ditto, 1895; ag. dist. justice and collr. of rev. in various dists. in 1895 and 1896; J.P., 1896.

DUNEDIN, 2nd Bishop of (founded 1864). — RT. REV. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D. — Apptd., 1871.

DUNKERLEY, REV. W. H., M.A. — Ed. Pembroke Coll., Oxon.; col. chaplain, Malacca 1891; ag. col. chaplain, Singapore, May to Oct., 1892, and May, 1896; col. chaplain, Penang, July, 1897.

DUNLOP, C. E. — Writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Apr., 1871; pol. mag., Galaglara, 1873; Kalpitiya and Puttalam, 1874; landing survr., Galle, 1874; office asst. to govt. agt., E. prov., 1877; dist. judge, Badulla, 1878; office asst. to govt. agt., N.-Cent. prov., 1881; asst. collr. of customs, Galle, 1883; dep. ditto Colombo, 1884; dist. judge, Tangalla, 1887; ditto, Kalutara, 1895.

DUNLOP, COLONEL SAMUEL, R.A., C.M.G. (1884). — Ag. comsr. of pol., S. St. Helms. Nov., 1870; ag. pol. mag. and comsr. of C. of Requests, P.W. Apr., 1871; ag. dep. comsr. of pol. and coroner Apr., 1871; ag. dep. comsr. of pol., Singapore, fire comsr. and dep. coroner, Aug., 1871; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., Dec., 1872; comsr. to Perak,

Jan., 1874. In Nov., 1874, comsnr. with the forces sent to quell the disturbances in the native state of Sungei Ujong; inspr.-gen., Straits pol., May, 1875. In Nov., 1875, on the murder of Mr. Birch, apptd. special comsnr. (temporarily) for Perak affairs; organized the expedn. which captured the Passir Salak stockades, and was present at the capture, Nov., 1875; comsnr. to forces during operations in Perak, Dec., 1875; accompanied Gen. Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kinta; ag. res. coun., Penang, 1884 to 1885; pres. of Singapore mun. comsn., 1889; retd., 1890.

DUNN, ROBERT ERNEST.—Clk. and interp. to the R.M., Umgeni div., Natal, 1880; to R.M., Lions River, Mar., 1883; to R.M., Alfred, Oct., 1887; to R.M., Upper Umkomanzi, 1894.

DUNRAVEN and MOUNT-EARL (4th Earl of), WINDHAM THOMAS WINDHAM-QUIN, K.P.—Parly. under-sec. of state for the cols., June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, and again Aug., 1886, to Feb., 1887.

DYER, WILLIAM T. THISELTON, M.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1882), Chr. Ch., Oxon, 1873.—Asst. dir., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1873; dir., 1885.

DYETT, RICHARD HENRY KORTRIGHT.—Served in pres.'s office, Virgin Is., 1879 to 1881, and 1882 to 1884; clk., registr. s' office, Nevis, 1886; 2nd clk., registr. s' office, Antigua, 1887.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, COLVILLE.—Writer, Ceylon service, Sept., 1879; in Colombo Kachcheri, Dec., 1879; pol. ct., Badulla, Aug., 1881; in Colombo Kachcheri Aug., 1882; Kegalla, May, 1883; Anuradhapura, Aug., 1883; asst. collr. and landing survr., Trincomalee, June, 1886; ag. asst. collr. of customs and landing survr., Galle, Apr., 1888; ag. dist. judge, Kegalla, Nov., 1894; pol. mag. Galle, May, 1895.

EARL, ROBT. STEPHEN, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab., 1891).—Med. offr. Lasoye dist., Dominica, July, 1892.

EASMON, JOHN FARRELL.—Asst. col. surg., G. Coast Colony, Sept., 1880; health offr., Accra, 1884; chmn., central comtee., G. Coast section Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; acted several times as ch. med. offr.; ch. med. offr., 1893; resig., 1897.

EASTON, JAMES.—Asst. accountant, dept. of crown lands and pub. wks., Cape, Nov., 1877; sec. to gen. man. of rlys., Jan., 1881; subsequently also sec. to rly. bd.; ch. acctnt. dept. of crown lands and pub. wks., Nov., 1882; ch. acctnt. and accounting offr. for the crown lands and pub. wks. div., Apr., 1892.

EATON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clk., col. store-keeper's office, Melbourne, Jan., 1863; transf'd. to civil commissariat, Feb., 1864; acctnt., govt. stores, Feb., 1865; transf'd. to treasury, Mar., 1865; ag. acctnt., treasury, 1869-70, 1876, 1886-7; acctnt. to treasury, 1887; capt., volr. artillery, 1876; under treas., Sept., 1889.

ECKEL, E.—First clk. and acctnt., receiver-gen.'s dept., Trinidad, 1st May, 1879; 1st clk., audit office, 1884.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S. Eng.—Med. offr., Antigua, 1875; 2nd med. offr. of the Holborton Inst., June, 1879.

EDYE, H. M.—R.M., Riversdale Div., Cape Col., Jan., 1882; ditto, Clanwilliam, 1890.

EGERTON, RICHARD.—Ed. Westminster and Chr. Ch., Oxford; B.A. 1867; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1869; asst. res. mag., Kingston, May, 1892; res. mag., Jamaica, Feb., 1893.

EGERTON, WALTER.—Ed. Tonbridge Schl.; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1880; asst. to the Chinese prot., Jan., 1881; mag., Singapore, Jan., 1881;

passed final exam., Malay, May, 1882; collr. of land rev., Penang and P. W., Jan., 1883; 2nd mag. of pol., Penang, May, 1883; also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); ag. sen. dist. offr. Butterworth, P.W., Apr., 1890; a J.P. and coroner for S. Sttlmts., and a visiting justice for Penang; offr. in charge, Sungei Ujong, July, 1893; ag. 1st mag. Singapore, Dec. 1893; ag. res., Pahang, May to July, 1894; official assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, June, 1896; inspr. of prisons, S. Sttlmts., May, 1897; dep.-pres. of mun. comsnrs., Singapore, Mar., 1897.

EGGETT, W. H.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Nov., 1880; promoted to higher grade, 2nd div.

EITEL, ERNEST JOHN.—Ed. in Würtemberg at the Pädagogium of Esslingen (1846-52), in the cloister sch. of Schöenthal (1852-56), and in the Stift of Tübingen (1856-60); passed the M.A. exam. at Tübingen (1860); vicar of the State Church of Würtemberg (1860); mem. of the bd. of examrs. in Hong Kong (1874); dir. of Chinese studies (1875), translator to the col. sec., and ag. Chinese sec. to the govt. (1878); inspr. of schls. (1879).

ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, B.A., Oxon.—Ed. Highgate Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; scholar of Queen's Coll., 1878; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1884; passed in Malay, 1886; ag. dist. offr., S. Malacca, 1887; dist. offr. Bukit Mertajam, P.W., Jan., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, Dec., 1890; sheriff, Penang, Mar., 1892; ag. sheriff, Singapore, June, 1893; 2nd mag. Penang, Nov. 1893; ag. collr. land revenue, Singapore, Dec., 1893 to Feb., 1894; ag. inspr. of schls., S. Sttlmts., June, 1895; also ag. official assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, Mar. to June, 1896.

ELDRIDGE, A. E. G.—Clk., P.O., Antigua, Mar., 1880; clk. to pres. and isld. sec. and clk. to exec. coun., 1882; postmr. of Antigua, Aug., 1891; ag. mag. and coroner, Dist. B., May, 1894.

ELDRIDGE, M. D. B.—Ag. landing waiter, Antigua, June, 1869; ag. overseer roads, May, 1870; seizing offr., Nov., 1871; 3rd clk. and asst. excise offr., 1873; landing waiter and clk., water comsnrs., 1878; ag. 1st clk., 1878; 1st clk., Sept., 1879; has acted on several occasions from 1880-6 as harbmr., and as treas. in 1885, and 1894; harbmr., Antigua, Oct. 1894.

ELIOT, GEOFFREY F.—Clk. to mags., &c., Bunbury, W. Australia, 1872; inspr. of sheep, Wellington, 1876; temporary clk., col. sec.'s office, 1878; customs clk., 1880; 1st clk., col. sec.'s office, 1884.

ELIOT, LAURENCE S.—Clk. to mags., W. Australia; landing and tide waiter at Bunbury, 1863; also postmr. and asst. dist. registr.; clk. in col. sec.'s office, 1872; sec. to central bd. of educn., and asst. clk. in legis. coun., 1873; registrar., registr. of deeds, and registr. of brands, 1876; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s dept., Jan., 1878, to Jan., 1880; 1st clk. and registr.-gen., col. sec.'s dept., Jan., 1880; apptd. to take the census, Apr., 1881, and to superintend its compilation; ch. clk. and acctnt., treasury, Apr., 1881; ag. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1889, to Oct., 1890; under treas., Jan., 1891; is a J.P.

ELLERY, R. L. J., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1889).—Astronomer, Victoria, July, 1853.

ELLIOT, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C.M.G. (1879).—Ch. mag. of Tembuland, C. of Good Hope; in command of Tembu levies during Basuto war.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Entered pub. service

at Tobago, Feb., 1869; ag. col. sec., Feb., 1872; clk. of peace, dist. No. 1, Apr., 1872; prov. col. sec., registr., and clk. of enrolments, Oct., 1873, until July, 1874; priv. sec. to the admstr. of the govt., July, 1874; ag. stip. mag., May, 1876; clk. of petty sessions, dist. No. 1, Aug., 1876; 1st rev. offr. May, 1879; dist. mag., Dominica, Feb., 1880; ag. pol. mag., Tobago, Dec., 1884; mag., St. Lucia, 1886.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES BLETTERMAN, LL.B., C.M.G. (1894).—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1859; clk. to Justice Watermeyer, 1863; sec. to exams. in literature and science; clk., col. sec.'s office, 1867; ch. clk., dept. of lands and wks., Dec., 1872; advoc., sup. ct., 1875; asst. comsnr., crown lands and pub. wks., 1876; gen. manager, rlys., Dec., 1880; is mem. of coun. of Univ., Cape; examr. and moderator of exams. in science.

ELLIOTT, COL. JOHN, R.M.L.I., C.B. (1877), C.M.G. (1891).—Entered R.N. in 1838; 2nd lieut., June, 1846; col., 1869; served in the China expedn., 1842 (medal); served in H.M.S. "Fox" during the Burmese war, 1852 (officially thanked); mentioned in despatches; commanded the Royal Marines in the steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy (mentioned in gov.-gen.'s despatch; medal with clasp for Pegu). Served at the bombardment and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, in Aug., 1854 (Baltic medal), and during the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, the expedn. to Kertch and Yeni-Kale (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); has also the medal for the Kaffir war. Served as maj. of brigade to the force of Royal Marines landed in Mexico in 1863; lieut.-col., Devonshire Rifle Volr. Corps, 1870; in 1871 J.P. for Plymouth; in 1874 called to the bar, Mid. Tem., and joined the western circuit; in 1876 inspr. of prisons and stip. J.P., Br. Guiana; inspr.-gen. of pol., Barbados, 1881; administ. govt. of St. Vincent, 1884 and 1889; acted as col. sec., Barbados, 1886 and 1894; ret. 1895.

ELLIOTT, THOS., C.M.G. (1890).—Clk., customs, London, Nov. 1858; clk. treasry., London, Apr., 1859; registr., col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, July, 1860; ag. ch. clk., Apr., 1866; ag. sec. to coun., Mar., 1868; ch. clk. and sec. to coun., Feb., 1870; ag. prot. of imigrts., 1873; auditor-gen., 1878; acted on several occasions as rec.-gen. and col. sec.; ret. Nov., 1894.

ELLIOTT, T. E.—Held various acting apptnts. in Ceylon from 1858; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., 1863; apptd. to act as comsnr. of requests, Jaffna, Sept., 1864; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Point Pedro, 1865; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Mar., 1867; at Galle, Apr., 1867; at Matara, June, 1867; inspr.-gen. of prisons, 1878; ag. govt. agt., E. prov., 1883; sen. grain comsnr., 1883; ag. govt. agt. S. prov., 1886; govt. agt. E. prov., Mar., 1889; S. prov., Feb., 1892.

ELLIOTT, W. J. P.—Supervision of customs, G. Coast, July, 1881; sub. treas. and collr., Br. Sherbro, Oct., 1884; collr. of customs, Lagos, 1886; collr. of customs, S. Leone, 1892.

ELLIS, F.—Writer in the Ceylon civ. ser. July, 1871; additional pol. mag., Kurunegala, 1874; office asst. to govt. agt. N. prov., 1875; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, 1878; ag. asst. agt., Matale, 1879; ditto, Mullaitivu, 1880; dist. judge, Ratnapura, 1st Apr., 1883; pol. mag., Colombo, 1885; dir. and inspr.-gen. of prisons, 1891.

ELLIS, WALTER DEVONSHIRE.—Ed. at Winchester and New Coll., Oxon.; scholar 1890-1895; prox. acc. Hertford Univ. Scholarship, 1891; 1st class classical mods., 1892; Univ. jun. Greek testament prize, 1893; 1st class Literæ Humaniores,

1894; B.A. 1894; M.A., 1897; chancellor's prize, Latin essay, 1895; apptd. after compet. exam. to be a clk. in the C.O., Apr., 1895.

ELLIS, WILLIAM GILMORE, M.D.; M.R.C.S.—Med. offr., lunatic asylum, Singapore, 1888; ag. also as municipal health offr. Singapore, May, 1889, to Feb., 1892, again 1894.

EMBERSON, HORACE G. C.—Assoc. of Arts, Oxon.; notary public; stip. mag., Fiji, Oct., 1874; mem. lands comsn., Oct., 1875; registr.-gen., ch. pol. mag., and comsnr., sup. ct., 1876; registr. of titles, 1877; ag. comsnr. of crown lands, Feb., 1880; ag. mem. exec. coun., Feb., 1880; dep. comsnr. stamps, 1880; ag. mem. of legis. coun., June, 1881; ag. rec.-gen. and comptroller stamps, and mem. exec. coun., 1887; and, along with other duties, agt.-gen. of imigrn., 1888.

EMERSON, GEO. HY., Q.C.—Speaker, House of Assem., Newfoundland, 1890-94; mem. of official delegation to London, 1890, and of delegation from legislature in 1891 on the fisheries question; mem. exec. coun., 1895.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Apptd. 29th Dec., 1869, after passing an exam. before the civ. ser. comsurs., clk. in the acct. branch in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., having acted in that capacity since Mar., 1868; 1st-class asst. clk., 1st Sept., 1879; book-keeper and sen. asst. to the financial clk., 1884; acted for financial clk., June, 1886, to Apr., 1887; accountant, Apr., 1896.

ESCOMBE, THE RIGHT HON. HARRY, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.—Atty.-gen., Natal, 1883; premier, atty.-gen., and min. of educn.; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee; resig. Oct., 1897.

ESNOUF, E. AMAND.—Dist mag., Seychelles, 1870; Grand Port, Mauritius, 15 May, 1878; dist. mag., Moka, 1883; jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, Aug., 1884; ag. master sup. ct., May, 1886; and Dec., 1887, to Jan., 1888; ag. sen. dist. mag. Pt. Louis, Mar., 1890, to Mar., 1892; Dec., 1892, to Feb., 1893; May to Aug., 1896.

EUSTACE, J. T.—Civ. comsnr. and res. mag., Namaqualand div. C. of Good Hope, 1st July, 1879.

EVANS, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Lord Mayor of London, 1891-2; raised funds for relief of distress caused by the Mauritius hurricane and the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland.

EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered the civ. ser., Admiralty, Somerset House, 13th Dec., 1867; transf'd. to the sec.'s dept., at Whitehall, Jan., 1872; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, May, 1878; priv. sec. to Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1879, to Feb., 1881; ag. clk. of legis. coun., Sept., 1879; acted as col. sec., Dec., 1879, to Feb., 1880; ch. sec. and ch. of the staff to Sir S. Rowe during threatened hostilities with Ashanti, 1881; asst. col. sec. G. Coast, 1882; ag. collr. of customs and treas., Oct., 1882, to Jan., 1883; ag. col. sec., Aug. to Dec., 1883, and on other occasions; clk. of legis. coun., Feb., 1882, to Apr., 1884, dep. gov. Lagos, July to Aug., 1883, and May, 1885, to Jan., 1886; dep. gov. G. Coast, Sept., 1883, and Apr., 1885; col. sec. Lagos, Jan., 1886; ag. adminstr., July, 1886; col. sec. G. Coast, 1887; Leeward Is., 1888; Jamaica, 1895.

EVANS, WILLIAM.—Cadet, S. Stlthms., Nov., 1882; ed. King's Coll. Camb.; ag. asst. protector of Chinese, Singapore, Dec., 1885; ag. collr. of land rev., Malacca, May, 1886; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, May, 1887; ag. asst. prot. Chinese, Singapore, Feb., 1888; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1888; passed exams. in Chinese and Malay; J.P., ag. dist. offr., Dindings, 1888; asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, June, 1890; ag. prot. of

Chinese, Penang, July, 1890; ditto. S. Sttlmts., Nov. and Dec., 1891, to June, 1893; asst. prot. Chinese, Penang, 1893; prot. of Chinese, S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1895.

EVELYN, CHARLES GREY.—Ag. 2nd master, gram. sch., St. Kitts, Jan., 1867; 4th clk. rev. dept., June, 1869; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1873; clk. to mag., Dist. C, May, 1875; ag. mag. on various occasions; dep. coroner, Dist. C, May, 1881; escheator-gen., 1881; mag., Dominica, 1883; mag., Nevis, 1889.

EVELYN, E. F.—Acctant. of post office, Barbados, Sept., 1880.

EVERARD, W.—Supernum. col. sec.'s office, Barbados, Sept., 1868; landing waiter, customs, Dec., 1868; ag. inspr. of inl. rev. offrs., Jan., 1884, to Dec., 1885; ch. clk. P.O., Mar., 1885; sen. landing waiter, customs, June, 1886.

EYES, C. WASHINGTON, C.M.G. (1890).—For services in Jamaica.

EYLES, C. H.—Asst. col. surg. G. Coast Col., 1883; col. surg., Br. Honduras, 1887.

FABRE, HECTOR, C.M.G. (1887).—Formerly senator, Canada; hon. comsnr. for Canada, Ind. and Col. exhibn.; now Canadian agt., Paris.

FADELLE, FRED. STERNS.—French interp. to the govt., Dominica, 1871; excise offr., 1873; ag. inspr. of schls., Jan. to July, 1882; dep. marshal, V.-A. Ct., 1886; govt. offr., Roseau dist. 1889, postmr. 1893.

FAIK, KADIZADE MEHMED.—Clk. Evkaf dept., Cyprus, 1880; clk., audit office, Aug., 1883.

FAILLE, GEO. CUNYNGHAM.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; ag. 2nd clk. to gov. Leeward Is., May, 1889; 2nd clk. to col. sec., Jan. 1890; 2nd clk. gov.'s office, June, 1890; ch. clk. col. sec. and clk. exec. coun., Aug. 1891.

FAIRBAIRN, J. A.—Clk. to legis. coun., Cape of Good Hope, May, 1861.

FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT.—Second master, boys' sch., Perth, W. Australia, 1859; clk. to bench of mags., landing waiter, and postmr., Vasse, 1862; res. mag., mag. of local ct., and dist. registr., 1875; Newcastle, 1875; Vasse, 1880; Kimberley, 1883; Fremantle, 1886.

FALCONBRIDGE, WILLIAM GLENHOLME.—Ed. Toronto Univ.; B.A. (gold medallist), 1866; M.A., 1870; barrister, 1871; registr., Univ. of Toronto, 1872 to 1881; elected mem. of senate of Univ., 1881; Q.C., 1885; bencher of law society of Upper Canada, 1885; judge of sup. ct., Ontario, Q.B. Div., Nov., 1887.

FANNIN, JOHN EUSTACE.—R.M. and admr. of native law, co. Umvoti, Natal, Mar., 1887; previously at Lower Tugela div., from Mar., 1883; had previously acted as R.M. of Umhlazi and Umgeni divs.; was special border agt., Umvoti, during the Zulu war of 1879; a mem. of Natal native coms. 1881, and of the coms. to define bndry. between Natal and Orange Free State, 1884; received thanks of sec. of state for services on this occasion; mem. of special judicial coms. for trial of Zulu chiefs, 1888.

FAINUM, CHARLES.—Asst.-storekeeper, Trinidad, Sept. 1850; ag. dep. asst. comsry.-gen., 1856 to 1859; asst. storekeeper, 1860; 4th clk. in the rec.-gen.'s office, Sept., 1863; 3rd clk. May, 1872; 2nd clk. in rec.-gen.'s dept., Nov., 1872; ch. clk., July, 1874; and in charge customs branch of that dept., from 1866 to 1877; ch. clk., customs, Feb., 1877; ag. collr. of customs, on several occasions.

FARRAR, NICHOLAS.—Supernum. P.W. dept., Br. Guiana, 1883; 3rd clk., Jan., 1885; 5th-class clk. rec.-gen.'s office, May, 1889; 4th class, Apr., 1891.

FARRAR, ROLAND J.—Cadet S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1896; ag. dist. offr., Nibong Tobal, Mar., 1897.

FARRELL, WILLIAM OWEN.—Asst. guard Mauritius rly., 1882; goods clk., 1884.

FAULKNER, E.—Ed. at the gram. sch., Free-town; brigade office clk., S. Leone, 1876 to 1883; ch. clk., col. secretariat, 1883; asst. col. sec., 1889.

FAURE, J. C.—Civ. comsnr and res. mag., Calvina div., Cape, 1882.

FAURE, HON. SIR P. H., K.C.M.G. (1898).—Sec. for native affairs, Cape, July, 1890; col. sec., May, 1893; sec. for agricult., Jan., 1896.

FAWCETT, COL. MORRIS J.—Ensign 7th Royal Fusiliers, Aug., 1858; lieutenant, Aug., 1863; capt., Mar., 1867; major, Oct., 1875; ret., May, 1883; was col. in the Turkish army, 1877 to 1881; inspr. and gen. supt. of constbly., Newfoundland, 1885; inspr.-gen. of constbly., Jamaica, 1895.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc. (LOND.), F.L.S.—Asst. botanical dept., Br. Museum, 1880; dir. pub. gardens and plantations, Jamaica, 1886; mem. bd. of govs., Jamaica Institute, 1887.

FAWKES, ARCHIBALD WALTER, Q.C.—Ed. Repton Sch.; B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1879; registr., sup. ct., comsnr. of ct. of requests and of stamps, Malacca, 1884; ag. registr., sup. ct., Penang, 1885; pol. mag. and coroner, Gibraltar, 1886; acted as atty.-gen., 1890 and 1891; atty.-gen., Gibraltar, 1892.

FEILDEN, CAPT. R. B.—Capt. R.A.; ed. Wellington Coll.; lieutenant R.A., July, 1884; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov., Barbados, May, 1890, and to high coms., Cyprus, 1892.

FENELON, MACRICE.—Mem. of legis. and exec. couns., Newfoundland; col. sec. until 1889.

FERGUSON, DONALD.—Elected to provincial legislature, Pr. Ed. Is., 1878; apptd. to provl. cabinet in 1879, with the portfolio of pub. wks.; resig. the latter office in 1880, when he was apptd. provl. sec. and comsnr. of pub. lands; served as deleg. to Downing St. in 1886, regarding communication between P.E. Is. and mainland.

FERGUSON, PETER JOSEPH KINNIR.—Ed. at Stonyhurst; admitted to the bar, June, 1855; justice of the peace and dep.-coroner, St. Lucia, June, 1855; mem. of the legis. coun., Mar., 1869; acted as atty.-gen., Aug., 1869, to Jan., 1872, and on other occasions; atty.-gen., May, 1876; mem. of the legis. and exec. couns.; mem. of the poor law comtee.; ag. ch. just., 1877.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., P.C., M.P., G.C.S.I. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1874), C.I.E. (1880).—Ed. at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford; was lieutenant and capt. of the Grenadier Guards; served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded) and siege of Sebastopol; was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57 and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich 1859, Frome 1875, Greenock 1878; was under sec. of state for India and the home depts. in Lord Derby's 3rd, and Mr. Disraeli's 1st, adminstr.; gov. S. Australia, 1868; and gov. of N. Zealand, 1873; resig. 1874; gov. of Bombay, Mar., 1880, to Mar., 1885; M.P. for Manchester 1885 and 1886; under sec. of state foreign affairs 3rd Aug., 1886; postmr.-gen., 1891-92.

FERNANDEZ, HENRY.—Clerical asst. treas., Br. Guiana, 1887; 5th class clk., 1889; 4th class, 1891.

FERREIRA, P. J., C.M.G. (1880).—Was comdt. of local cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni.

FFOLIOTT, LIEUT.-COL. O. HUMAN.—Served

in Imp. army, 1858-81; mil. sec. col. forces, Cape, June, 1882.

FFRENCH-MULLEN, VINCENT, L.R.C.S.I.—Dist. med. offr. Port Maria, Jamaica, Apr., 1881.

FIDDES, GEORGE VANDELEUR B.A.—Ed. at Dulwich Coll., and late scholar of Brasenose Coll., Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1879; apptd., after compet. exam., to be a clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., 25th Mar., 1881; priv. sec. to Earl of Onslow, Feb., 1887; and to Baron de Worms, Feb., 1888, to Aug., 1892; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, 11th Mar., 1896; 1st class clk., 1896; sec. and acntnt. to the high comsr. for S. Africa, Sept., 1897.

FIDDIAN, ALEXANDER.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Cardiff., and Oxford; schlr. Pembroke Coll., 1893; 1st class classical honours, 1895; Goldsmiths Co. exhibn., 1895; 1st class lit. hum., 1897; B.A., 1897; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd class clk. C.O., Oct. 12th, 1897.

FIELD, ALBERT, M.B. and C.M. (Edin.). 1874.—Med. supt. of the lun. asyl. and visiting physician of the leper asyl. Barbados, Jan., 1879; mem. of the gen. bd. of health, 1876 to 1883.

FIELD, GEORGE E. C.—Joined the army in 1853, and served at St. Helena, Jamaica, and Houduras, in the capacity of ensign, paymr., adjt., and qrtmr.; ret. Mar., 1870; sub.-inspr., Jamaica constab., Feb., 1870; 3rd-class inspr., Oct., 1871; 2nd class inspr., Oct., 1872; 1st-class inspr., Nov., 1876; depôt inspr., July, 1877.

FIELDING, H. C. G.—Sub-collr. and survr. warehouse keeper, and registr. of shipping E. London, Cape, May, 1880.

FIELDING, WILLIAM STEVENS.—Mem. for Halifax, Nova Scotia assem., 1882; declined premiership, but entered govt. without office in that year, and continued in that position till May, 1884, when he resig.; premier, provincial sec., and treas., Aug., 1884; min. of finance in Sir W. Laurier's admin., June, 1896.

FINNEMORE, ROBERT ISAAC, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.S., F.S.Sc., F.R.C.I., Hon. Corres. Mem. Vic. Inst.—Entered civ. ser., Natal, 1858; 2nd clk. survr.-gen's dept., Mar., 1859; govt. land survr., 1863; ch. clk. and draughtsman, 1864; transfd. to the atty.-gen's dept., Dec., 1865; admitted to the bar, Jan., 1868; postmr.-gen., 1876; R.M., city div., 1877 to 1878; ag. col. treas., 1877; has acted also as survr.-gen; edited Natal Almanac and Register, 1876-78; digest of decisions of sup. ct.; author Natal Law Reports from 1879, &c.; master and registr., sup. ct., and registr., vice-admiralty ct., 1878; R.M. and admrn. of native law, Durban, Mar., 1881; J.P., 1881; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., 1883; collr. of customs, registr. of shipping, emigrn. offr. and harbour comsr., 1889; dep. chmn. Natal harbour bd.; crown solr. and partly. draftsman, 1894; mem. of civ. ser. bd.; is F.R.A.S., Roy. Meteorog. Soc., Roy. Hist. Soc., mem. Soc. Arts. and various other Br. and foreign scientific societies; puisne judge, sup. ct., Natal, 1896.

FINUCANE, MORGAN IGNATIUS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A. (Lond.).—Ed. Roy. Naval Schl., Univ. Coll. (Lond.), and St. Thomas's Hosp. (Lond.). Was sen. asst. med. offr., county asylum, Fareham, Hants; asst. col. surg. and surg., Victoria Hosp., Bathurst, 1890; ag. col. surg., Jan. to Aug., 1891; asst. col. surg., Fiji, 1893.

FIRMINGER, R. E.—Clk. in the House of Commons, 1874 to 1880; lieut. Roy. E. Middlesex Militia, 1877; asst. inspr. G. Coast constab., Apr., 1880; dist. comsr., Axim, 1880-1; ditto, Quittah, 1882-3; inspr., Dec., 1882; 2nd comsr., Assinee bdry. comsn., 1883; on special mission

to Bey and Bagidah, 1884, and to Ashanti, 1886; supt. Colombo convict estabmt., Ceylon, 1889.

FIRMSTONE, H. W.—Ed. at Rugby and Hertford Coll., Oxon. (scholar); cadet, S. Stlmts., 1890; passed final exam. in Chinese, Dec., 1893; ag. dist. offr., South Malacca, May, 1894; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, Jan., 1896.

FISCHER, ALBRECHT.—Studied at the royal technical acad., Stuttgart, 1874-77; asst. technological laboratory there; engaged in practical farming, 1877-79; agricul. acad., Hohenheim, 1880; passed the "state exam." in science and agricul., Aug., 1882; teacher at agricul. schl., Radolfzell (Baden); prof. of experimental science and agricul. chemistry, Victoria Coll. (Stellenbosch), Dec., 1883; sec. for agricul., Cape, Nov. 1887.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civ. serv., 1866; comsr. of requests at Chavakacheri, and ag. ditto at Harrispattnu, Aug., 1867; ag. pol. mag., Jaffna, July, 1868; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, 1869; Nuwara Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1872; dist. judge, Chilaw, Sept., 1878; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Jan., 1875; govt. agt. N.-Cent. prov., Dec., 1883; prov. of Uva, Mar., 1889; E. prov. June, 1895.

FISHER, HON. SIDNEY ARTHUR.—B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb. He first contested Brome unsuccessfully in 1880. In 1887 he was elected, but was defeated in 1891. Re-elected in 1896, and became min. of agricul. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

FISHER, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; ag. crown counsel, N. circuit, Ceylon, Jan., 1885, to Feb., 1886; ag. dist. judge, Matara, June, 1886, to Feb., 1887; ag. crown counsel, Kandy, Feb., 1887; crown counsel, N.W. prov., Ceylon, Mar., 1887; sec. to comtee. for drafting code of civ. procedure, June, 1887, to May, 1888; additional crown counsel, N. circuit, Jan., 1890; pres. dist. ct., Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1891; ag. puisne judge, 1894; mag. Jamaica, 1895.

FITZGERALD, THE HON. G. P.—Mem. of cabinet, Tasmania, without portfolio, 1888-92.

FITZPATRICK, HON. CHARLES.—Born in Quebec, 1853; Dufferin medallist, law faculty, Laval Univ., 1876; one of the counsel for the defence of Louis Riel at Regina in 1885; first returned to the Quebec legis. assem. at the gen. election of 1894, and again in 1896; solr.-gen. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

FLEISCHER, W. M.—Civ. comsur., &c., for E. London, Cape Col., May, 1880.

FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1866; crown solr. for Mauritius, 1869; dist. and stip. mag., 1872; acted as dist. judge, Seychelles, 1874; dist. judge, Jamaica, 1876; atty.-gen., Barbados, 1878; acted as ch. just., Sept., 1878, to Mar., 1879; acted as ch. just., St. Lucia, July, 1879; priv. sec. to Sir G. C. Strahan, administering the govt. of the Cape, in 1880; puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1881; acted as atty.-gen., Aug. to Nov., 1882; Queen's advoc., Ceylon 1883; atty.-gen., 1884; acted as ch. just., Mar., to Dec., 1885; col. sec., Natal, July, 1886, but did not take up apptmt., being apptd. col. sec. of Mauritius, Dec., 1886; administd. govt., July, 1887, to Dec., 1888; col. sec., Hong Kong 1889; administd. the govt. Feb. to Dec., 1890; gov. S. Leone, 1892; ditto, Llewward Is., 1895.

FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.E., C.M.G. (1877), LL.D. (St. Andrew's), 1884.—Engur.-in-ch., Northern Railway, Canada, 1856

to 1863; deleg. to Canadian and Br. Govt. from Red River Settlers, 1863, in reference to Pacific Rly.; nominated by provs. of Canada, N. Brunswick and N. Scotia Govt. engnr.-in-ch. inter-col. rly., 1863; engnr.-in-ch., Canadian Pacific Rly., 1871 to 1880; elected chancellor, Queen's Univ., Canada, 1880; re-elected 1883, and again 1886; deleg. from Canadian Inst. and Amer. Meteorological Soc., N. York, to internat. geograph. congress at Venice, 1881; representing the Dominion of Canada at internat. prime meridian confce., Washington, 1884; dir. Hudson Bay Co., Canadian Pacific rly., &c.; author of "The Intercol., an Historical Sketch," 1876, "Old to New Westminster," 1884. memoirs on "A Prime Meridian for all Nations," "Universal Time," and various other wks.; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; representative of Canada. col. confce., Ottawa, 1894; on special mission to Hawaii, 1894, with Mr. Mercer of the C.O., negotiating for landing place for Pacific cable.

FLETCHER, GEO. WM. — Temporarily employed in Imp. commissariat, Hobart, 1851; clk. col. treasury, Hobart, July, 1852; receiver and paymr., Jan., 1886.

FLYNN, EDMUND JAMES, Q.C., LL.D. — Born 1847, at Percé, Gaspé; ed. Quebec Seminary and Laval Univ. (LL.L. with honours, 1873). LL.D. (Lav., 1878); Q.C. 1887; called to the bar 1873; prof. of Roman law, Laval Univ., since 1874; mem. legis. assem., Quebec, Apr., 1878; mem. exec. coun. and consnr. crown lands, in Chapeau govt., Oct., 1879, to July, 1882; consnr. of rlys. in Ross govt., Feb., 1884, and solr.-gen., May, 1885.

FORD, CHARLES, F.L.S. — Supt. Botanical and Afforestation dept., Hong Kong, 1871.

FORD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS CLARE, P.C., G.C.B. (1889), G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1885), C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1877). — Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, May, 1846; lieut., Apr., 1849; and sold out June, 1851; attaché at Naples, July, 1852; at Munich, July, 1855; at Paris, Nov., 1855; and paid attaché at Lisbon, Mar., 1857; was transf'd. to Brussels, Jan., 1859; to Stuttgart, July, 1862; 2nd sec. in H.M.'s diplomatic service, Oct., 1862; chargé d'affaires at Karlsruhe from Oct., 1862, till Sept., 1863; transf'd. to Vienna, June, 1864; transf'd. to Buenos Ayres, Aug., 1865, where he was in charge of the mission from Dec., 1865, till Oct., 1866; transf'd. to Copenhagen, June 26th, 1866, where he was ag. chargé d'affaires from Mar. till May, 1867; transf'd. to Washington, Mar. 28th, 1867, where he was ag. chargé d'affaires from Sept., 1867, till Feb., 1868; sec. of embassy at St. Petersburg, Mar., 1871, where he was ag. chargé d'affaires from Nov., 1871, till Feb., 1872; transf'd. to Vienna, Oct., 1872; chargé d'affaires at Karlsruhe and Darmstadt, Oct., 1873; apptd. H.M.'s agt. to attend the consn. at Halifax under the 22nd and 23rd Articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, July 26th, 1875; H.M.'s envoy extraord. and min. plenip. to the Argentine Republic, 22nd Feb., 1878; ditto to the Emperor of Brazil, 14th June, 1879; ditto to the king of the Hellenes, 5th Mar., 1881; sent on a special consn. to Paris, and subsequently to Newfoundland with Mr. Pennell of the C.O., in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries question, 1884; envoy extraord. and min. plenip. to the King of Spain, Dec., 1884; negotiated the commercial convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed, 1886; sworn a privy coun. 1888; ambassador at Madrid, 1888; at Constantinople, 1892; at Rome, 1893.

FORD, HENRY FRANCIS. — Entered G.P.O.,

Cape, 1868; promoted to deeds office, 1872; apptd. to inaugurate deeds office at Kokstad, and served as clk. to ch. mag. Transkei; in charge of deeds office, King William's Town, 1884; ch. clk., insolvency branch, master's office, Capetown, Jan., 1888; registr. and master, high ct., Griqualand, July, 1890.

FORD, SIR THEODORE THOMAS, KT. BACH. (1888). — Called to the bar, Middle Tem., 1866; puisne judge, S. Stlmnt., Mar., 1874; ag. judge of Penang, 1874, to Apr., 1876; resig. and returned to England; re-apptd. senior puisne judge, 1876; ch. justice, 1886; ret., 1889.

FORDE, ROBERT MICHAEL. — Asst. col. surg.-Gold Coast, Nov., 1891; ag. dist. consnr., Axim, 1892; on special service on Anglo-French boundary, Feb. to July, 1892; med. off. special mission to Kumasi, Dec., 1894, to Jan., 1895; col. surg., Gambia, Feb., 1895.

FORDER, JAMES. — B.A., Camb., 1860; headmr. High Schl., Pietermaritzburg, July, 1868; ag. master and registr., sup. ct., Mar., 1878; ag. ch. clk., C.O., 1878; res. mag. 1880; J.P., 1880; now R.M. of Umgini div., Pietermaritzburg.

FORREST, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1891), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., C.M.G. (1882). — Hon. Fellow of the Italian Geog. Socy.; Hon. Fellow of the Imp. Geog. Societies of Vienna and St. Petersburg; knight of the Italian crown; entered the survey dept. of W. Australia, 1865. Commanded exploring expeds. in 1869 into the interior in search of the remains of Dr. Leichardt; in 1870 from Perth to Adelaide along the S. coast; and in 1874 from Champion Bay, on the W. coast, to the overland telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, a journey of nearly 2,000 miles. For these services received thanks of gov. and legis. coun., the gold medal of the Roy. Geog. Socy. of London, 22nd May, 1876, and a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of crown land; dep. survr.-gen. of W. Australia, 1876; in 1878 and 1882 conducted the trigonometrical surveys of the Nichol Bay District, and the Gascoyne and Lyons District, in N.W. Australia, 1878; acted as consnr. of crown lands; and survr.-gen.; consnr. of crown lands, and survr.-gen. of W. Australia 1883 to Dec., 1890, during which time was mem. of the exec. and legis. couns.; in Mar., 1883, reported on the Kimberley dist.; in Dec., 1890, was sent for to form first ministry under responsible govt., in which he took the position of premier and treas.; was one of the representatives of W. Australia at the National Australian Federation Convention, held at Sydney, 1891; author of "Explorations in Australia," 1865, "Notes on Western Australia," 1883, 1884, and 1885; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; represented W. Australia at the Federal Convention at Adelaide, Mar., 1897, and in June of the same year was present as the representative of the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

FORTESCUE, CAPT. EDMUND. — Ensign Rifle Brigade, Feb. 1855; lieut., June, 1855; capt., Sept., 1861; served in Indian mutiny, including siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsee, and taking of Fort Oomerea (medal and clasp); served on N.W. frontier in 1863-64, including action of Shubkhudder (medal and clasp); passed P.H. in Hindustani, July, 1863; station staff offr. Nowshera, and cantonment mag., Jan., 1865; brigade major, Mooltan, Oct. 1865; Umballa, Oct., 1867; Sept., 1871; supt. penal stlmnt., Massaruni, Br. Guiana, July, 1878; ag. inspr. of prisons, Apr. to Sept., 1879; inspr. of prisons, 1881; also man. dir. orphan asylum, and inspr. govt. schl. for vagrants and youthful offenders, 1883; inspr.-

comdt. pol. Trinidad; inspr. wts. and meas. and capt. volr. fire brigade, and *ex officio* J.P. for the island, 1888.

FORTH, J. OGILVIE.—Audit Clk., Fiji, Aug. 1883; acctnt. native taxes and clk. native accts., June, 1889; ch. clk. audit. office, Oct., 1890; col. auditor, Nov., 1891; Oct., 1890, proceeded to Tonga to audit accts. of Tongan govt., for which he received thanks of King George Tubou's cabinet.

FOSBERY, E.—Insp.-gen. of pol., N. S. Wales, Oct., 1874.

FOSTER, E. ALEXANDER.—Ed. at Kingswood Coll., Bath, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; clk., audit office, Jamaica, Mar., 1866; 2nd clk., May, 1868; ch. clk., island med. office, June, 1882; sec. of cent. bds. of health and quarantine; auditor-gen., Leeward Is., Apr., 1891; mem. of gen. legis. coun., fed. exec. coun. and exec. and legis. couns., Antigua; J.P., and ag. col. sec., Leeward Is., Sept., 1897.

FOSTER, THE HON. GEO. E., B.A., D.C.L.—Ed. common and superior schs., King's County, New Bruns.; Douglas gold medallist, Univ. N.B., 1866; B.A., 1868; medallist, ancient rhetoric, Edin., 1873; prof. classics, Univ. N.B. 1873-9; returned to parliamt., 1882; min. of marine and fisheries for Dominion, Dec., 1885; min. of finance, 1888 to 1896; represented Canada at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

FOSTER, JOSEPH.—Clk. to R.M., Port Elizabeth, 1872; 1st clk. to C.C., Oudtshoorn, 1874; at George, 1876; ch. clk. to master sup. ct., 1881; sec. to law dept. and permanent head atty-gen.'s div., 1884; registr. of deeds, 1889; one of the editors of revised edition Cape Statutes, 1886; author of "The Executor's Reference," "Legal Forms for Common Use," and "The Deeds Registry Practice," Cape Col.; J.P. for the col.

FOSTER, WILLIAM JOHN.—Admitted to the bar, N.S. Wales, 1858; crown prosecutor, 1859-62 1864-77; mem. of legis. coun., 1877-80; atty.-gen. 1877-89; mem. of exec. coun., 1878; M.L.A. 1880-82; min. of just., 1881-3; again M.L.A., 1885-8; Q.C., 1886; again atty.-gen., 1887; puisne judge, 1888.

FOURNIER, A.—Asst. clk., petty civil ct. of Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug., 1874.

FOWLER, F.—Clerical Asst., pub. wks. office, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1878; 3rd clk., Jan., 1881; 1st clk. and draughtsman, crown lands dept., Nov., 1884; 3rd govt. survr., May, 1886.

FOWLER, GEO. MERIDICK.—Ed. Chelt. coll.; writer, Ceylon service, Jan., 1874; pol. mag., Galagedara, Sept., 1876; landing survr., Galle, Feb., 1878; pol. mag., Navalapitiya, Jan., 1880; asst. collr. customs, Galle, June, 1880; dist. judge, Matara, May, 1886; asst. govt. agt., Matara, 1887; ditto, Kalutara, 1888; ditto, N'Elia, 1891; ditto, Trincomalee, 1895.

FOXON, FRANK ERNEST.—3rd class clk. civ. serv., Natal, and 2nd clk. and Zulu interp., Umgeni div., Nov., 1880; ag. clk. of ct., registr. circuit ct., and sub-distributor of stamps, Weenen country, 1886; ag. clk. of ct., dep. clk. of peace, and sub-distributor of stamps, Upper Umkomangi div., on 2nd Apr., 1887; confirmed May, 1887; admstr. native law, Impendele, Mar., 1889; ditto, Inanda Location, Jan., 1890; ag. res. mag., Lower Tugela div., Apr. to June, 1890; acted frequently as R.M. at Verulam and Stanger, 1890 to 1894; R.M. for col. and mag., Ndzwelwe div., July, 1894; J.P. for col., 1893; served at commencement of Zulu war, 1879, in Imp. Transport dept., afterwards as lieut. Natal N. Pioneers (medal and clasp); served as levy leader in command of Sibepu's contingent and Yamela's mounted men

against Dinuzulu in Zululand, 1888; lieut., Natal Carbineers, Apr., 1889; mag. Ixopo div., 1897.

FRANCIS, CLAUDE AUGUSTUS.—Insp.-constab. and armed pol., Br. Guiana, 1880; promoted higher grade, 1883 and county inspr., 1891; acted as dep. inspr.-gen. 1892. and from Feb., 1895, to Apr., 1896; commanded force in absence of Col. McInnis while engaged inspecting the frontier line (Br.-Venezuelan), 1896; ag. inspr.-gen., May to Oct., 1896; eulogized in gen. orders; served with the C.M.R. through the Galeka war and rebellion, 1887-88 (medal and clasp); author of "A Manual for the Use of Police and Constabulary," and "A Criminal Code," 1895; sheriff-comdt., armed constab., supt. civ. pol., and J.P., Fiji, 1897.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM.—Asst. registr. natives, Kimberley and De Beers, Mar., 1877; registr. deaths Kimberley and De Beers, 1878; clk. to civil comsur. and res. mag., Barkly West, Jan., 1879; issuer of passes, Mar., 1879; inspr. of claims, Barkly West, June, 1879; inspr. of Sivo-nelli's diggings, May-June, 1882; from Oct., 1882, to Aug., 1883, off. valuator of all diamonds exported from the dist. of Barkly West; apptd. registr. of claims, Barkly West, Sept., 1883; inspr. and registr. mines and diggings, Barkly West.

FRASER, CHARLES A.—Ed. at Wellington Coll.; entered 54th regt., Jan., 1875; resig. 1877; in col. forces in S. Africa, 1878 (medal and clasp); asst. inspr., G. Coast constab., 1882; dist. comsur., 1889; treas., &c., Falkland Is., 1891.

FRASER, F. BLACHE.—2nd clk. atty.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, Jan., 1865; promoted to col. sec.'s dept. as 3rd clk., Sept., 1867; 3rd landing waiter, customs dept., Jan., 1875; principal landing waiter, Jan., 1883.

FRASER, J. J., Q.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier, N. Brunswick; ret., 1882; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1883.

FRASER, J. O.—Surv.-gen., Newfoundland, Dec., 1882; postmr.-gen., 1885.

FRASER, THE HON. SIR MALCOLM, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1887). C.M.G. (1881).—Employed in various depts. of the govt. of New Zealand, 1857-70; surv.-gen. of W. Australia, and mem. of exec. and legis. couns. 1870; col. sec. and sen. mem., legis. couns., Jan., 1883; represented col. at inter-col. confce., Sydney, 1877; comsur. Melbourne internat. exhibn., 1880; representative to the Australasian convention in Sydney, 1883; exec. comsur., col. exhibn., 1886; deleg., inter-col. confce., Sydney, 1888; administered govt., Dec., 1889 to Oct., 1890; ret., 1890; agt.-gen. for the col., 1892.

FRASER, MALCOLM A. C.—Ed. at King Edward's Schl., Bromsgrave; probation clk. in col. sec.'s office, W. Australia, Apr., 1876; 2nd clk., land and survey dept., June, 1876; transf'd. to col. sec.'s office, Aug., 1877; clk. and asst. priv. sec. to gov., July, 1878; also asst. clk. to the exec. coun.; clk. to gov., Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Apr., 1880; corrpgd. clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1881; also meteorological reporter; registr.-gen., 1891; also registr. of patents, trade mks., etc.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-law; a stip. mag. of Tobago and J.P., June, 1868; coroner for the is., July, 1868; has acted on several occasions as atty.-gen. from 1868; changed to Windward magistracy, Apr., 1874; acted as inspr. of inmigrts., 1875 and 1876; inspr. of schls., 1876 to 1884; ag. atty.-gen., Oct., 1883; comsur. of roads, Dist. No. 1, Dec., 1883; pol. mag., Leeward dist., Nov., 1884; chmn. Metayer Comsn., Dec., 1884; mem. bd. of educn. and chmn. bd. of health.

Aug., 1885, and of quarantine bd., Sept., 1887; judge of petty debt.

FRASER, COL. THOMAS, R.E., C.M.G. (1882).—Apptd. C.M.G. for civ. services in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal question; served in expedi. force in Egypt, 1882, and in the Nile expedi. force, 1884, with brevet rank of col.; 4th class Osmanieh, and 3rd class Medjidie.

FRELAND, J., M.R.C.S.E.—Med. offr., Dist. 3, Antigua, Jan., 1871.

FREIER, GERALD DUDLEY, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.). 1888.—House surg. gen. hosp., Birmingham; house surg. gen. hosp., Singapore, July, 1890; col. surg. Malacca, Feb., 1893; col. surg. res. Penang, Jan., 1897.

FREISLICH, J. G.—Res. magr., Prieska dist., Cape Col., Dec., 1882; C.C. and R.M., Middleburg, Sept., 1884.

FREMANTLE, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR J. LYON, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.B.—Lieut.-col. commanding Coldstream Guards, 1878; A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, 1881; commanded at Suakin, 1884-5 (2nd class Medjidie); chief of staff, Egypt, Nov., 1885; D.A.G. for auxiliary forces, 1886; commanding troops in Scotland, 1892; gov., Malta, 1894.

FREMANTLE, VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Apptd. to the Order of St. M. and St. G. for service during the Ashantee war, 1873-74, having been some time sen. naval offr. on the station; naval A.D.C. to the Queen, Jan., 1881; now comdr.-in-ch. China station.

FRENCH, C. W.—Clk. to the pol. mags., Dist. D, St. Kitts, 1866.

FRENCH, MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE ARTHUR, R.A., C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. at Sandhurst and Woolwich; joined R.A. as lieut. in 1860; proceeded to North America in Dec., 1861, with expeditionary force sent out in consequence of the "Trent Affair"; adjt. R.A., Kingston, from 1862 to 1866; qualified as 1st class gunnery instructor in 1867; 1st class inspr. of warlike stores in 1868; apptd. I.S.W. at Quebec in 1869 on the withdrawal of the Imp. troops; inspr. of artillery, with rank of lieut.-col., in 1870; organized the permanent batteries of artillery in 1871; coms. N.W.M.P., and stip. magr. for the territories, in Dec., 1873; raised, organized, and equipped the force; commanded the expedi. sent from the Red River to the base of the Rocky Mountains in 1874; inspr. of warlike stores, Devonport, 1878 to 1883; comdt. Queensland forces, with rank of col., 1883-91; comdt. N. S. Wales forces, 1896.

FRENCH, S. R., C.M.G. (1896).—Sec. and acctant, G.P.O., Cape, Aug., 1880; controller P.O. savings bk., 1884; postmr.-gen., 1892.

FREIER, AUBREY TEMPLE.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Oct., 1886; asst. res., May, 1890; res., 2nd class, 4th div., Jan., 1894.

FROST, THE HON. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—M.L.A., C. of G.H., field comdt. of Cape volrs., and late of C.M.I.; sec. for agricult., Cape Col., 1893.

FROUDE, ASHLEY A., B.A., C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxon.; priv. sec. (unpaid) to Sir Robert Herbert at the C.O., Nov., 1886; sec. to roy. coms. for the division of Malta into electoral dists., Jan., 1888; sec. to the Behring Sea coms., June, 1891, and to the joint Behring Sea coms. at Washington, Jan., 1892; on the staff of the Br. agt., Behring Sea arbitration, 1892-3.

FRY, R. S.—Trigonometrical asst., survey dept., S. Sttlmts., Jan., 1881; res. Aug., 1884;

rejoined, July, 1885; dist. survr., Sept., 1885; ch. survr., Dec., 1888; observer for time balls and registr. of shipping, Jan., 1894.

FULLARTON, R.—Harbourmr., Melbourne, 1877; ch. harbourmr., pres. pilot bd., and chmn. steam navign. bd., 1882; capt. comdg. Victorian naval brigade, 1871; mem. of coun. of defence, 1884.

FULLER, F. C.—Cadet, Fiji, 1884; res. coms., Rotumah, 1889; dis. coms., Lagos, 1892.

FULLER, THOMAS.—Architect partly. buildings, Canada, Oct., 1859, to July, 1867; chief architect, pub. wks., Dec., 1881.

FURLONG, HON. L. O'B.—M.H.A., St. John's E. Newfld., 1893; mem. exec. coun. and chmn. bd. of wks., Apr. to Dec., 1894.

FYSH, THE HON. SIR PHILIP OAKLEY, K.C.M.G. (1896).—Premier and ch. sec., Tasmania, 1887 to 1892; mem. legis. coun. for dist. of Buckingham; treas. in Mr. Kennersley's ministry, 1873-5, and without portfolio to July, 1876; premier without office Aug., 1877 to Mar., 1878, and without office in Mr. Giblin's 1st administration; mem. exec. coun.; mag. of the col.; pres. central bd. of health; maj. comdg. Tasmanian volr. rifle regt., 1880-4.

GABRIEL, J. S., M.R.C.S.E.—Med. offr., Antigua, Dist. 6, 1881.

GAFFNEY, F. SEBASTIAN BURKE.—Asst. supt. of works and surveys, S. Sttlmts., July, 1890; ag. supt. of wks. and surveys, Malacca, July, 1891; confirmed Oct., 1892; supt. of works and surveys, Singapore, Oct., 1897.

GALE, CHARLES HENRY.—Assoc. M.I.C.E.; ch. draftsman P.W. dept., Hong Kong, Sept., 1890.

GAGNON, CHARLES ANTOINE ERNEST.—Ed. St. Ann's Coll.; notary public, 1869; since 1885 pres. of Quebec board of notaries; elected to Quebec legislature, 1878-81, and since 1883; prov. sec., 1887; sheriff of Quebec, 1890.

GALE, WALTER A.—Ed. high schl., Perth, St. Peter's coll., Adelaide, and Exet. coll., Oxon.; 3rd master, high schl., Perth, 1885; asst. registr., col. sec.'s office, W. Australia, 1886; sec. to cent. bd. of educn., 1888; registr.-gen.; registr. of patents, &c., Sept., 1890; in charge of census for 1891; clk. of legis. assem., 1891.

GALGEY, OTHO, I.R.C.S. Irel., M.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.M.—Med. offr., No. 5 dist., St. Vincent, Feb., 1872; asst. col. surg., Castries, St. Lucia, Nov., 1878; acted in 1888, 1893, and 1894 as col. surg., St. Lucia.

GALL, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS.—J.P., Br. Guiana, 1871; asst. supt., penal sttlmt., 1876; ag. R.M., Essequibo river, 1878; supt. of vagrant schl., 1879; has acted as sheriff and inspr. of prisons.

GALLWEY, SIR MICHAEL HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1883).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dub.; B.A.; barrister, King's Inns, Dub., Trin. Term, 1853; Munster circuit; atty.-gen., Natal, 1857; mem. exec. and legis. couns.; pres., Transvaal and Zululand bndry. coms., 1878; received the thanks of the Sec. of State; ch. just., Natal, 1890.

GALLWEY, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS LIONEL J., R.E., K.C.M.G. (1889).—2nd lieut., R.E., Mar., 1839; served in the West Indies from Jan., 1842, to June, 1845; employed in Ireland during the famine, 1846-47, as inspecting officer, under the Bd. of Works; served in Canada, 1849-58; employed 1858-62 in the construction of fortified position, Gosport; mem. of the ordnance select comtee., 1862-65; mem. of special mil. coms. to the United States during the war of 1864; employed as C.R.E. in building wks. of defence at Quebec, 1865-68; comdt. sch. of mil. engineering

at Chatham, 1868-75; comdg. roy. engnrs., and col. on staff, Gibraltar, 1877-79; inspr.-gen., of fortifications, 1880-82; gov. and comdr.-in-ch. of Bermuda, 1882-88.

GALT, SIR THOS., Kt. BACH. (1888).—Ch. just., Com. Pleas, Ontario; ret., 1894.

GANADO, LUIOR.—LL.D., Malta Univ., 1856; admitted to Malta bar, 1856; examr. in law to Univ., 1881; judge of sup. ct., 1886; mem. of Univ. senate, 1887.

GARCIA, A. H.—Insp.-gen. of war dept., C. of G.H., July, 1882; C.C. and R.M., Stockholm, 1884.

GARCIA, EGBERT B.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M. Murraysburg, 1859 to 1865; clk. in G.P.O., Cape Town, 1865 to 1869; civ. comsnnr. and mag., Beaufort div. C. of G.H., Sept., 1872; C.C. and R.M. of Queenstown div., Feb., 1883.

GARDNER, HARRY.—Major (ret.) Roy. Scots; served in Bechuanaland expedn., 1884, and Zululand, 1888; ag. col. sec. and rec.-gen., St. Helena, 1886-7; ag. treas., Zululand, 1890; confirmed, 1891.

GARNEAU, PIERRE.—Merchant and mem. of bd. of trade Quebec; late gov. dir. of North Shore Railway; Mayor, 1870-73; M.L.A., Quebec, 1873-78 and 1881-86; mem. of prov. exec. coun. and ministry as comsnnr. of agricult., pub. wks., and crown lands, 1874-78; M.L.C., Quebec, 1887, and again comsnnr. of agricult., pub. wks., and crown lands to 1891.

GARNETT, T. TAYLOR.—Clk. of consolidated bd. Barbados, Oct., 1878, to Mar., 1881; clk. Look Hosp., July, 1880, to Mar., 1881; clk. of market and inspr. weights and measures, Mar., 1881; ag. clk., exec. comtee., June, 1883; ag. sec. poor law bd., Mar. to Oct., 1884; inspr. of seamen's lodging houses, 1884; sec. to finance comsnn., 1885.

GARRARD, C. G.—Ed. Haileybury; dep. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Jan., 1892; ag. dep. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, Feb. to Oct. 1893; ag. registr. sup. ct., Penang, July, 1894; ag. dep. registr. sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, Apr., 1895; also ag. collr., land rev. and offr. in charge of treasury, Malacca, Aug., 1895; ag. dep. registr., sup. ct., Penang, Mar., 1896; asst. registr. and mag., Malacca, 1896.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in Jan., 1867; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1868; clk. of couns., 1868 to 1878; dep.-sec., registr., and clk. of the crown, and sec. bd. of educn., 1871 to 1878; comsnnr. of census, 1871; ag. auditor, 1871 to 1872, and 1875; sec. to exec. comtee., 1875-6; ag. treas. 1876-7-9, 1880-1-2; and *ex officio* a mem. of the legislature; auditor, 1878; notary public, 1880; compiler of census, 1881; ag. treas., St. Lucia, 1882-3; ag. pol. mag., St. Vincent, 1883-4; treas., St. Lucia, July, 1884.

GARRAWAY, R. F.—Postmr., Dominica, June, 1881; sec. bd. of health and quarantine bd., Sept., 1881; ag. dist. mag., Dist. G. Apr., 1893.

GARRETT, MARK.—In F.A.M.P., Cape, July, 1876, to Nov., 1879; clk. to C.C. and R.M. King William's Town, Sept., 1880; clk. col. sec.'s office, Capetown, May 1884; sec. civ. ser. comsnn., Mar., 1886.

GARRICK, THE HON. SIR J. F., Q.C., K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1885).—Sec. for public lands and mines, Queensland, 6th Feb., 1878; atty.-gen., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1879; col. treas. and postmr.-gen., 13th Nov. to Dec., 1883, when he resig. the former office; agt.-gen. for that col. in London, June, 1884, to June, 1888; was deleg. to the col. confce., 1887; again agt.-gen., 1890-5.

GATT, C.—Supt. gov't. printing office, Malta, Feb., 1882; was priv. sec. to Sir Richard Wood, H.M.'s diplomatic agt. and consul-gen., Tunis, Sept., 1868, to May, 1871; asst. sec., Gozo, 1892.

GATT, MAJ.-GEN. SAVERIO, C.M.G. (1888).—Ensign, R.M.F.A., 1825; lieut. and adjt. 1837; capt., 1847; major, 1858; lieut.-col., 1861; col., 1866; hon. major-gen., 1877.

GATTY, STEPHEN HERBERT, Q.C.—Scholar Wiuch. Schl. and New Coll., Oxon.; called to bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1874; went the N.E. circuit, atty.-gen., Leeward Is., June, 1883; ag. ch. just., and local comsnnr., W. Ind. Incumbered Estates Ct. for Antigua, June to Oct., 1884; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, July, 1884; local comsnnr. Incumbered Estates Ct. for St. Kitts, Oct., 1884; atty.-gen., Trinidad, Dec., 1885; chancellor of diocese and admgt. advoc., 1887; chmn. roy. comsn. on franchise and electoral dists., 1888; and of roy. comsn. on Metayer system in Tobago, 1890; puisne judge, S. Stlmits., 1892; ch. just., Gibraltar, 1895.

GAVIN, J. C.—Sec. to treasury, rec.-gen., and paymr.-gen., New Zealand, Mar., 1860; asst. comptroller and audr.-gen., 1890.

GAYLEARD, CHRISTOPHER.—Ed. Cranbrook gram. schl., and Guy's hosp.; surg. to Bahía Rly. Co.; res. med. offr., Kingston hosp., Jamaica, 1865-6; lazaretto, 1868-9; parochial med. offr., 1870; special comsnnr. to Panama to report on Jamaicans there, 1887; dist. med. offr., Kingston, 1888.

GELLIBRAND, HON. W. A. B.—Mem. legis. coun., Tasmania, since 1871; pres. legis. coun., July, 1884.

GENIS, MICHAEL CHRISTIAN.—Clk. to state atty., Transvaal, 1874; clk. to R.M., public prosecutor, and postmr., Christiana, 1876; C.C. and R.M., Christiana, 1880; ditto, Rustenburg, July, 1880; pensioned upon retrocession in 1881; registr. of deeds, Stellaland, Sept., 1884; also treas. and distributor of stamps; clk. to land comsnn., Br. Bechuanaland, Nov., 1885; registry clk. and J.P., Vryburg, July, 1886.

GENNADIUS, P., dir. of agricul., Cyprus, 1896.

GIBBES, REGINALD PRESCOTT.—Cadet, S. S., Nov. 1889; passed final exam., Tamil, Jan., 1892; ag. 3rd Mag., Singapore, Aug. to Nov., 1892; ag. dist. offr., Nebong Tebal, P. W., Mar., 1894; 2nd asst. prot. of imigrts., Penang, May, 1896; ag. dist. offr. Dindings, Aug., 1897.

GIBBS, LAWRENCE.—A.M.I.C.E., grad. assoc., and country engnr.; asst. engnr. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. exec. engnr., 1896.

GIBRALTAR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, FRED. ALBAN.—Clk. Mauritius civ. ser., after exam., Oct., 1875; clk. despatch branch, Sept., 1878; ag. precis writer, Nov. 1882 to June, 1883; ag. ch. clk. and sec. to exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1890; clk. exec. and legis. couns., Sept., 1892; ag. jun. asst. col. sec., Sept., 1892; ch. clk., Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., June, 1894, to Jan., 1895; June to Dec., 1895, and Mar., 1896, to Jan., 1897.

GIBSON, JAS. YOUNG.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to ct. of R.M.; sub.-distrib. of stamps, and registr. circuit ct., Newcastle, Natal, Apr., 1882; also dep. clk. of peace, Mar., 1887; asst. comsnnr. and R.M., Nqutu dist., Zululand, Feb., 1889; ditto, Ndwandwe dist., May, 1889.

GIDDY, RICHARD WILLIAM SHEPSTONE.—M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.); ag. asst. law adviser, Cape, 1886; confirmed, 1888; is also J.P., and chmn. of gold comsnn., Knysna.

GILES, MAJOR JAMES.—Comdt. of volrs., with rank of major, 1873, and R.M., Alfred co., Natal, 1874; ed. at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; as cornet in 14th Light Dragoons, 1853; served in Persian campaign under Sir James Outram, 1857, and in Indian mutiny campaign under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier; engaged in several skirmishes and general actions, and at the siege and capture of Jhansi, 5th Apr., 1858, received Central Indian medal and clasp; asst. clk. legis. coun., Natal, 1870-89; mag., Upper Umkomazi div., 1889.

GILL, C. L.—Puisne judge, super. ct., Montreal prov. of Quebec, 1879.

GILL, THOMAS.—Entered col. service, S. Australia, Feb., 1865; acctnt., treasury, Jan., 1883; under treas., 1894.

GILLIES, THE HON. DUNCAN.—Premier and treas. of Victoria, also min. of rlys. and min. of mines; resig. Nov., 1890; pres. of the bd. of land and wks., and comsr. of crown lands and surveys, May, 1868; held the office of comsr. of rlys. and roads, June, 1872, to Aug., 1875; was comsr. of crown lands, &c., Oct., 1875, to May, 1877; comsr. of rlys., &c., Mar. to Aug., 1880; also Mar., 1883, to Feb., 1886, when he took office as premier and treas. on the retirement of Mr. Service; resig. 1891; was one of the representatives of Victoria at the Federation Convention, 1891; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1894 to 1897.

GIRARD, M. A.—Began his political life with the organization of Manitoba as a prov. of the Dominion; was a mem. of the local govt. under the first three lieut.-govs., and occupied the positions of prov. treas., prov. sec., and min. of agricul.; in 1872 apptd. sen. mem. of N.W. coun. and a senator of Canada, which latter position he still holds.

GIROUARD, DESIRÉ, Q.C.—Ed. Montreal Coll.; called to the bar, Canada, 1860; Q.C., 1876; represented Jacques Cartier co., 1878 to 1895; judge sup. ct., Canada, 1895.

GISBORNE, HARTLEY, A.M., Camb., C.E., M.A.I.E.E.—Ed. at Mercers' schl. and Windsor Coll., Canada; asst. geolog. survr., Canada, 1876; tel. engr., 1880; dist. tel. supt. Manitoba, 1882.

GISBORNE, WILLIAM.—Was comsr. of crown lands, N.Z., from 1848 to 1853; from 1853 to 1869, under sec.; was col. sec. and for some time also min. of pub. wks., with seats first in the legis. coun., and afterwards in the House of Representatives, from 1869 to 1872; N.Z. govt. insurance comsr. from 1870 to 1875; became, in 1877, again a mem. of the House of Representatives; was a mem. of the Grey Ministry from July to Oct., 1879.

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART.—Was ed. at Eton, and at Chr. Ch., Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the hon. deg. of D.C.L. in 1848; was a lord of the treasury in Dec. 1834; under sec. for the cols. from Jan. to Apr., 1835; vice-pres. of the bd. of trade and master of the mint from Sept., 1841, to May, 1843, when he became pres. of the bd. of trade, retaining the office of master of the mint; resig. both Feb., 1845; was sec. of state for the cols. from Dec., 1845, to July, 1846; chancr. of excheq. from Jan., 1853, to Feb., 1855; lord high comsr. extraord. to the Ionian Is., Nov., 1858; reappointed chancr. of excheq., June, 1859; is author of "The State in its relations with the Church," "Church Principles considered in their Results," and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1832 to Jan., 1846, and sat for the Univ. of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for S. Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated

for S. Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; 1st lord of the treasury, Dec. 9, 1868; chancr. of the excheq. and master of the mint, in conjunction with other apptmts., 1873; resig. Feb., 1874; was returned as M.P. for Middlesbrough, and became 1st lord of the treasury and chancr. of the excheq., Apr., 1880; resig. the latter office, 16th Dec., 1885; resig. on defeat of the budget proposals, June 1885; again 1st lord of the treasury, Feb. to Aug., 1886; and 17th Aug., 1892, to Apr., 1894.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Third clk. in the immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1873; 2nd clk., Aug., 1873; ch. clk., 1884; sub-immigr. agt., 1885.

GLASGOW, 7TH EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID BOYLE, G.C.M.G. (1892).—Capt. (retired) R.N.; served in the Crimean and China wars, 1857 (medal and clasp); J.P. for Ayrshire, and chmn. of co. coun.; gov. of N.Z., 1892-97.

GLASS, DAVID, Q.C.—Ed. gram. schl., London (Ont.); called to the bar; Q.C. for Ontario, 1873; elected alderman in 1855; and mayor in 1858-64-65; mem. of commons for E. Middlesex, Canada, 1872; has been pol. mag., recorder, and also dep. judge of Middlesex, and benchr. of law soc. Ont.; removed to Manitoba, 1882; solr. of Winnipeg, 1884; mem. legis. assem., Winnipeg, 1886; unanimously elected speaker, 1887 to 1888.

GLOSSOP, FRANK G.—Clk., War Office, Nov., 1878; clk., audit.-gen., Cyprus, Mar., 1879; 1st clk. to rec.-gen., Sept., 1879; island treas., Apr. 1885; ag. auditor, July, 1889, to Dec., 1890; Br. deleg. of Evkaf, July, 1889; supt. of census, 1891; acted as comsr., Kyrenia, July to Sept., 1892; ag. rec.-gen. 1892; ag. comsr., Kyrenia and Larnaca, 1893; comsr. and local comdt. of pol., Kyrenia, 1894.

GLYDE, ADOLPHUS YEOVIL.—Apptd. clk. in land titles dept., Perth, W. Australia, 1882; dep. registr. of titles, ag. registr. of deeds, sub. collr. of internal rev., asst. registr. of titles, 1893; ag. registr. of deeds, Nov. to Jan., 1897.

GLYDE, GEORGE FREDERICK.—3rd class clk., pol. dept., W. Australia, 1864; 2nd class clk., 1875; acctnt., treasury, 1878; acctnt., crown lands 1885; ch. clk., lands dept., July, 1896.

GLYN, LIEUT.-GEN. RICHARD T., C.B., C.M.G. (1880), for services in the Zulu war.

GOBEIL, ANTOINE.—Law clk., dept. of pub. wks., Canada, 1879 to 1885; then sec., dep. min. of pub. wks., Jan., 1891.

GOBLE, BLAKE.—Gazetted ensign 3rd West Ind. Regt., 1852; lieut., 1853; transf'd to 57th regt., on service in the Crimea, 1855; just. of the peace, Natal, 1860; survr.-gen. dept., 1874; 1875, transf'd. to the port estabmt.; in the same year to the excise dept., 1877; inspr. of lazaretto; apptd. to the customs dept., 1880.

GOLDBY, WALTER ERNEST.—Clk. col. audit branch; E. and A. dept., Feb. 1890; local auditor, Zululand, July, 1893.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Apptd., after compet. exam., an exang. offr. H.M. customs, Greenock, Sept., 1863; inspr. of invoices and ch. landing survr. H.M. customs, Jamaica, Oct., 1869; one of the comsurs. to inquire into the pilot service of Jamaica, Apr., 1870; ag. collr. of customs, Kingston, 1873, and 1875 to 1876; acted in 1874 as island treas. and as collr.-gen. of customs, 1875 and 1885; collr. of customs and shipping master, Kingston, 1883.

GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN TANKERVILLE, KT. BACH. (1873).—Ed. Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Tcm., 1869, N.

circuit; atty.-gen., Loeward Is., Apr., 1880; ag. ch. just., May, 1881; puisne judge, Br. Guiana, June, 1883; judge, sup. ct., S. Sttlmts. Mar., 1887; ch. just., Trinidad, 1892.

GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR JOSIAH WEBBE.—Served in 86th Roy. Regt., 1867 to 1875; ag. A.D.C. to Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Gov. of the Cape, 1872; inspr. and drill and musketry instr., F.A.M.P. 1877; J.P. E. dists., Cape Col., 1877; ag. adjt., F.A.M.P., 1878; field adjt. to Col. C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., during Gaika and Galeka rebellion, 1877-8 (mentioned in despatches); capt. and adjt. C.M.R., 1878-82, field adjt. to Col. Bayly C.M.G., at the final storming and taking of Moirosi's Mountain, 1879 (mentioned in despatches); hon. A.D.C. to Gov. Sir Bartle Frere, 1878 (S. African war medal and clasp, 1877-8-9); detached for special service at training depôt. King William's Town, 1880-81; served in Basutoland, Jan. to July, 1882; major Cape Infantry Regt., 1882-6; maj. and adjt., Duke of Edinburgh Volr. Rifles (Cape Town), Jan., 1890.

GOLDSWORTHY, SIR R. T., K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1874).—Served during the Indian mutiny in the volr. cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Oonao, Busserutgunj, and recapture of Busserutgunj; for these services he received a comsn. in the 17th Lancers; present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakechowke, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as asst. field engnr. in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff offr. to a flying column in Cent. Ind.; medal with clasp; passed the exam. for the Staff Coll., inspr.-gen. of pol., S. Leone, 1868; inspr. of Houssa pol. and dist. mag., Lagos, 1870; collr. of customs, G. Coast, 1873; 2nd in comd. to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover, in comd. of a large native force, to finish the war with the Aboonahs, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; pres. of Nevis, May, 1876; col. sec. of W. Australia, 1877, and sen. mem. of legis. coun.; admstr. of the Govt., and col. sec. of St. Lucia, 1881; gov. Br. Honduras, 1884; gov., Falkland Is., 1891; ret., 1897.

GOMPERTZ, H. H. J.—Ed. at Bedford Schl., and Exeter Coll., Oxon. (scholar); 2nd class lit. hum., B.A. (1890); cadet, S. Sttlmts., 1890; passed final exam. Chinese, Dec. 1893; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, Aug., 1895; 2nd asst. prof. of Chinese, Penang, Jan., 1896; transfd. to Hong Kong as asst. registr.-gen. 1897.

GOODMAN, CLIFFORD E.—Entered pub. library, Barbados, Sept. 1890; 5th clk. and.-gen.'s office, Apr. 1891; ch. clk. inspr.-gen.'s office, July, 1892; also registr. of births, Dist. A.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM MEIGH.—Ed. at Univ. Coll.; graduated B.A. (honours) at the Univ. of Lond., 1867; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1870; went S.E. Circuit and Surrey Sessions; atty.-gen. Br. Honduras, 1883; ch. just., 1886; comsnr. to revise and consolidate the laws of the col., 1886; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, 1889; ag. col. sec. May, 1891, to Mar., 1892; ag. ch. just., Mar. to Aug., 1895, and Jan. to May, 1896.

GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F.—Mem. of House of Assem. for Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1880 to 1882, and 1882 to 1885; for Twillingate 1885 to 1889; returned for same dist. 1893; mem. exec. coun. 1885 (without portfolio) to 1889, and again in 1894; after the resign. of the Whiteway ministry in Apr., 1894, he was called upon to form a ministry, and became premier of the col., which office he held till Dec., 1894; was a mem. of the bd. of wks. and rly.

comsnrs. under the Thorburn admstrn. (1885-1889); he is also a mem. of the Newfoundland Chamb. of Com., and has been its pres. and vice-pres.

GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H., C.B. (1898), C.M.G. (1894).—Roy. Scots Fus.; comd. a troop, Bechuanaand border police, Aug., 1885; comdt., 1888; major, 1889; again comdt. 1893-95; commanded field force against Matabele, 1893.

GORDON, ARTHUR JOHN LEWIS, C.M.G. (1877)—Priv. sec. to the gov. of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; ag. col. sec., Trinidad, Apr., 1870; priv. sec. to gov. of Mauritius, 1870; priv. sec. to the gov. Fiji, 1875-80; priv. sec. to gov.-gen. of Canada (Earl of Aberdeen), 1893.

GORDON, COL. J. M., late lieut. R.A.—Lieut. R.A., from the R.M. Acad., Woolwich, 1875; lieut. staff instructor R.V. force, S. Australia, Dec., 1881; on the formation of a permanent artillery force in S. Australia, apptd. lieut.-in-comd., Sept., 1882; capt., Aug., 1883; maj., May, 1885; ag. D.A.A.G., Dec., 1885; and hon. A.D.C., May, 1886; comdt. of the S. Australian mil. forces, 1893.

GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE.—Clk. to consul-gen. of W. Pacific, Aug., 1879; clk. of exec. coun. and ch. clk. of crown lands in colony of Fiji, May, 1880; also acted as sec. to lands comsn.; res. comsnr. and stip. mag. for the island of Rotumah, May, 1882; comsnr. to inquire into claims of Europeans to land, Nov., 1882; stip. mag., Fiji, Apr., 1886; priv. sec. to gov., Ceylon, June, 1887; clk., gov.'s office, Leeward, and clk. of fedl., exec., and legis. couns., and of the local legis. coun. of Antigua, Apr., 1889; ag. comsnr., Montserrat, Dec., 1891, to Mar., 1892, and Mar., 1894, to June, 1895.

GORDON, WILLIAM ROSE.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to asst. res. mag. Pietermaritzburg, Mar., 1866; clk. and interp. to res. mag., Alfred co., 1867; ag. clk. of the ct., sub-distributor of stamps, and issuer of licences, 1869; clk. and interp. to res. mag., borough and co. of Durban, 1870; ag. interp. of the circuit ct., Durban, combined cts., and immigr. dept., interp. of the sup. and circuits cts., and native high ct. of Natal, 1878; registr., ct. of appeal, May, 1880; ag. R.M., and admstr. native law, Umsinga, 1883; Alexandria, 1884 to 1885; mag., Mapumulo, 1894.

GORE, LIEUT.-COL. JAMES U.—Audit.-gen. W. Africa Sttlmts. from 1882 to 1887; apptd. to admstr. govt. of the Gambia, June to Nov., 1894; col. sec. S. Leone, 1894; holds a dormant comsn. to admstr. govt. of the col. of S. Leone under certain circumstances.

GORMANSTON (14th Viscount) (created 1478), and **BARON GORMANSTON**, United Kingdom, 1868, **JENICO WILLIAM JOSEPH PRESTON**, C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Has been chamberlain to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland and a comsnr. of national educn., and dep. lieut.-col., Dublin; served in the 60th Rifles during the Indian mutiny (medal); gov.-in-ch., Leeward Is., 1885; of Br. Guiana, 1887; of Tasmania, 1893.

GOSLING, AUBLEY BLAIR EVELYN.—Employed at H.M. Legation in Cent. America, 1891-1895; acted as interp. to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, C.B., comdr.-in-ch., Pacific station, during the occupation of Corinto, Nicaragua, Mar. and Apr., 1895; sub-inspr., Br. Guiana pol., Nov., 1895.

GOTTLIEB, F. H. VALENTINE.—Entered govt. service, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1880; ch. clk. G.P.O., Singapore, 1888; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1892; dep. registr. sup. ct. Singapore, Aug., 1895.

GOULBURN, 1st Bishop of.—**RIGHT REV. MESAC THOMAS, D.D.**—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb., graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1843; ordained deacon,

1840; priest, 1841; vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; sec. to the Col. and Continental Church Society. Goullurn formed part of the diocese of N. S. Wales until its separation in 1863.

GOURDEAU DE BEAULIEU, MAJOR FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC.—Priv. sec. to Hon. J. Cauchon; mem. of Mackenzie admn. 1870; ch. clk. and acctnt. dept. of marine and fisheries; dep. min. of marine and fisheries of Canada, May, 1896.

GOWAN, JAMES ROBERT, LL.D., C.M.G. (1833).—Lieut., 4th regt., North York, 1838; called to Canadian Bar, 1839; judge of Simcoe, 1842-83; chairman of bd. of pub. instruction, 1844 to 1871; comsnr. for consolidating statute law of Canada, 1858-59; chmn. of bd. of judges, 1869-86; engaged in consolidation of the crim. law for Dominion, 1869; mem. of "The Law Reform Comsn." 1871; roy. comsnr. to inquire into charges against the ministry in reference to the Pacific Rly. contract, 1873; comsnr. for consolidating the statutes of Ontario, 1876-77; apptd. to high ct. of just., 1882; a senator of the Dominion, 1885; chmn. of Barrie Collegiate Inst., by annual election, 1881-87; called to Irish bar, 1889.

GOWDEY, WM. WALLACE.—Solr., Barbados, 1881; mem. House of Assem., 1883-93; mem. of comtee. of enquiry into Dodd's reformatory and industrial schl., 1884; mem. bd. of health, 1884-92; J.P., 1885; mem. of financial enquiry comsn., 1885; of general hosp. bd., 1889-92; pol. mag. and judge, petty debt ct., Dist. E, Barbados, 1892.

GOYDER, G. WOODROFFE, C.M.G. (1839).—Draftsman, engrn.'s dept., S. Australia, 1852; ch. clk., land office, 1853; dep. survr.-gen., 1855; survr.-gen., 1861; also inspr. of mines and valuer of runs.

GRAFTON and ARMIDALE (N. S. Wales), 2nd Bishop of, Right Rev. JAMES FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.—Ed. Durham Univ., where he graduated B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854; consecrated in 1869; formerly rector of N. Tedworth, near Marlborough; for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham Univ.

GRAHAM, FREDK.—Apptd. clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., after compet. exam., 30th May, 1870; 2nd class clk., 30th Sept., 1872; priv. sec. to Mr. Herbert, 1st Oct., 1872; to Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., 8th Jan., 1881, to 5th Aug., 1881; to Mr. L. H. Courtney, M.P., 6th Aug., 1881; to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, 12th May, 1882; and to the Earl of Dunraven, 24th June, 1885; to Sir R. Herbert, 3rd Feb., 1886; and again to the Earl of Dunraven, 3rd Aug., 1886, to Feb., 1887; 1st class clk., Dec., 1887; ag. prin. clk., Feb., 1892; prin. clk., 11th Mar., 1896; asst. under sec. of state, 1st Mar., 1897.

GRAHAM, JOHN JAMES.—Clk. to C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1864; clk. to registr. E. dists. ct., May, 1865; asst. registr., Jan., 1868; asst. registr., sup. ct., Mar., 1872; registr. and master, E. dists. ct., Feb., 1875; ch. clk. to atty.-gen. and clk. of peace, Capetown, Jan., 1878; sec., law dept., July, 1882; high sheriff and taxing offr., sup. ct., May, 1884; mem. of the col. tender bd.; a J.P. for the col.; sec. to law dept., 1889.

GRANDJEAN, REV. F. J.—Ed. at Bastogne and Floreffe (Belgium); student in theology at Paris, 1864 to 1870; prof. at Nice, 1870 to 1872; priest in 1871; missionary in France, 1872 to 1874; preacher at St. Martin-le-Grand, London, 1874 to 1876; ag. curate of Grouville and St. Heliers (Jersey), 1876 to 1878; curate of Melton Mowbray, 1879; civil chaplain of the Seychelles, 1880; senior curate St. Andrew and St. Philip's,

N. Kensington, 1891; returned to chaplaincy, Seychelles, July, 1892.

GRANNUM, CLIFTON.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; 2nd clk. to gov. Windward Is., Sept., 1891; ditto, St. Vincent, Apr. 1892; supervisor of customs, G. Coast Col., Oct., 1893; asst. local audr., G. Coast and Lagos, May, 1895; local audr., S. Leone, June, 1896; J.P., S. Leone, 1897.

GRANNUM, EDWARD T.—Representative of Bridgetown, Barbados Assem., 1883; J.P., 1888; mem. exec. comtee., 1885-89, and 1890-91; mem. gen. bd. of health, 1885; deleg. to Washington as to tariff arrangements under McKinley Act, 1891; aud.-gen., Barbados, 1894; ag. col. sec. and mem. exec. coun., Aug. to Dec., 1895, and July to Nov., 1896; ag. col. sec.; mem. of exec. coun., May to Sept., 1897.

GRANT, H. E. W.—Sec. to the educn. bd., Barbados, 1882; priv. sec. to Sir W. Robinson, 1883; and at Trinidad, 1885 to 1891; went on mission to Venezuela, 1887; sec. to special pub. wks. and road loan bd., Trinidad, 1890-1; priv. sec. to Sir W. B. Griffith, gov. of G. Coast, 1891-2; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1896; res. just., Harbour Is., Bahamas, Apr., 1897.

GRANT, LIEUT.-COL. JAS. MURRAY.—Served as a volr. against Tambookies in 1857, being then lieut. 85th L.I.; employed in mil. survey of Transkeian territory, 1861-62; ret. from Imp. army in 1867; inspr. F.A.M.P. 1867; served in Basutoland, 1865, and on the frontier border, 1869; mem. of two special comsns. of inquiry into native affairs, 1872; 1st class inspr., F.A.M.P., 1873; in same year commanded a column sent in pursuit of the Zulus under Langalibalele; ag. ch. mag. E. Griqualand, 1876; employed in making a mil. survey of the country between the Kabousie and the Kei, 1877; staff offr., col. forces in Gcalekaland campaign, 1877; ag. R.M., Komgha, 1878; and transf'd. to C.M.R., 1878, as sen. capt.; honorary majority, Aug., 1879; commanded C.M.R., Molahle's Hock, Oct., 1880, and in charge of base and lines of communication, Jan., 1881, to end of campaign; commanded left wing C.M.R., Sept., 1881, to Sept., 1883; on a special mission to the Pondo ch. Uniquikela, Nov., 1881; in command of all col. troops east of the Kei, Sept., 1884. War medal with clasp (1877-9). Lieut.-Col., 1892.

GRATIAEN, E.—Asst. col. surg., Ceylon, 1868.

GRAVES, THE HON. J. H., M.P. for Delatelo, Victoria—Comsnr. of trade and customs, Victoria, 9th July, 1881, to Mar., 1883.

GRAY, A. R.—Ed. at the Edin. Instit.; J.P., E. dist., co. of St. George, Trinidad, 1858; 2nd clk., P.O., Jan., 1875; storekeeper and paymr. pub. wks. dept., Feb., 1875; ch. collr., rly. dept., Feb., 1876; and of govt. tramways, 1878; traffic man., rly. dept., 1880.

GRAY, ROBERT J.—Under col. sec., Queensland, Jan., 1880; asst. comsnr. of rlys., 1889.

GRAY, S. BROWNLOW, C.M.G. (1888).—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; inspr. of schls., Bermuda, 1848; atty.-gen. and advoc.-gen., 1861.

GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT.—Solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, June, 1878; notary pub., Kingston; ag. crown solr. for seven months in 1882-5-8 respectively; crown solr. with private practice, Apr., 1890.

GREAVES, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.B. (1885), **K.C.M.G.** (1881), **C.B.**—Has held several important posts; ch. sec. to govt. in Cyprus, July, 1878, to July, 1879; adjt.-gen. in

India, Oct., 1879, to Oct., 1884; ch. of the staff at Suakin, 1885; in command of Meerut div. of Indian army to 1892.

GREAVES, HARRY SEDDON, F.R.I.B.A. — Supt. erection of new parlmt. houses, Cape, 1876-1885; architectural asst. P.W.D., in which capacity he has carried out other important pub. wks.

GREAVES, WILLIAM HERBERT, Q.C.—B.A., Oxon, honours, juris., 1879; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1880; ag. solr.-gen., Barbados, Aug., 1884, to July, 1885, and July, 1886, to Jan., 1887, when confirmed; J.P., Sept., 1885; escheator-gen., 1887; Q.C. for Barbados, 1890; mem. exec. coun., 1890; acted as atty.-gen., July to Dec., 1887, and June to Dec., 1891; mem. of house of assem. since 1882, and of bd. of educn.; atty.-gen., Mar., 1896.

GREEN, A. PIERCE.—Surg., A.M.D., 1878; med. offr., col. forces in Basuto war, 1881; regtl. surg., left wing, C.M.R., 1881-4; med. offr., Cape rlys., 1885; ditto Bechuanaland border pol. 1885.

GREEN, JOHN FREDERICK NORMAN, B.A.—Scholar, Emman. Coll., Camb., 1890; bracketed 15th Wrangler, 1893; B.A., 1893; 1st class, Part II., nat. science tripos, 1894; 2nd class clk. C.O. after compet. exam., Feb., 1896.

GREENE, W. H., M.I.C.E. (Lond.).—Asst. engr., Victorian rlys., 1885; dist. engr., 1888; res. engr., 1868; ch. engr. of existing lines, 1882; Victorian rly. consmr., 1887-92.

GREENER, JOHN LE SUBUR.—Ed. Roy. Coll., Pt. Louis; entered col. sec. office, Mauritius, Jan., 1886; jun. copyist procur.-gen.'s office, Mar. 1887; sen. ditto, Feb. 1888; govt. translator of laws, Nov., 1888; 5th class clk., July, 1890, 4th class clk., Mar., 1896.

GREENER, HERBERT.—Clerk. office of survr.-gen., Cape, May, 1884; 2nd clk., money order branch, G.P.O., June, 1884; prin. clk., Jan., 1886; 1st clk., admstr.'s office, Br. Bechuanaland, Mar., 1888; ag. sec. to admstr., June to Sept., 1888; ag. clk. Vryburg, and ag. P.M.G., Jan. to May, 1889; ag. examr. of acct., Capetown, Mar. to Sept. 1890; paymr. Br. Bech. pol., Mar., 1891.

GREENLEES, THOMAS DUNCAN, M.B., Edin.—Surg.-capt., Graham's Town 1st City Volrs.; late asst. med. offr., Cuzumien Asyl., Carlisle, and City of London Asyl.; prizeman medico-psycho-logical asst.; med. supt., Graham's Town Asyl., and visiting surg. to the chronic sick hosp., Aug., 1890.

GREENWAY, THOMAS.—Mem. of legis. assem., Manitoba; pres. of exec. coun.; premier and min. of agricul. and immigrn.

GREENWOOD, ALFRED CRAVEN.—Exec. staff, Inventions Exhibn., 1885, and Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886, and Royal Jubilee Exhibn., Manchester, 1887; sec. to various charitable institns., 1887 to 1890; priv. sec. to Sir A. Shea, gov. Bahamas, and clk. to coun., 1891-4; treas. of Gibraltar, 1897.

GREENWOOD, THOMAS J.—Insprr. Cyprus pol., Feb., 1887; ag. local comd. Limasol, Oct. to Dec., 1894, and Apr. to July, 1895, Bronze Medal Roy. Hum. Soc. for saving and attempting to save life during Limasol floods, Nov. 12, 1894.

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surv.-gen. of Queensland; ret. Sept., 1879; trustee of the Queensland museum, 1876; mem. legis. coun., 1882.

GREY, 4TH EARL OF (creat. 1806), VISCOUNT HOWICK, BARON GREY, BART.—Ed. Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P., 1880-6; dir. B.S.A. Co.; admstr. of Rhodesia, 1896.

GREY, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (Civil), 1848, P.C. (1894).—Ensign in the 83rd regt., 1829; lieut., 1833; and capt., 1839; left England in 1837 to explore the N.W. of Australia, the account of which will be found in a work published by him, entitled "Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in N.W. and W. Australia, during 1837-8-9"; was for some time res. magr. at Albany, W. Australia; gov. of S. Australia, Dec. 1840; of New Zealand, 1846; of the C. of G. H., 1854; re-apptd. gov. of N. Z., June, 1861; is author of "Polynesian Mythology;" relieved of the govt. of N. Z., end of 1867; ret. on a gov.'s pension in 1872; supt. of the prov. of Auckland, 1875; premier of N. Z., 1877 to 1879; was one of the representatives of N. Z. at the Australian Federation Convention, 1891.

GREY-WILSON, WM., C.M.G. (1891).—Ed. at Chelt. Coll.; priv. sec. to Sir William Grey, gov. of Jamaica, 1874; to lieut.-gov. Edwd. E. Rushworth, Mar., 1877; admstr., Major-Gen. J. R. Mann, R.E., Aug., 1877; to lieut.-gov., F. P. Barlee, Br. Honduras, Sept., 1877; and clk. of the exec. and legis. couns., June, 1878; ag. magr., Orange Walk, in charge of frontier scouts, Dec., 1879, to Apr., 1880, and June, 1880, to Mar., 1881, asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, 1883; special consmr., Sulymah, Dec., 1883, to June, 1884; 4th asst. col. sec., G. Coast Col., 1884; col. sec., St. Helena, July, 1886; ag. gov., 1887; gov., 1890; gov. Falklands, 1897.

GRIEL, WM. MAGEE, M.I.C.E.—Enginrg. asst. of pub. wks. dept., Cape, May, 1887; ch. insprr., July, 1882; is also hydraulic engr., and J.P.

GRIEVE, R., M.D., C.M.G. (1894).—Med. supt., lun. asyl., Berbice, Sept., 1875; ag. med. offr., immigrn. dept., Aug., 1885; surg.-gen. of col., Oct., 1885.

GRIFFIN, EUGENE PATRICK.—Third clk., treas., Gibraltar (after compet. exam.), Feb. 1883; pol. clk., 1893; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1886; 2nd class clk., Jan. 1890; 1st class clk., Jan., 1893; ch. clk. and cashier, P.O., Nov., 1893; transf'd. to col. sec.'s office, July, 1895.

GRIFFIN, FREDERICK.—Entered army from Sandhurst, 1866; served on W. Coast of Africa, Barbados, and Br. Guiana; ret., 1871; insprr. of pol., Br. Guiana, 1871, and was in command of the pol. at the Devonshire Castle Riots, 1872; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir J. Scott, 1870-71; transf'd. to immigrn. dept., 1878.

GRIFFIN, MARTIN J.—Called to the bar in 1869 from offices of Hon. James McDonald (now ch. just. of Nova Scotia) and of Hon. Wm. Miller (now speaker of Senate of Canada); edited Halifax "Express" till 1874; contested Halifax co. for local legislature in 1874; edited Halifax "Herald" till 1878; apptd. asst. on fishery consm. under Washington Treaty in 1873; priv. sec. to min. of just. in 1878; sec. of civ. serv. consm. in 1881; edited Toronto "Mail" till Aug. 6, 1885; when apptd. partly librarian.

GRIFFIN, WILLIAM HENRY, C.M.G. (1890).—Clk. in P.O., Canada, 1831; survr. of post offices, 1835; sec. of P.O. on its transfer to provincial control, 1851; dep. postmr.-gen., Canada, 1857; dep. postmr.-gen. of the Dominion, 1868; consmr. for the reorganization of the civ. serv. 1868; mem. of the civ. serv. consm., 1862; of the bd. of audit, 1858, and of the bd. of customs excise, and stamps, 1864; negotiated the postal convention with the United States, 1875; is vice-pres. of the civ. serv. building and savings soc. and chmn. of the civ. serv. bd.; ret., 1888.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES DUNCAN, C.M.G. (1877).—Was lieut. Uitenhage Hottentot levy in Kafr war of 1846-47; lieut. Kafr pol., Jan., 1848, to Dec., 1850; capt. commanding the Albany Hottentot levy in Kafr war of 1851-52 (medal); several times mentioned in gen. orders; comdt. of the 2d div. of the armed mounted pol. force, Nov., 1852, 2nd in command during the operations in 1857-58 against the Tembu chief Fadana, and the Galeka chief Kreli; captured the chief Fadana; C.C. and R.M., Albert, 1858; Queenstown, June, 1859; Albany, Nov., 1868; King William's Town, July, 1869; gov.'s agt. and ch. mag., Br. Basutoland, July, 1871; comdt. of the F.A.M.P. upon the outbreak of the Galeka tribe under the chief Kreli, Sept., 1877; on the 16th Jan., 1878, comdt.-gen. of col. forces, and from that date in command of the col. forces in the col. until the end of the Galeka war and Galeka rebellion; in July, 1878, received the thanks of both houses of parlmt. for his services; on the 26th Aug., 1878, re-apptd. gov.'s agt. in, and ch. mag. for, Br. Basutoland; ret. 1882; M.L.A., Cape.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS BELL.—Insp. of inland rev. offrs., Barbados, Mar., 1874; acted as auditor-gen. in 1874-6-7-8; treas. and collr. of customs, St. Vincent, Oct., 1879; and *ex officio* mem. of exec. and legis. couns.

GRIFFITH, F. W.—Matric. Lond. Univ., 1885; supernum. P.O. St. Vincent, Sept., 1885; clk. P.O., Jan., 1886; clk. to col. registr., June, 1886; ag. clk. to registr. sup. ct., Jan., 1887; marshal V.-A. ct., Nov., 1887; ag. registr. sup. ct., 1888; 2nd clk. govt. office, Apr., 1889; ag. col. postnr., Nov., 1889, to Oct., 1890, Dec., 1891 to Jan., 1892, and May to June, 1892; escheator-gen. and casual receiver, Nov., 1890; insp. of schls., Dec., 1890; ch. clk. govt. office and clk. of couns., June, 1893; J.P. Apr., 1894.

GRIFFITH, HORACE MAJOR BRANDFORD.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; confidential clk. to admstr. of Lagos, Oct., 1880; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., 1880, and clk. of legis. coun., 1882; 1st clk. and warehouse keeper at Lagos, 1883; attached to audit office, Accra, in 1884; priv. sec. to gov., G. Coast, 1885 to 1886; controller of customs, Lagos, 1889; treas., Gambia, 1894.

GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL WALKER, G.C.M.G. (1895), K.C.M.G. (1886), Q.C.—Ed. at Univ., Sydney, N.S.W.; B.A., 1863; Mort Travelling Fellowship, 1865; M.A., 1870; called to the Queensland bar, 1867; Q.C. 1876; entered the legis. assem., 1872; atty.-gen., 1874 to 1878; sec. for pub. instruction, 1876 to 1878; sec. for pub. wks., 1878 to 1879; led the opposition in the assem., 1879 to 1883; premier, col. sec., and sec. for pub. instruction, Nov., 1883; deleg. to the inter-col. convention held at Sydney, Dec., 1883; resig. office of sec. for pub. instruction, Jan., 1885; mem. of the federal coun. of Australasia, and chair. of the standing comtee of the fed. coun., 1886; resig. office of col. sec., Apr., 1886, and accepted newly created office of ch. sec.; deleg. to col. confer., 1887; ch. sec. and treas., Aug., 1887; pres. of fed. coun., 1888; resig. office after gen. election, June, 1888, and became leader of opposition in assem.; again premier, and ch. sec., 1890; ch. justice of Queensland, 1893.

GRIFFITH, T. RISELY, C.M.G. (1892).—Auditor, Grenada, Nov., 1872, to Feb., 1878; collr. and treas., G. Coast Col., Mar., 1878; col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, June, 1879; administrl. govt. of Gambia, Nov., 1887, to June, 1888; gazetted to administer govt. of S. Leone in absence of gov.,

1888; admstr. Seychelles, 1888; admstr. St. Kitts and Nevis, 1895.

GRIFFITH, WM. BRANDFORD JUN., B.A. (Lond.), 1880.—Gilchrist scholar, 1877; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1881; ag. Queen's advoc., G. Coast Col., Apr. to Oct., 1884; dist. comsnr., 1885; ag. pulse judge, Lagos, Jan., and Cape Coast, May, 1885; ag. Queen's advoc., 1886 and 1887; compiled ordinances of G. Coast Col., 1887; res. mag., Jamaica, 1888; R.M., St. Catherine, Feb., 1893; ag. atty.-gen., May to Dec., 1893; ch. just. G. Coast Col.

GRINDLE, G. E. A., M.A.—Scholar of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; 1st class classical mods., 1889; 1st class in final classical schll., 1891; elected fellow of C.C.C., 1891; Chancellor's English Essay, 1892; 2nd class clk. in Local Govt. Board, Feb. 1893; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 1895; 2nd class clk., after compet. exam., in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., 10th Feb., 1896.

GRINLINTON, SIR J. J., KT. BACH. (1894). F.R.G.S. and A.I.C.E.—Was employed for seven years on the Ordnance Survey of England; gazetted ensign in the 65th Regt.; apptd. depot adjt.; served in the Crimean campaign of 1855-6 as lieut. 4th King's Own Regt., and asst. engr. during the siege of Sebastopol; was also engaged making a mil. survey of the allied positions; was mentioned in despatches on the fall of Sebastopol, 8th Sept., 1855; Crimean medal with clasps; 5th class of the Order of Medjidie, and the Turkish medal; asst. survr.-gen. of Ceylon, Sept., 1857; ret'd. from the army by the sale of his comsn. Oct., 1858; apptd. an offl. councillor of the municipality of Colombo at its formation in 1866, and served for six years; resig. the public service, Oct. 1872, and subsequently followed mercantile pursuits; mem. of the central irrign. bd., July, 1887; a councillor of municipality of Colombo, 1887, and mem. legis. coun., Ceylon (to represent the gen. European community), Nov., 1888; comsnr. for Ceylon, Chicago Exhbn., 1893.

GRÖOM, THE HON. WM. HENRY.—Emigrtd. to Queensland, 1857; alderman of Toowoomba, 1861; and mem. of legis. assem. for that place since 1862; re-elected at gen. election, 1888; speaker of the assem., 1884; has been several times mayor of Toowoomba.

GROSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN.—Mag.'s clk., Br. Guiana, 1884; compiler of handbook on labour ordinances, 1890.

GRUBER, JASPER WM.—Employed under late vestry of St. Ann, Jamaica, in 1854; collr., 3rd class customs and internal rev., Feb., 1868; parochial treas., May, 1870; harbmr., St. Ann's Bay, Aug., 1872; 1st class collr., Montego Bay, Oct., 1875. Is also treas. parish of St. James.

GUERITZ, EDWARD PEREGRINE.—Served under Sarawak Govt., 1874 to 1877; asst. pres., Br. N. Borneo, 1882-84; collr. of land rev., Sungei Ujong, 1885; collr. and mag., Jelebu, June, 1885; ag. res. Labuan, May, 1890.

GULLICK, JOSEPH WM.—Clk., examiner's office imp. customs, Dec., 1862; transf'd. to E. and A. Dept., Somerset House, Feb., 1873; supt. col. audit. branch of that dept., Feb., 1892.

GUN MUNRO, J. POYNTZ.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, 1869; mem. for St. George and St. John in assem. until introduction of single chamber; acted as atty.-gen. on three occasions; pol. mag., E. Dist., Sept., 1876, also coroner *ex officio*; comsnr. of census, 1881; comsnr., sup. ct., comsnr. of wrecks, &c.

GURDON, SIR W. BRAMPTON, C.B., K.C.M.G.

(1882).—Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. (1863); apptd. a clk. in the treasury, 1863; and received the K.C.M.G. for services on special missions in 1879 and 1881 to S. Africa for the settlement of financial questions; resig. 1885.

GURNER, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Chelt. Coll., and Jesus Coll. (Camb.), LL.B.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1877; partly draughtsman, Victoria, May, 1882, now one of the crown prosecutors.

GUTTERON, W. B.—Rev. offr., Br., Honduras, Apr., 1883; keeper, Queen's warehouse, Jan., 1888; ch. clk. treasury, customs, and P.O., Feb., 1891; postmr., 1897.

GWYNNE, J. W.—Puisne judge of sup. ct. and ct. of excheq., Canada.

HABENS, Rev. W. J., B.A. (Lond., 1862).—Minister, Congregational church, N. Z., 1864-78; sec., bd. of educn., Christchurch, Jan., 1877, to May, 1878; inspr.-gen. of schls., 1878; mem. (and sec.) of roy. comsn. to enquire into operations of N.Z. Univ. and its relation to secondary schls., 1879-80; fellow N.Z. Univ., 1880; sec. and inspr.-gen. educn. dept., Wellington, 1888.

HADDON-SMITH, GEO. BASIL.—Lieut. Royal Guernsey Militia, 1879; attached 32nd (D.C.L.I.) regt., 1880; attached 107th (Royal Sussex) regt., 1881; asst. inspr., Lagos constab., 1886; adjt., 1887; priv. sec. to ag. gov. and clk. of couns., 1887, 1889, and 1893; ag. inspr.-gen. and sheriff of Lagos, 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1893; ag. dist. comsnr., 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1891; took part in Jebu expedition, 1892, mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp); political offr. on Sir G. Carter's mission to Yorubaland, 1893; asst. col. sec. Lagos, 1894; ag. col. sec., 1895; priv. sec. to Sir F. Scott in Ashanti expedn., 1896; ch. asst. col. sec., G. Coast, 1896; ag. col. sec., 1896-7; mem. of exec. and legis. couns., G. Coast Col.

HADEN, FRANCIS SEYMOUR, B.A., C.M.G. (1890).—Ed. at Westminster schll., and at Chr. Ch., Oxford; priv. sec. to Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., lieut.-gov. of Natal, Mar., 1877; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1880; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1881; acted as col. treas. and also as col. sec., 1885; col. sec., 1887; was chmn. of Natal trade comsn., 1885-6; deleg. to customs and rly. confce., Cape Town, 1888; dep. gov., Natal and Zululand in Dec., 1890; dep. gov. in Aug., 1891; ret., 1893, on introduction of responsible gov.

HAGARTY, SIR J. H., D.C.L. (Kt. BACH., 1897).—Judge of the ct. of common pleas, Ontario, Feb., 1856; puisne judge of the ct. of Queen's bench, Mar., 1862, ch. just. of the ct. of common pleas, same province, July, 1873; ch. just. Queen's bench, Nov., 1878; ch. just. of Ontario, May, 1884.

HAGGART, THE HON. JOHN G.—Postmr.-en., Canada, 1888; min. of rlys. and canals, 1892.

HAHN, D. M., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Realschool, Hamburg; apprenticeship under J. A. Biernatzki, architect, Altona; theoretically instructed at the Technological Instn., Hamburg; in charge govt. saw mill, Trinidad, Jan., 1887; foreman, pub. wks., Jan., 1888; ag. asst. engrn., N. Div., in 1889, 1890-1; asst. engr., N. Div., 1891.

HAINES, Rev. FRANK WM., B.A. (Oxon.).—Ed. Christ's Coll., Brecknock, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; govt. tutor; chaplain, Selangor, 1890; inspr. of schls., Selangor, 1881.

HAICOMB, FRED. MA. (Wadham Coll., Oxon.).—Parly. librarian, S. Australia, Jan., 1870; clk., asst., and sergt.-at-arms, legis. coun., Apr., 1874; clk., house of assem. May, 1887.

HAILE, A.—Ag. mag., Perak, 1884; inspr. of

mines and asst. mag., Kinta, 1885; mag. and collr., Tampin, 1887; acted for supt. Negri Sembilan, 1888.

HAIKETT, FREDERICK CRAIGIE.—1872, passed open compet. for Roy. Ind. Engrng. Coll.; lieut. 3rd Batt. H. L. I.; 1873-5, lieut. and capt. S. division, R.A. Militia; 1873-5, passed schll., Woolwich, selected artillery instructor; 1876-8, organized artillery branch of Housa Force, G. Coast; in charge of diplomatic missions to Denkeru, Wassaw, and Ashanti; comsnr. of Dixcove and Secondi; 1879-84, stip. mag. and comsnr. of the sup. ct., Fiji; 1885-6; inspr.-gen. pol., S. Leone; ag. comdt. of Sherbro; 1887, represented W. Africa Stlmts. at col. confce. commanded expedn. against Mendis, receiving thanks of govt.; 1887-8, in Yonnie expend. (medal and clasp); 1889-91, provost marshal, Bahamas; mem. legis. coun.; on comsn. to revise liquor laws; organised new constab. to replace troops; col. sec., Falklands, 1894; ag. judge; 1896-7; admstr. 1897.

HALL, CECIL G.—Volr. col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Nov., 1866; clk., gen. bd. of health, June, 1867; clk. med. dept., Nov., 1868; acct.; imigrn. dept., June, 1872; senior clk., Oct., 1880; and ag. ch. clk. several times from 1880 to 1886; inspr. of imigrts., 1886.

HALL, GILBERT AMOS.—Ed. at Harrow Schl.; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final exam. in Malay, Apr., 1891; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, July, 1891; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July to Sept., 1893; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, Mar., 1894; supt. of educn., Penang, Oct., 1894; ag. dist. offr. Malacca, Nov., 1896; ag. 2nd mag. Penang, May, 1897.

HALL, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Emigrated to N. Z., 1852; mem. legis. assem., 1855; col. sec., 1856; mem. legis. coun., 1862-6; postmr.-gen., 1866-9; col. sec., 1872-3; premier, 1879-82.

HALLETT, W. CARRY.—Clk. to Col. Survr., Bermuda, Aug., 1881; asst. supt. pub. wks., Jan., 1887; supt., July, 1887; col. survr. Oct., 1887.

HALLIFAN, F. J.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., Mar., 1893; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1894; ag. dist. offr. Penang, Apr., 1896, and Malacca, Nov., 1896; ag. 2nd mag. Penang, May, 1897.

HALL, AMYRALD.—Dir. Colombo museum, June, 1875.

HAMILTON, ARTHUR SHIRLEY.—Entered the R.N. in June, 1862; lieut., Sept., 1872; served on the Mediterranean, China, and E. African stations; present at the bombardment and reduction of Mombasa, Jan., 1875; ret. Feb., 1876; treas. and harbmr., Labuan, Aug., 1877; also survr. and supt. of prisons, Jan., 1882; M.L.C.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, C.M.G. (1895).—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clk. rec.-gen.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1873, 1877; col. book-keeper, 1879; ag. rec.-gen. 1881; and ag. aud.-gen., 1883 to 1886; received thanks of coun. on leaving for post of rec.-gen., &c., Trinidad, 1886; J.P.; ag. aud.-gen., M.E.C., and M.L.C., 1886; mem. of bd. of educn., 1887; of bd. of health, 1888; M.L.C., 1889; chmn. of comtee. for widows' fund, 1889; ag. col. sec., 1890; chmn. hrbr. improvement comtee., and ag. aud.-gen. and col. sec., 1891; mem. coll. coun., 1891; rec.-gen., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1892; ag. aud.-gen. and mem. ct. of policy, May, 1893, to May, 1895, and again Oct. 1895; sen. comsnr., Vlissingen estate; chmn. spirits comsn., "Trotman," Trust Comtee.; dir. Widows and Orphans' Fund, &c.; mem. exec. coun., Dec., 1895.

HAMILTON, CHARLES EDWARD.—Called to the bar, Ontario, 1865; elected mayor of Winnipeg,

1885; elected to Manitoba legislature, 1885; atty.-gen., Manitoba, Feb., 1887-8.

HAMILTON, JOHN DOUGLAS.—Entered 4th Batt. Roy. I. Fus., 1885; joined 14th (King's) Hussars 1887; resig. 1892; capt., 4th Batt. Roy. I. Fus., Feb., 1893; asst. inspr. Lagos constab. Apr., 1893; ag. dist. consur., Lagos, Dec., 1893; adjt., Apr., 1894; consmr. of pol., sheriff, &c., Jan., 1896.

HAMILTON, R. W.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Trin. Hall, Camb.; B.A., 1889; M.A., 1892; sec. comsn. of enquiry, Dominica, 1893-4; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1895; dist. consmr., Lagos, 1895.

HAMILTON, SIR W. A. B. K.C.M.G. (1897), C.B. (1892), C.M.G. (1887).—Ed. at Harrow; apptd. a jun. clk. in the C.O., May, 1864, after compet. exam.; sent on secret service to N. America, 1867; 2nd class clk., 30th Sept., 1st class clk., July, 1879; and priv. sec. to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (now Lord Brabourne), M.P., 9th Oct., 1872; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 18th Nov. 1872; priv. sec. to Mr. James Lowther, M.P., under sec. of state for the cols., 25th Feb., 1874, to 14th Feb., 1878; priv. sec. to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., ch. sec. for Ireland, 15th Oct., 1878; capt in the E. Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th June, 1878; major, 18th June, 1883; hon. lieut.-col. and comdg. regt., 1894; comdg. 12th Yeomanry Brigade, 1895; author of "Mr. Montenegro: a Romance of the Civil Service"; priv. sec. to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; and to Sir H. Holland (now Lord Knutsford), Jan., 1887, to Aug., 1892; sec. to col. confce. 1887; prin. clk., 1st Jan., 1894; ch. clk., Mar., 1896.

HAMLEY, WILLIAM WYMOND, M.A., F.R.M.S.—Clare Coll., Camb. (Hon. classics, 1873); 1st class prof., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, Jan., 1879; sen. prof., May, 1887; ag. rector, May, 1891, to July, 1892, and Apr. to Nov., 1894.

HAMMOND, E. J.—Govt. med. offr. Savanna Grande District, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

HAMPDEN, 2ND VISCT. (creat. 1884), BARON DACRE (creat. 1307).—Dep.-lieut. and J.P. for Sussex; J.P. Herts; was M.P. for Hertfordshire, 1868 to 1874; for Stroud, July, 1874 (unseated Dec. 1874); and again 1880-5; and for Mid-Gloucester, 1885-6; survr.-gen. of ordce., 1883-5; Gov. N.S. Wales, 1895.

HANCOCK, E. A., F.C.S., &c.—Late Nat. Sc. Exhibn., Kibble Coll., Oxon; 1st B.Sc. Lond.; headmr. govt. gram. schl. and govt. analyst, St. Kitts, 1890; govt. analyst only, 1894; offl. memb. leg. coun. St. Kitts and Nevis, 1895.

HANCOCK, HERBERT HENRY, M.A.—Scholar St. John's Coll., Oxon; 2nd class classical mods., 1876; 2nd class classical finals, 1878; B.A., 1879; M.A., 1883; asst. master Cheltenham Coll., 1879; 2nd master Bosworth schl., 1880; prof. classics and moral philos., Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1883; ag. prinl., 1889-91; 2nd master, Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, 1892; ag. prinl., Apr. to Dec., 1894; clk. to coll. coun., 1892; lieut. Trinidad field artillery.

HANCOCK, WILLIAM J., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Glasgow Univ.; supt. of telephones, W. Australia, 1885; supt. of telegraphs and telephones, 1890; hon. local sec. and treas. for W. Australia of the Institn. of Electrical Engineers of London; Govt. electrician, 1894.

HANNAFORD, G.—Second clk. asst. legis. coun., Natal, Feb., 1889; clk. asst. and librarian legis. assem., 1893.

HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M.I.C.E.—Apprentice to M. Du Bays, C.E., Reading; asst. survr., Melb. and River Murray Rly., Victoria, 1860; engr. Moreton Bay Tramway Co., Brisbane, 1861-63; dist. engineer (S. dist.) Queensland govt.

rls., 1863-8; contractor's engr. on same, 1868-72; dist. engr. and in charge of surveys, cert. div., Queensland rlys., 1872-85; ch. engr., N. div., 1885; has been engaged on survey of 1,060 miles of rly., and directed survey of 250 miles more.

HANNAY, W. M.—Forten years in Glasgow and S. W. Rly.; entered N. Zealand Govt. Rly. service May, 1876; asst. traffic man., June, 1878; traffic man., 1879; asst. gen. man., 1880; rly. comsr. under Govt. Rlys. Act (1887), June, 1889.

HANSON, A. B.—Ed. at the C. M. S. Gram. Schl., S. Leone, and Ipswich, Suffolk; tide waiter, Customs, S. Leone, July, 1862; landing and tide survr., Oct., 1863; acted as sub-coll. in Sherbro, 1869; acted for the harbourmr. of Freetown in 1865; dep. harbourmr., supt. of quarantine, and supt. of lighthouses, S. Leone, Apr., 1876.

HANSON, CHAS. RASTRICK, M.I.C.E.—Cape Govt. rly. staff, 1874; Ceylon, ditto, 1879; res. engr. and man., Perak State rly., 1887.

HARBIN, JOHN ALPHONSO.—Ch. clk. to registr., Grenada, July, 1884; ditto to registr. sup. ct., July, 1886; marshal V.-A. ct., Mar., 1887; ag. registr. sup. ct., May, 1888, to Apr., 1890; acctnt., treasury, July, 1890; sec. to comsn. pub. wks. dept. enquiry, Dec., 1890; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, July, 1892 to Feb., 1893; inspr. of schls. Mar., 1894; mem. bd. of educn. Apr., 1895.

HARDING, MORGAN H. M.—Lieut., N. Tipperary Militia, 1878; in transport train, Trinidad, 1881; clk. savings bk. dept., 1882; 6th clk. and. office, Jan., 1888.

HARDY, A. S., Q.C.—Sec. and registr., prov. of Ontario, Canada, 1877.

HARDY, WENTWORTH MARMADUKE.—Entered survey dept., S. Australia, Oct., 1865; accompanied the survr.-gen. as survr. and draughtsman to Port Darwin, Dec., 1868; rose step by step, till apptd. Jan., 1878, trigonometrical survr. In 1884, at the recommendation of the survr.-gen. of Victoria, and to carry out his suggested reformation, appointed inspr. of surveys and prof. adviser survey dept., Tasmania.

HARE, FREDERICK ARTHUR.—Ed. St. Columba's Coll., Wicklow; clk. to mag., Vasse, W. Australia, 1880; clk. and asst. priv. sec. to Sir William Robinson, during various periods from 1880, to 1882; inspr. of pol. for the S. dists. of the col., 1882; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir F. N. Broome; ag. govt. res., Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf, 1886-8; now R.M., York, W. Australia; res. mag. Kalgoorlie, 1897.

HARE, GEO. THOMPSON.—Ed. Wadham Coll., Oxon; Cadet, S. Stlms., 1884; passed in Chinese, 1888; dist. offr., Jan., 1890; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, June, 1890; 2nd asst. prot. Chinese, Penang, Oct., 1891; ag. asst. prot. Chinese, Penang, 1893; asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, Apr., 1895; sec. for Chinese affairs, Fed. Malay states, Feb., 1897.

HARE, REGINALD CHARLES.—Clk., treasury, W. Australia, Apr., 1881; pol. inspr. S. dists., June, 1886; ag. govt. res., Wyndham, May, 1888; ditto, Roebourne, June, 1889; sec., W. Australian govt. agency, London, May, 1890.

HARLEY, OCTAVIUS.—Clk. in treasury, Trinidad, Apr., 1862; cashier in that dept. about three years; acted as warden and coroner for the Diego Martin Ward Union, July, 1870, to Apr., 1871; supt. of prisons, Oct., 1873, and inspr. of industrial schls. also, Oct., 1885; stip. J.P. for E. dist. city of St. George, and inspr. of prisons and reformatories Apr., 1889; acted as stip. J.P., W. dist. St. George and town of Port of Spain, June, 1892 to Feb., 1893; chmn. of comtee. on prison accommodation, Mar., 1893.

HARMER, HERBERT J.—Harbmr., Malacca, Apr., 1884; asst. Indian immigr. agt., Dec., 1884; ag. dep. master attendant, Singapore, Sept., 1893, to Apr., 1896.

HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—Insp. of pol. Br. Guiana, Sept., 1874; sen. insp. Oct., 1883; acted as stip. mag. in 1885, and as insp.-gen. in 1886 and 1888; dep. insp.-gen., 1891.

HARRIS, CHARLES ALEXANDER, B.A.—Scholar, prizeman, and Porteus medalist of Christ's Coll., Camb.; Tancred student in common law at Lincoln's Inn, 1877; 12th in the classical tripos, 1878; apptd. a 2nd-class clk., C.O., after open competn., 1st July, 1879; sec. to the W. Indies Finance Comsn., Dec., 1882; and asst. sec., Sugar Bounties Confce., 1889; priv. sec. to Mr. Buxton, M.P., Jan., 1894 to June, 1895; and to the Earl of Selborne, June, 1895; 1st-class clk., 1896.

HARRISON, JAMES HERBERT HUGH.—Regent's Park Coll., and New College (Lond.), and at University Coll. and Hospital; L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.P. Dist. mag. and dist. surz., Cayo, Br. Honduras, 1890; ag. dist. surz., Orange Walk, 1891, 1892; dist. comsnr. and dist. surz., Orange Walk, June, 1892.

HARRISON, THOMAS.—Ed. in Edinburgh; crown survr., Jamaica, 1853; govt. survr., 1867; is J.P., and dir. of widows' and orphans' fund.

HARRISON, JOHN B.—Nat. Sc. Scholar, Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Nat. Sc. Tripos), 1887; M.A., 1887; Prof. of Chemistry and Agricul. Science, Barbados, Sept., 1879; govt. analyst and prof. of chem., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1889; is F.C.S., F.G.S., and F.I.C., and author of several papers relating to the agriculture and geology of the W. Indies.

HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.—Storekeeper, Trinidad, Oct., 1866; office of the ct. of intendat., 1868; office of stip. mag., Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clk. at Govt. House, Sept., 1869; promoted to the customs dept. in 1871; landing waiter, 1872, and insp. of Venezuelan vessels in addition to other duties, 1876.

HART, DANIEL.—Ch. clk. and acct., marshal's dept., Trinidad, 1869; marshal V.-A. ct., Nov., 1890; has acted as marshal of the island.

HART, JOHN HINCHLEY.—Supt. King's House Gardens and Grounds, Jamaica, during their formation, Nov., 1875; supt. Govt. cinchona plantations, Oct., 1881; ag. dir., pub. gardens and plantations, July, 1886; ch., botanical dept., Trinidad, Mar., 1887; is a fellow Linn. Soc.; author of a "Botanist's Ramble in Cent. America," a work on cacao culture, curing, and fermenting (1891), a report on forest conservation (1891), and pamphlets relating to the cultivation of W. Indian products; engaged by the govt. of the Windward Is. to inspect and report on the working of the botanical stations, St. Vincent and Grenada (1890); lieut. Trinidad Rifle Vols., Mar., 1889.

HART, LOVELACE FRED. EDWARD RALPH.—First class certif. at I.C. Coll. in Dec., 1875; article law student, 3rd Jan., 1876; ag. clk. of the peace the same year; Jan., 1877, clk. in customs dept., Trinidad; clk. in audit office, Sept., 1878; 7th clk., Jan., 1883, June, 1887; 2nd clk., registr., sup. ct., 1887.

HARTLEY, E. B.—Surgeon-Major, C.M.R.; created V.C. for gallantry in the operations against the stronghold of the Basuto chief Morosi; prin. med. offr., Cape col. forces, 1878; served through the Gaika, Morosi, and Basutowars, 1878-81; govt. med. offr., Basutoland, 1874-7.

HARVEY, THE HON. A. W.—Mem. Newfoundland legis. coun.; mem. exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1889 to 1894, and again Dec., 1894 to

Dec., 1895; mem. of offl. and legislative delegations to London on fisheries question in 1890 and 1891 respectively; on special mission to Madrid 1892, in connection with commercial negotiations with Spain.

HARWOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Merchant Taylors' Schl.; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1871; priv. sec. to the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1873; pol. mag., St. Vincent, 1877; pol. mag., Grenada, 1879; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1880, to Jan., 1881; ag. col. sec. in Jan., 1881; registr., sup. ct., Penang, Aug., 1881; ag. atty.-gen., S. Stlmts., 1882, 1883, 1888, and 1892; compiled revised edition of acts and ordinances of that col. 1886; ag. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, Feb., 1893, to July, 1894; solr.-gen., S. Stlmts., Apr., 1896.

HASELDEN, CHARLES JOHN ALLAN.—Clk., Militia and Voltrs. office, Auckland, July 1863 in dept. of Justice, Wellington, Feb., 1863; ch. clk. July, 1873; as under sec., Mar., 1882; confirmed May, 1886; also patent offr., Oct., 1882.

HASTINGS, W. C. HOLLAND.—Served in H. M.'s navy from 1865 to 1881, when he ret. with rank of comdr.; insp. of immigrts. and dep. coroner, Jamaica, 1881; ch. of pol. and insp. of prisons, St. Lucia, 1889; asst. harbmr. Hong Kong, Nov., 1889; ag. harbmr., Feb., 1891 to Apr., 1892; also ag. pol. mag. from Apr., 1892; ag. capt. supt. of pol., May, 1895; and ag. harbmr. June, 1895; prov. mem. legis. coun.

HATCHER, C. M.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. 2nd div. civ. ser. and assigned to W.O., 11 Sept., 1893; transfd. to C.O., 18 Mar., 1896.

HATHERTON, BARON.—Col. the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, C.M.G. (1880) late mil. sec. to the gov.-gen. of Canada.

HAUGHTON, S.—Ed. at Portora Roy. Schl., Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; royal scholarship, 1867; 1st honours in classics in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1868, and in Hilary Term, 1869; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1870; ag. pol. mag., Panadura, June, 1872; pol. mag., Haldamnulla, and asst. govt. agt., Kaudy, Sept., 1872; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhpura, Sept., 1873; continued to act at Kandy; ag. fiscal, cent. prov., 1875; asst. agt., Batticaloa, 1875; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, 1875; ag. asst. agt., Negombo, 1876; asst. agt., Mullaitivu, 1877; ditto Manaar (ag.), 1879; ditto Negombo, 1883; dep. collr. and landing survr. of customs, Colombo, 1891; dist. judge, Negombo, Dec., 1891.

HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR ELIRANK, G.C.M.G. (1895). G.C.I.E. (1896). K.C.M.G. (1884).—Entered the army, 32nd Lt. Infy., Jan., 1862; capt., 1873; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the offr. adminstrg. the govt. of Mauritius from July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; ag. ch. civ. comsnr., Seychelles Is., from Apr., 1874, until Feb., 1875; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns. of Fiji, May, 1875; apptd. (provisionally) col. sec. and rec.-gen., Fiji, 1st Sept., 1875; pres. of Nevis, 1877; adminstrg. the govt. of St. Lucia from June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; ch. civ. comsnr., Seychelles, Oct., 1879; gov., W. Africa Stlmts., 1881; Apr., 1881, sent on a mission to Paris in conjunction with Mr. (now Sir A.) Hemming, of the C.O. to assist in negotiating the settlement of certain questions at issue between Great Britain and France, with regard to territory on the W. Coast of Africa; apptd. H. M.'s consul for Liberia, Dec., 1881; negotiated the stlmt. of a continuous boundary between S. Leone and Liberia, and inquired into the claims of Br. subjects against the Liberian Govt., Mar., 1882; gov. of Trinidad, Dec., 1884; gov. of Natal and special comsnr. for Zulu affairs, 1885; also gov. of Zulu-

land, 1887; attended internat. confce. at Brussels on the suppression of the slave trade, 1889; gov. of Ceylon, 1890; of Madras, 1895.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND, F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Priv. sec. to Mr. Eyre, lieut.-gov. of St. Vincent, in 1864; pol. and stip. mag. of the Leeward Dist. of that col., Mar., 1857; for several years a mem. of assem.; commanded, from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's vol. corps, which was raised by him; priv. sec. to the gov.-in-ch. of the Windward Is. from July, 1869, to Dec., 1871; pol. mag., Kingstown Dist., Jan., 1872; acted as col. sec. of St. Vincent in 1871 and in 1874; stip. just. of the peace, Br. Guiana, May, 1877; adminstr.-gen. Br. Guiana, Nov., 1883; also adminstr. of the de Saffron and Trotman Trusts; is a corresponding mem. of the Zoological Soc. of London, and the Pharmac. Soc. of Gr. Britain; exec. coms. for Br. Guiana at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886.

HAY, C. S.—Dep. Queen's advoc., E. Prov., Ceylon, 1868; ditto, N. Circuit, 1878; crown counsellor, Jan., 1884.

HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1887).—Joined 89th (Princess Victoria's) regt. in 1858; served in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; was adjt. for some time, and afterwards instructor of musketry; ag. adjt. to the provisional depôt batt. at Dum Dum in 1859; adjt. to the Glasgow Highland Volrs. in 1868 at their formation; asst. inspr., G. Coast armed native pol., 1875; dist. coms. of Accra, Oct., 1875; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Apr., 1877; asst. col. sec., G. Coast Col., 1878; had charge of several special missions to the tribes in the interior; ag. col. sec. from Oct., 1878, to Jan., 1880, and again, Aug., 1880; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius; adminstr. of the Gambia, 1885; adminstr. the gov. of the W. Africa Sttlmts. from July, 1886, to Dec., 1887; gov., Sierra Leone, Oct., 1888; served in the Yonnie Expedn., 1887-8 (medal and clasp); ag. adminstr. Barbados, 1891; gov., Barbados, 1892.

HAYNES, ROBERT.—Registr. in chancery; clk. of the crown; prothonotary and clk. of common pleas, Barbados, Dec., 1864.

HAYNES, W. LINDSAY H.—Clk. to ch. just., Barbados, 1874-1878; clk. to comsrs. apptd. to investigate offences against rioters, 1876; inl. rev. offr., Dist. B, 1878, now inspr. of inl. rev. offrs.

HAZELAND, FRANCIS ARTHUR.—Clk. to puisne judge, Hong Kong, Nov., 1878; ag. dep. registr., Mar. to Nov., 1882; clk. to ch. just., Sept., 1883; ag. ch. clk. col. sec. office, Mar. to Oct., 1890; ag. clk. of coun., Mar. to Dec. 1890; dep. registr. and acctnt., Jan., 1896; J.P., 1894; has passed in Chinese (higher standard).

HEALY, P. J.—Crown prosecutor, S. dist., N.S. Wales, Jan., 1878; ditto, S.W. dist., 1879; crown prosecutor, Sydney, Jan., 1882.

HEARD, H. A.—Asst. official assignee and dep. registr. of deeds, Singapore, Oct., 1890; ag. official assignee and registr. of deeds, Feb., 1893, to Jan., 1894; official assignee and registr. of deeds, Penang, July, 1894.

HECTOR, SIR JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1875).—Dir. of geological surveys, and curator of the col. museum, N. Zealand.

HEIDENSTAM, DR. F. C., C.M.G. (1884).—Ch. med. offr., Cyprus, 1882.

HELY-HUTCHINSON, THE HON. SIR WALTER FRANCIS, G.C.M.G. (1897) K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1883).—B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar by the Soc. of the Inner Tem.; accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attaché on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Gr. Britain in Sept.-Oct., 1874; priv. sec. to Sir

Hercules Robinson, 10th Oct., 1874, for Fiji affairs; priv. sec. for N.S. Wales affairs, Jan., 1875; col. sec. of Barbados, Nov., 1877; ch. sec. to gov. of Malta, 1883; and lieut.-gov. and ch. sec. to gov., 1884; gov. of Windward Is., 1889; gov. of Natal, 1894.

HEMERY, PERCY.—1st clk., govt. savings bank, Br. Guiana, July, 1880; 3rd clk., rec.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1881; cashier, Aug., 1881; acctnt. govt. savings bank, Apr., 1888; ag. col. book-keeper, July, 1888, and Aug., 1890; ag. asst. rec-gen., and ag. sub-adminstr., Berbice, Feb., 1891; ag. dep. rec.-gen., Apr., 1891, May to Dec., 1892, and from May, 1893; sec., cattle diseases coms., Oct., 1891; asst. rec.-gen. Berbice, June, 1897.

HEMMING, SIR A. W. L., K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1885).—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cells, Feb., 1860; promoted Oct., 1864, 1st junior class; priv. sec. to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blackford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; priv. sec. to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th Sept., 1872; apptd. a 2nd-class clk., 30th Sept., 1872; 1st-class clk., Nov., 1874; priv. sec. to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a special mission to Paris, Apr., 1879; prin. clk., 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on special service to Paris, May, 1881; Br. deleg. to the W. African confce. at Berlin, 1884; on special service at Paris, 1889-90 and 1894, in connection with the delimitation of French and English possessions on the W. Coast of Africa; gov. of Br. Guiana, Mar., 1896; gov. of Jamaica, 1898.

HEMMING, JOHN.—C.C. and R.M., Albert, C. Col. May, 1868; was clk. to C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1858 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1858; clk. to R.M. Oudtshoorn, 1857; C.C. and R.M., King William's Town, 1873; C.C. and registr. of deeds, Kimberley, till 1883; C.C. and R.M. and registr. of deeds, King William's Town, 1883; C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1885; commanded Tambookieland Div. in Kafir War, 1877-8.

HENDERSON, J. T.—Shorthand reporter of debates, legis. coun., Natal, 1883.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1879), of Natal.—Was coms. to inquire into the finances of the Transvaal; J.P.; ag. treas.-gen., Transvaal, 1877; M.L.C., Natal, 1857-62.

HENDRICK, THOMAS.—Atty.-at-law and solr. of the sup. ct., and surrogate of the V.-A. ct., Jamaica; clk., Kingston circuit ct., June, 1871; notary public for Kingston, Dec., 1872; registr. in chancery, clk. of the patents, and clk. of the sup. ct. and crown, 1875; registr. of the sup. ct., 1879.

HENDY, CHARLES LOWICK.—Sen. clerical asst., inspr. prisons office, Br. Guiana, 1881; ag. clk. of supplies and sec. to the bd. of prisons, July to Oct., 1885; July to Sept., 1888; and June, 1890, to Jan., 1891; issuer to convict prison, Rio Massaruni, Nov., 1890; clk. of supplies and sec. to bd. of prisons, June, 1892; ag. supt. Orphan Asyl., Nov. to Dec., 1895, and Feb. to July, 1896.

HENKEL, C. C. H.—Conservator of forests Transkeian territories, July, 1889.

HENRY, R.—Entered Tasmanian service, 1852; supt. of telegraphs, July, 1878.

HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A., 1853; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1858; on Midland circuit, 1860; counsel for treasury, at Leicester assizes, 1865; revising barrister, 1876; leader of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire sessions, 1877; atty.-gen., W. Australia, 1893; res., 1886; judge of sup. ct. of that col., 1892. Is author of a work on the English constitution.

HERBERT, C. ST. J. S., C.B. (1863).—Some time in command of militia and volrs. in N. Zealand.

HERBERT, THE HON. SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B. (1892), K.C.B. (1882), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Camb.).—Ed. at Eton, and at Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; priv. sec. to the chair, of the excheq. (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Tem., 1858; col. sec. of Queensland, 1859; premier of Queensland and mem. of legis. assem. from 1860 to 1865; one of the asst. secs. to the Bd. of Trade from 1868 to Feb., 1870, apptd. asst. under-sec. of state for the cols.; under-sec. of state for the cols., 21st May, 1871; is a mag. and dep. lieut. of the co. of Cambridge; sec. of the Order St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877; ret. 1st Feb., 1882; chancellor of the Order of St. M. and St. G., 1892; ag. agt.-gen. for Tasmania, 1893-6.

HERMAN, PETER G.—Chief examr. of printing acts, and requisitions, Cape, 1889.

HEROLD, F. W.—C.C. and R.M. Victoria, Cape, Sept., 1875; ditto, Bredasdorp, Sept., 1878; ditto, Stellenbosch, June, 1886.

HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS AMELIUS, C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. at Marlborough; cadet, S. Sttlmnts., May, 1867; passed in Malay in Nov., 1868; ag. priv. sec. to gov. in Mar., 1869; ch. clk. and interp. to the lieut.-gov., Penang, Jan., 1870, in which year he accompanied H.M.S. "Algerine" to inquire into various cases of piracy on the coast of Acheen; sen. sworn clk., sup. ct., Singapore, Jan., 1871, also clk. in bankruptcy, and J.P. and ag. mag., Sept., 1871; Aug., 1878, pol. mag., Malacca; has accompanied various expedns. to the different native states of the peninsula; J.P.; res. councillor, Malacca, 1882; also supt. of Negri Sembilan, 1883-6; ret., Dec., 1893.

HETHERSETT, ANDREW LANIYONU.—Ed. C.M.S. Coll. Inst., Abeokuta; outdoor offr., Lagos, May, 1871; harbmr.'s clk., 1871; clk. and interp. to a mission, under Mr. Goldsworthy to Ondo in Apr., 1872; head man, harbour pol., 1873; 2nd clk. and interp., admsnr.'s office, 1876; ch. clk. and interp., 1879. On special mission to Abeokuta, 1881; on special mission of condolence under Capt. Douglas to Ikroodu after attack on it by Jebu Remo refugees, 1884; accompanied Capt. Denton as interp. on mission to Jebu Ode, 1891, and Sir G. Carter in 1892 (medal and clasps), and accompanied latter on mission, Jan. to Apr., 1893, to put an end to the tribal wars in Jebu; ch. clk. and interp., Aborigines Dept. Aug., 1895.

HEWETSON, WILLIAM.—Comdr. R.N.; entered H.M.'s navy, 1868; lieut., 1880; comdr., 1894; received Egyptian medal and clasp, Khedive's bronze star for service in the Soudanese war, 1884-5; naval agt., col. treas., harbmr., and stip. mag., St. Helena, 1893.

HEWETT, ROBERT D.—Assessor and collr., P. W., 1874; sec. to res. at Perak, 1879; acted as mag. and collr. at Selama and Krian, 1880; also for a short time in 1881 as pol. mag. and comsnr., court of requests, Larut; and acted as supt., Lower Perak, June to Sept., 1881; mag. and collr., Kinta, Oct., 1881; ag. supt., Lower Perak, Mar., 1884, to June, 1885; J.P. for the S. Sttlmts., 1884; mag. and collr., Krian, Jan., 1888; state auditor, 1889; ag. dist. mag. Kinta, July, 1894 to Jan., 1895; dist. mag. Kinta, Mar., 1895.

HEWICK, JOHN EDWIN.—Highgate Schl.; asst. supt. of pol., P. W., 1872; during the Perak war commanded an expdn. across the country in pur-

suit of Sultan Ismail. Called to the bar of the Mid. Tem., 1880; stip. mag. Br. Guiana, 1883; sheriff of Essequibo, 1884; sheriff of Berbice, 1889; stip. mag. east and west bank, New Amsterdam, 1892; Berbice, 1893.

HEYWOOD, A. W.—Dist. forest offr., Cape, 1888; conservator, Kuysna, Oct., 1895.

HEYWOOD, J. B.—Sec. to treas., N. Zealand, 1890.

HICKSON, ROBERT R. PURDON, M.I.C.E.—Res. engrnr., Carlingford harbour wks., Ireland, 1886 to 1872; res. engrnr. Barrow harbour wks., England, 1872-6; engrnr.-in-ch. harbours and jetties, S. Australia, 1876 to 1881; asst. engrnr. harbours and rivers, N. S. Wales, 1881-9; comsnr. and engrnr.-in-ch. roads, bridges, and sewerage, 1889 to 1895; under sec. for pub. wks., and comsnr. for roads, 1896; vice-pres. of pub. wks. tender bd., and chmn. of depmtl. bd. of reference, N.S.W.; J.P. for S.A. and N.S.W.

HIGGINSON, WALTER ROBERT.—Formerly lieut. Dublin City Militia; served through Cape war of 1877-78 in the F.A.M.P.; lieut. and adjt. 3rd regt., Natal native contingent, Nov., 1878; present at the attack on Sirayo's kraal, battle of Isandhlana; mentioned in the despatches as having endeavoured to save the colours of the 1/24th regt.; capt., 3rd troop Natal Horse; present at Ulundi, and during the siege of Pretoria (medal and clasp for 1877-8-9); asst. inspr., G.C.C., Aug., 1881; gov. sec. and supt. pol. Gambia, Dec., 1886; inspr. of constab., Lagos, June, 1881; has acted several times as inspr.-gen., and also as dist. comsnr., and as treas. and collr. of customs.

HILL, CHARLES W.—Clk., lower div., ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Jan., 1886; passed in Greek, May, 1888; acted as clk., exec. coun., Aug., 1889, to Mar., 1890; and as priv. sec. to admsr., Oct., 1889, to Mar., 1890; govt. clk., shipping master, clk. of couns., and J.P., Falkland Is., 1892; also priv. sec. to gov.; ag. col. treas., collr. of customs, postmtr., &c., 1893; mem. exec. and legis. couns.; ag. col. sec., &c., 1894; special comsnr. on land question, W. Falklands, 1895; ag. inspr. of schools, 1895.

HILL, DAVID YOUNG CAMPBELL.—As 6th clk., treasury, Br. Guiana, July, 1874; ag. 4th clk., Apr., 1875, to Feb., 1876; ag. 1st clk., Oct., 1877, to May, 1878; provisional 3rd clk., audit office, May, 1878; acted as col. book-keeper, Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881; 2nd clk., treasury, 1880; ch. clk., 1881; col. book-keeper, 1886; ag. receiver-gen., 1887; again 1889; dep. rec.-gen., Apr., 1891; acted as rec.-gen., Mar. to Oct., 1891, and from Mar. to Dec., 1892.

HILL, E. C. H.—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Mar., 1875; ag. treas., Malacca, Mar. to July, 1876; ag. inspr. of schls., June to Oct. 1877; ag. collr. of land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, Oct., 1877; ag. inspector of schools, Feb., 1879; supt. of educn., Penang, and ag. 2nd mag., June, 1880; ag. mag., P. W., 1881; inspr. of schls., S. S., 1883; ag. res. coun. Malacca, Apr., 1895, to Feb., 1896; 1st mag. Penang, 1897, ag. auditor-gen. S. S., May, 1897.

HILL, GEORGE F.—Mem. for Charlotte in legis. coun., New Brunswick; pres. thereof.

HILL, J. K. D.—Entered treasury, Br. Guiana, Sept., 1879; 6th clk., Feb., 1881; 2nd book-keeper, aud. office, Apr., 1881; 1st ditto, Mar., 1882; 2nd-class clk., Apr., 1889; 1st ditto, July, 1889; sec. P.W. dept. comsn. of enquiry, 1889; ag. ch. clk., 1890, 1894, and 1895; ag. ch. clk. audit office, 1894-5; apptd., Sept., 1896, acctnt. sup. ct. of civ. justice, and acctnt. registrar's office.

HILL, P. H. R.—Ck. and book-keeper, pol. estabmt, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1867; sen. inspr. of pol., July, 1868; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., July, 1872, to Apr., 1873; ag. stip. mag., Apr., 1875, to Nov., 1876, and on other occasions; apptd. asst. pol. mag. for Georgetown, Aug., 1880; ag. sheriff of Essequibo and stip. mag., Dec., 1880, to Nov., 1881; ag. pol. mag. of Georgetown and sheriff of Demerara, 1882; chmn. poor law comn., Apr., 1885.

HIME, LIEUT.-COL. A. H., C.M.G. (1876) (late R.E.).—Entered roy. engns. in 1861; became capt. in 1874; employed in Bermuda under col. govt. from 1869 to 1871 in construction of a causeway and iron swing bridge connecting the island of St. George with the main island, for the successful completion of which he received the thanks of the legislature and the acknowledgments of the sec. of state for the cols.; col. engr. of Natal, May, 1875; mem. of exec. and leg. couns., 1876; employed on survey of boundary between Orange Free State and Natal, 1884-5; ret., 1893.

HISLOP, THE HON. T. W. THOMAS.—Col. sec., N. Zealand, 1889-90; apptd. offr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhbn., 1889.

HITCHINS, ALFRED W.—Ck., col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, 1868; clk., customs, Kingston, 1869; landing waiter, 1870; asst. inspr. of invoices, 1877; ag. asst. survr., June, 1877; chief tide survr., Apr., 1882; landing survr., May, 1883; has acted on several occasions as collr. of customs, Kingston.

HIXSON, FRANCIS, late master, R.N.—Served 15 years on Australian station, principally in surveying and exploring service; supt. of pilots, lighthouses, and harbours, N.S. Wales, Jan., 1863; organised N. S. W. Naval Bde., 1863, and still commands it; pres. marine board, Apr., 1872.

HOBSON, CHARLES HENRY.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Gram. Schl., Ashford, Kent; clk. educn. office Trinidad, Feb., 1884; clk. audit office, June, 1884; jun. asst. inspr. of schls., June, 1886; 2nd ditto., Aug., 1890; ag. warden and supervisor, Chagnanas Ward Union, Aug., 1893.

HOBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Ck. of the peace of Victoria co., Trinidad, Nov., 1860; ag. clk. of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; ag. clk. of income tax office, Apr., 1865; clk. of the peace Port of Spain, Oct., 1867; ag. stip. just. co. of St. George, Jan., 1869; stip. just. of Princes Town, La Bru, and Moruga, June, 1869.

HOBSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. serv., and assigned to the office of the comsurs. of H.M.'s wks. and pub. bldgs., 1st Jan., 1885; transf'd. to the C.O., Apr., 1891.

HOCKING, SIR HENRY HICKS, KT. BACH. (1895).—Ed. at St. John's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867, 2nd class mods., 1st class law and history; Vinerian scholar, 1866; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Nov., 1867, and joined the Home circuit; atty.-gen. for W. Australia, 1872; ag. ch. just., 1873; ag. ch. just., Gibraltar, 1879; atty.-gen., Jamaica, 1880; ret., 1896.

HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1886).—Was executive comsur. for the col. of Queensland at the Paris Exhbn., 1878; dep.-lieut. for the co. of Warwick, Mar., 1879.

HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL, C.M.G. (1891).—Entered Imp. P.O. and apptd. after compet. exam., Feb., 1869; was employed in the sec.'s office in connection with the transfer of the telegraphs to the state, and apptd. clk. in that office,

1870; apptd., after further exam., to the 3rd class (grade I) of the sec.'s office, Aug., 1876; promoted to 2nd-class, Aug., 1880; was sen. capt. of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office), R.V.; postmr.-gen., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1882; col. sec. of G. Coast, Sept., 1888; adminstd. the govt., June, 1889, to Feb., 1890; June to Nov., 1891; and Aug., 1893, to Mar., 1894; is comsur. for native affairs, prin. registr. of marriages, pres. quarantine bd., director of the public officers' guarantee fund, and major comdg. the G. Coast R. V., which he raised in 1892; gov. G. Coast, 1898.

HOFMEYER, JAN HENDRIK.—Mem. of Cape legis. coun.

HOFMEYER, JAN HENDRIK.—Mem. for Stellenbosch in Cape house of assembly; mem. of exec. coun., 1881; deleg. to col. confce., 1887, and 1894.

HOGARD, ALFRED HENRY.—Accompanied Lieut.-Col. Durnford, Langalibalele expedn., 1873; ag. clk. and French inter. to R.M., Durban, 1875-76; served in Natal Guides in Zulu war (medal and clasp); 3rd-class clk. to R.M., Durban, 1885; 2nd-class clk., 1890; rec. offr., govt. savings bk., Durban, and field cornet, 1891.

HOLDEN, ROBERT.—2nd lieut., 4th batt. Worcestershire Regt., 1878; lieut., 1879; asst. instr. of musketry, 1879-83; capt., 1883; army reserve of offrs., 1885; asst. sec. to roy. comsn. on the Scottish crofters, 1883-4; and to roy. comsn. on the housing of the working classes, 1884-6; priv. sec. to Sir Charles Dilke in 1884; A.D.C. to Sir Henry Bulwer; high comsur., Mar., 1886; author of several books and articles on military subjects.

HOLLAND, B.H.—Passed civ. ser. exam., and apptd. clk. to R.M., Bathurst, Cape, Aug., 1857; ditto, Queenstown, Apr., 1858; ditto, Grahamstown, Oct., 1859; ch. clk. to civ. comsur., Swellendam, Aug., 1864; clk., of the peace, Grahamstown, Dec., 1865; master and registr. dists. etc., Apr. 1872; C.C. and R.M., Alexandria, Feb., 1875; ditto, Fort Beaufort, Dec., 1877; is J.P. for the col.; was one of the special comsurs. to inquire into the territorial claims of the chief Kama; accompanied expedn. against Tini Macomo, in 1878, on special duty; was thanked in orders (medal).

HOLLAND, CAPT. THE HON. CECIL TREVELYAN.—Joined 3rd Batt. Queen's R.W.S. Regt., 1881; joined Coldstream Gds., 1884; capt., May, 1892; exchanged to 60th Rifles, Aug., 1892; served in Snakim campaign 1885; present at Hashen, Tofreek, and Tamai (medal, clasp, and Khedive's star); attached to Egyptian army, Feb. to Aug., 1888; A.D.C. to gov., Malta, Aug., 1888 to Feb., 1890, and to G.O.C., S. Africa, Feb. 1890 to Aug., 1891; attached to Lagos constab., Jan., 1894; acted as dist. comsur.; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius, 1895; nominated mem. coun. of gov't., Mauritius, 1896.

HOLLINGS, JAMES SPENCER, Assoc. I.C.E.—Survr of roads, Montserrat, 1867; provl. mem. of legis. coun., 1867; just. of the peace, 1868; comsur. of census, 1871; engrn. of govt. water wks., 1880; visiting just. of common gaol, 1880; mem. of legis. coun., 1880; comsur. of valuation (under the Land Act), 1880; mem. of exec. coun., 1884; Leewards Educn. Acts comsd., 1885; survr. under Land Titles Act, 1886.

HOLMES, JOHN RICHARD.—S.S.C., 1879; barrister, Mid. Tem., 1889; dist. comsur., G. Coast, 1889; commanded detachment in Awoonah expdn., 1889-91.

HOLROYD, A. T.—called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1841; min. for wks. in Sir J. Martin's ministry, 1863-4; master in equity, N. S. Wales, 1866.

HOLROYD, E. D.—Puisne judge, Victoria.
HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Court messenger, St. Helena, 1859; clk. to ch. just. 1862; man. govt. savings bk., 1865; clk. of the peace, taxing master, and registr. sup. ct., 1867; legal adviser, crown prosecutor, and registr. V.-A. ct., 1870; also supervisor of customs and registr. of shipping in 1883; admty. advoc., 1890.

HONG-KONG (see Victoria).

HONIBALL, OSCAR DUNSCOMBE, M.D., M.Ch., Queen's Univ., Ireland (scholar in mathematics and honourman in nat. phil.)—Govt. med. offr., Antigua, 1868; jun. and sen. med. offr., public hosp., Kingston, Jamaica, 1869-1870; govt. med. offr., 1870-1872; med. supt., Imigrts.' Union Hosp., St. Thomas-in-the-E., Jamaica, 1872; dist. med. offr., imigrn. dept., Br. Guiana, 1879; is a fellow of the Obstetrical Soc. of Gt. Britain and Ireland; and J.P. and coroner for Br. Guiana.

HOOD, SAMUEL J.—Asst. to warehouse keeper, Br. Honduras, 1887; 4th clk., treas. and customs, Mar., 1891; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, 1894.

HOOKE, CAPT. DAVID BLAIR.—In F.A.M.P., Cape, 1855; N. border mag., May, 1873; capt., C.M.R., Aug., 1878; G.C. and R.M., Herschel, 1870; comdt. troops, Quithing and Herschel dists., Basuto war, 1880; ag. ch. mag., Transkei, Mar., 1883; R.M., Tsolo, Oct., 1884; R.M., Umzimkulu, Sept., 1886.

HOPE, J. W.—Med. offr., convict establm., Fremantle; med. supt., invalid depôt; med. offr., native postal settlement, Rottnest Is.; and health offr., Port of Fremantle, W. Australia, July, 1834.

HOPETOUN, EARL OF, G.C.M.G. (1889), JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS HOPE, also **VISCOUNT ALTHRIE** and **BARON HOPE (1703, Scotch peerages); BARON HOPETOUN (1809) and BARON NIDDRY (1814)**, in peerage of U.K.—Lieut., Lanark Yeom. Cav., 1880; lord in waiting, 1885-6 and 1888-9; lord high comsnr. to Gen. Assem. of Church of Scotland, 1887-8; gov., Victoria, 1889-95; paymr.-gen., 1895.

HOPKINS, EDWARD FRANCIS.—Ed. at Portora Roy. Schl., Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; roy. scholarship, 1869; 1st honors in classics; honors in mathematics; B.A. in 1873; writer Ceylon civ. ser., July 1874; pol. mag., 1877; dist. judge, Matara, 1887; asst. govt. agt., Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, Dec., 1891; ditto, Hambantota, 1896.

HOPLEY, WILLIAM MUSGROVE, B.A. (Cantab.), 1878; called to bar (Inner Temple), 1878; joined Cape sup. ct. bar, 1878; ag. crown prosecutor (Griqualand W.), July, 1885; crown prosecutor (Griqualand W.), Feb. 1886; Q.C., 1890; a judge of the Cape sup. ct. and assigned to the High Court of Griqualand, Mar., 1892.

HOPE, ERNEST HENRY.—Entered Imp. postal ser., July, 1871; transf'd. to Cyprus for special service, Oct., 1878; entered col. ser., Aug., 1882; as sub. postmr., Limasol; acted several times as ch. clk.; ch. clk., Feb., 1890; acted several times as Isld. postmr.; apptd. Isld. postmr., Apr., 1893.

HORNE, C. A.—C.C. and R.M., Bredasdorp, Cape Col., June, 1886.

HORNE, JOHN TEMPLER.—Asst. teacher in govt. schl., Wynberg, Cape Col., Nov., 1849; 3rd clk. survr.-gen.'s dept., Mar., 1854; for some time one of the joint secs. to registrn. of lands comtee. under Ordinance 97, 1833; mem. late land board; asst. survr.-gen., Dec., 1872; ag. expropriation comsnr., 1890; survr.-gen., July, 1892.

HORNE, W. H.—Ch. clk. survr.-gen.'s office, Cape, Aug., 1897.

HORSFORD, DAVID B.—Clk., rec.-gen.'s office,

Trinidad, 1861; ag. clk., legis. coun. and confidential clk. col. sec.'s office, 1865-6; sec. and suptdng. inspr.-gen., board of health, 1865-6; ch. clk. and acctnt., recr.-gen.'s office, 1877; ag. supt. of prisons, 1877-8; marshal of Trinidad, 1878; ag. auditor-gen., with a seat in the legis. coun., 1886, 1877, 1888, and 1890; ag. rec.-gen., 1889; is mem. of bd. of educn., and govt. mem. of comtee. public library; registr.-gen., 1891; rec.-gen., 1892.

HORWOOD, HON. W. H., Q.C.—Mem. House of Assem., Newfoundland, dist. of Trinity, Oct., 1894; upon resignation of Goodridge govt., Dec., 1894, accepted office as col. sec. under the Greens admstr.; deleg. from the Newfoundland govt. to the Ottawa confce. in Apr., 1895, on the subject of confedn. with Canada; is at present mem. of the exec. coun. without portfolio.

HOSE, CHARLES.—Cadet Sarawak service, Mar., 1884; res. 2nd cl., 4th div., Jan., 1891.

HOULTON, SIR EDWARD VICTOR LEWIS, M.A., G.C.M.G. (1868), K.C.M.G. (1859).—Ed. at Oriol and St. John's Colls., Oxford, of which latter coll. he was elected fellow; graduated B.A. in 1845, M.A. in 1847; was priv. sec. to Sir Wm. Molesworth, when pres. of the bd. of wks. in 1853, and when sec. of state for the cols. in 1855; apptd. ch. sec. to the govt. of Malta, Sept., 1855; ret. 1883; exec. comsnr. for Malta at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886.

HOWARD, E. C. C.—Ed. at Dulwich Coll. cadet, St. Stlmnts., 1890; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1892; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, Mar. 1894; ag. supt. of educn., Penang, Aug., 1894; colr. of land rev. Singapore, 1897.

HOWELL, C. G.—Sec. and actuary, Barbados savings bank, 1891.

HOWELL, JOHN S.—Was employed in the col. bank at Barbados; treas. of that col., 1860.

HOWLAND, SIR WM. PEARCE, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B.—Min. of finance for the prov. of Canada, May, 1862; rec.-gen. May, 1863; postmr.-gen., Nov., 1864; min. of inland rev., 1867; lieut.-gov. of Ontario, 1868 to 1873.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—Entered service, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1861; survr. of crew space, Nov., 1871; admeasurer and survr. of shipping, July, 1872; ch. clk. of customs, May, 1875; survr. of passenger ships, June, 1877; and comsnr. for administering oaths to affidavits, Nov., 1880; ag. comptroller of customs.

HUDSON, C.—Dist. traffic man., Auckland rlys., N. Zealand, 1884; asst. gen. man., N.Z. rlys., Jan., 1895.

HUDSON, GEORGE.—1853, temporary clk. in Commissariat, King William's Town, passed civ. ser. exam., Cape Col.; 1854, clk. to R.M.; 1854, 2nd clk., Customs, Port Eliz.; 1857, 3rd examining offr., Customs, Port Eliz.; 1858, 2nd ditto; 1860, ch. clk., Customs, Port Eliz.; 1870, ch. comsnr. R.M., Bathhurst, and sub-collr., Port Alfred; 1875, C.C., R.M., and sub-collr. of customs, barbrmr. and chrma. harbour bd., Mossel Bay; 1878-9, on special service to Griqualand W. as ag. auditor and treas.-gen. and C.C., Kimberley; 1879, ag. C.C. and R.M., Albany; 1879-80, ag. C.C. and R.M., King William's Town; 1880, col. sec. of the Transvaal, mem. of exec. coun. and legis. assem.; 1881, Br. res. in Transvaal State, and sub-comsnr. for compensation claims; 1884, ret. on pension, office being abolished by convention of 1884; 1889, ch. of Crim. Investig. dept. and comsnr. of pol., Kimberley and Barkly West, Cape.

HUDSON, HERBERT HENRY.—Dep. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, 1888; ag. registr., sup. ct., Penang, Mar. to Dec., 1892, and from Feb., 1893; ag. registr.

sup. ct., Singapore, July, 1894; dep. registr. sup. ct., and mag. Malacca, Nov., 1894; asst. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Apr., 1896.

HUGGINS, HENRY DANIEL.—4th clerk audit office, Trinidad, Nov., 1873; asst. clk. of peace, St. Joseph's, Jan., 1876; clk., Aug., 1877; ditto and sub-registr. sup. ct., San Fernando, Sept., 1879; clk. of peace, Port of Spain, Nov., 1880; special J.P., co. St. George, Feb., 1885; asst. mag., Port of Spain, Jan., 1887; stip. J.P. and warden, counties Niagara and Nariva, Sept., 1887; stip. mag., Cedros, Feb., 1894.

HUGGINS, JAMES F.—Clk., P.O., St. Vincent, June, 1886; clk., treasury, and audit office, 1888; 4th clk., treasury, St. Lucia, 1890; rev. off., Nov., 1890; ag. 2nd clk., treasury, 1891; ag. col. postmr., Nov., 1891, to Feb., 1892; ag. clk., 2nd dist. ct. and sub-collr. of taxes, postmr., and warden, Soufriere, 1892.

HUGGINS, P. T. M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; dist. med. off., No. 9, Nevias, Nov., 1869; clin. bd. of quarantine and mem. bd. of health.

HUGHES, JOHN JAS. AUGUSTUS.—Ag. prov. marshal, St. Vincent, 1880; postmr., July, 1882; ag. registr. sup. ct., Nov., 1883; ag. pol. and stip. mag., coroner, and registr. Leeward dist., 1884; confirmed, 1887.

HULL, H. M.—Ed. at Charterhouse; priv. sec. to gov., G. Coast, and clk. of legis. and exec. couns., May, 1888 to Mar., 1891; travelling consmr., G. Coast, Mar., 1891; one of the Br. consms. for the delimitation of bndry. between the G. Coast Col. and the German Protectorate of Togo, Jan., 1892.

HULSE, LEIGH R.—Ed. Belize, Br. Honduras appen. in gen. registry, Belize, Apr., 1893; 3rd clk., Nov., 1896; 4th clk. treasury and customs dept., and clk. to the consms. of currency, May, 1897.

HUME, WALTER C.—2nd-class survr., lands dept., Queensland, June, 1864; mineral land consmr., Stanthorpe tin mines, 1872; dist. survr. and land consmr., Darling Downs, 1875; under sec. pub. lands, and ch. consmr. crown lands Mar., 1885.

HUMPHREYS, JOHN.—Mag.'s clk. Br. Guiana, stip. mag., May, 1897.

HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS.—Asst. clk., house of assem., Antigua, 1858; clk., 1865; clk. of legis. coun., 1867; clk. of consms. of roads, 1870 to 1872; ag. provost-marshal and registr., July, 1873; confirmed Dec., 1873; clk. of consms. of patents, Aug., 1876; registr. of V.-A. ct., May, 1877; nominated mem. of legis. coun., June, 1877, to Feb., 1882; also ag. mag. for Dist. A. 1882 to 1883.

HUNT, WALTER K.—Ed. at Charterhouse and King's Coll., Lond.; 2nd and audit clk. col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Mar., 1887; auditor Bahamas, 1890.

HUNTER, C. H. P.—Clerk to auditor, St. Lucia, Nov., 1883; ag. 2nd clk. govt. office, Mar. to Nov., 1884; ag. ch. clk., treas., Nov., 1884, to Mar., 1885, and May, 1889, to Mar., 1890; 3rd clk., treasury, Jan., 1885; 2nd clk., May, 1887; ch. clk., registr.'s office, Grenada, June, 1890; clk. of couns., Sept., 1890; ag. registr., sup. ct., Nov., 1890; marshal V.-A. ct., Feb., 1891; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Windward Is., Apr., 1891; 1st-class clk., col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, 1891; ch. clk., Aug., 1892; asst. treas. Jan., 1896; asst. col. sec., S. Leone, Oct., 1896; J.P. for the col., 1896; asst. col. sec. G. Coast Col., Oct., 1897.

HUNTER, DAVID.—In service of N. Br. Rly. Co., 1853 to 1879; apptd. by S. of S. gen. man., Natal govt. rlys., Sept., 1879; mentioned in despatches, 1881; consmr., Natal harbour bd., 1881; received thanks of lieut.-gen. commanding troops

for services of his dept., 1882; mem. exec. coun., 1890; deleg. to Harrismith rly. confce., 1890; deleg. to S.A. Republic on rly. extension from Natal terminus at Charleston to Johannesburg, 1892, when survey of line by Natal engineers was arranged; again in 1893-4 when agreements were completed for construction of Charlestown extension; member Capetown rly. confce., 1895.

HUNTER, HAMILTON.—Ed. at Winchester Coll.; apptd. mag. for Taviuni, Fiji, Oct., 1874; stip. mag., Cakandrov, Sept., 1875; consmr. of sup. ct., Apr., 1876; ch. pol. mag. for Fiji, Mar., 1877; mem. of land consm., Sept., 1877; dept. consmr. for the W. Pacific, Nov., 1881; ag. registr.-gen., dep. registr. of titles, and dep. consmr. of stamps, Jan., 1892; also dep. judge V.-A. ct.

HURON, BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. MATRICE BALDWIN.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Toronto; grad. 1859, ordained deacon 1860, priest 1861; Dean of Montreal 1882; Bishop of Huron 1883.

HUSSEY, F. L.—Asst. schoolmaster, W. Australia, 1861; 3rd-class clk. in treasury, 1874; 2nd class, 1880; book-keeper, 1886; ag. acctnt and ch. clk., Dec., 1889, to Oct., 1890; acctnt., Jan., 1891.

HUTCHINS, DAVID ERNEST.—Passed Indian forest service exam., Nov., 1869; three years at school of forests, Nancy, France, and special course of forestry instruction in Scotland; asst. conservator of forests, India, 3rd grade, 1872; 2nd grade, 1875; 1st grade, 1878; selected for special duty with the inspr.-gen. of forests and dep. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, 1882; transf'd. temporarily to Cape Col., June, 1883; awarded diploma at the internat. forestry exhibn., Edinburgh, 1884; conservator of forests, E. division, Cape, Jan., 1886; Knysna, Sept., 1888; selected to visit and report on forests of W. Virginia, 1889; accompanied Cooper's Hill students on official tour through S. German forests, 1890; conservator of forests W. div., and consulting forest off., Mar., 1892.

HUTCHINSON, SIR JOSEPH TURNER, KT. BACH. (1895).—M.A., Christ's Coll., Camb.; barrister, Mid. Tem. 1879; Queen's advoc., G. Coast, Apr., 1888; ch. just., Jan., 1889; ditto, Windward Is., 1894.

HUTSON, EYRE, B.A.—2nd clk. to gov. Leeward Is., Oct., 1885; asst. priv. sec. to gov. Barbados, Nov., 1885; priv. sec. to gov. Barbados, Mar., 1887; ditto, at Mauritius, Jan., 1890; at Br. Guiana, July, 1893.

HUTTON, C. W.—Treas., C. of Good Hope, May, 1881; ret., 1884; mem. of assem. for Fort Beaufort.

HUTTON, EDWARD MALIN, M.A.—Ed. Magdalen Coll. Schl.; Scholar Queen's Coll., Oxen; 2nd-class classical mod., 3rd-class final classics; admitted solr., 1870; registr. sup. ct. and ct. of bankruptcy, Gibraltar, 1891; J.P. for Gibraltar, 1892.

HUXTABLE, CHAS. HENRY.—Clk. in Br. vice-consulate, Terceira, Azores, 1855-9; entered public service in Tasmania in acctnt. of stores office, Aug., 1856; col. storekeeper, Jan., 1860.

HYSLUP, DR. J.—Res. surg., lun. asylum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 4 July, 1882; and surg., Natal carabinieri; formerly asst. physician, Morningside Asyl., Edinburgh, and of Border Counties Asyl., Melrose.

JEVRS, R. W. (M.A., Dub.).—Writer, Ceylon, 1872; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Ceylon, Mar., 1878; asst. col. sec., 1880; govt. agt. N. Cent. prov., Mar., 1889; prin. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1894; govt. agt. N. prov., Jan., 1896.

IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G. (1892). M.A.—Ed. at Marlborough and Exeter Coll. Oxon;

special mag., Pomeaon Dist., Br. Guiana, 1882 to 1890; govt. agt. N.W. dists., 1890; editor of the Guiana scientific journal "Timehri," 1882-7; author of "Among the Indians of Guiana," 1883, and papers on the anthropology, natural history, geography, and history of Guiana; in 1884 made first ascent of Mount Koraima in the interior of Br. Guiana.

INGLEBY, JOHN.—Articled to John Eddison, Leeds, 1868; asst. to the borough engnr., Leeds, Sept., 1872; apptd. to the survr.-gen's dept., Ceylon, Aug., 1875; dist. survr., Jan., 1877; and ch. survr., N. and N. Cent. prov., Aug., 1886.

INGLIS, JAMES.—Ed. Edinburgh Univ.; in India for twelve years; well known as an author under *nom de plume* of "Maori;" famine comsur. in Bhagulpore, 1875; exec. comsur. for the govt. of India at Melbourne Exhibn., 1881; comsur. at Sydney, Calcutta, and other exhibns.; entered parliament of N.S.W., 1885; min. of educn. in 1887; author of "Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier," "Our Australian Cousins," "Our New Zealand Cousins," "Tent Life in Tiger Land," and other works.

INNES, ALLAN ROSE.—Temporary clk., central road board, Cape, Apr. to June, 1855; clk. to res. mag., Beaufort W., 1855; clk. in deeds office, Capetown, 1857; 2nd class clk., customs Port Eliz., 1858; ch. examng. offer., 1865; ch. clk. and warehouse keeper, Capetown, 1874; civ. comsur. and res. mag., Bathurst, and sub-collr. of customs, Port Alfred, Jan., 1875; asst. survr., customs, Port Eliz., Sept., 1882; sub-collr. of customs and res. mag., Port Nolloth, Oct., 1886; ch. clk., cash branch, customs, Capetown, Dec., 1888.

INNES, JAMES ROSE, C.M.G. (1879).—Was teacher in govt. schls., C. of Good Hope, 1842; clk. to supt.-gen. of educn., 1845; clk. in col. sec.'s office, 1847-56; mag. of Riversdale, 1856-63; ditto of Uitenhage, 1863-67; C.C. and R.M., Bedford div., Oct., 1867; also inspr. of roads; ag. admsr. of Grikaland W., 1880; under sec. for native affairs, 1881.

INNES, THE HON. J. ROSE, Q.C.—Atty.-Gen., Cape, July, 1890-2.

INNES, JOHN ROBT.—Ed. Edin. and Brussels Univs.; cadet S. Stltns., Nov., 1886; passed in Malay, 1889; dist. offr. S. Malacca, June, 1890; ditto, N. Malacca, June, 1890; asst. Indian immgrn. agt., Malacca, June, 1889; ag. collr. land rev. and mag., Malacca June to Nov., 1892; passed exam. in Dutch, 1893; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Feb., 1894, acted also as mag., Oct., 1894, to July, 1895, and as offl. assignee, and registr. of deeds, July to Oct., 1895; ag. asst. col. sec. Oct. to Dec., 1895; ag. collr. land rev. and offr. in charge of treas., also ag. mag. and dep. registr. sup. ct., Malacca, Mar., 1896; collr. of land rev., Penang, May, 1897.

INNESS, W. E.—Machinist survey dept., S. Leone Dec., 1866; under gaoler, Freetown, June, 1871; foreman and machinist harbour works, Dec., 1872; keeper, Freetown gaol, Aug., 1874; inspr. of pub. wks., Dec., 1882; served in Yonnie expedn., 1887; offr. in charge, Sulymah, 1888.

IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G. (1881).—In col. land and immgrn. office from June, 1852; clk., audit office, 1853; special clk., audit office Mauritius, 1864; auditor-gen., S. Stltns., 1867; res. councillor, Malacca, 1879; ditto, Penang, 1882; ag. lieut.-gov., Malacca, 1870 and 1871; and of Penang, 1879; ag. col. sec., 1871, 1875, 1878, and 1888; ret. 1887.

IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1878), C.M.G. (1874).—Clk. in C.O.,

Nov., 1851; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; priv. sec. to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, Apr., 1863; col. sec. of Jamaica, June, 1866; col. sec., Ceylon, May, 1869; gov. Leeward Is., 1873; gov. Trinidad, July, 1874; gov. Br. Guiana, 1882; ret., 1888.

IRVING, WILLIAM HOWE.—Apptd. stock inspr., Queensland, 1866; jun. offr., customs dept., Brisbane, 1867; 2nd offr., shipping master, &c., Maryborough, 1870; ch. clk., Brisbane, 1883; landing survr. on amalgamn. of offices, Apr., 1886; collr. of customs and ch. inspr. of distilleries, Queensland, 1893; mem. of immgrn. bd., 1894.

ISAACS, HENRY BABER.—Clk. of petty sessions and sub-collr. of taxes, Dist. No. 3, Tobago, July, 1878; ag. inland rev. offr., Leeward Dist., Oct., 1878, to Dec., 1878; ag. 2nd rev. offr., Mar., 1880; 1st rev. offr., May, 1882; rev. offr. and registr. of births and deaths, Carriacou, Nov., 1884; is a J.P.

ISNARD, L.—Clk. in registr.'s dept., Mauritius, May, 1854; clk. to the 2nd puisne judge of sup. ct. of that island, Apr., 1859; clk. to 1st puisne judge, 1863; ch. clk. to the registr., Mar., 1864; registr., sup. ct., Mar., 1892.

JACK, R. L.—Ed. Edin. Univ.; employed on Geolog. Survey, Scotland, 1867-77; govt. geologist, Queensland, 1877.

JACKSON, EDGAR MICHAEL.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1876; 2nd-class clk., 1879; joint sec. to tender bd., 1880-81; asst. registr., sup. ct., Aug., 1881; ch. clk., insolvency and law branch, master's office, Jan., 1888; ch. clk., convict branch, atty.-gen.'s office, Feb., 1889; ch. clk. and ch. accountant, col. sec.'s office, Nov., 1894.

JACKSON, HENRY M., C.M.G. (1892).—Capt. late Roy Artillery; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to Sir Henry Irving, gov. of Trinidad, 1874 to 1876; and to Sir John Glover, gov. of Newfoundland, 1877 to 1879; inspr.-gen. of pol. S. Leone, Dec., 1880 to 1884, and A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov. Sir A. Havelock, 1881-4; sent to the G. Coast on special service in connection with the threatened Ashanti invasion, 1881; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir A. Havelock, gov. of Trinidad, 1884; comsur., Turks Is., 1885; col. sec., Bahamas, 1890; admsr. gov., June to Sept., and Nov. and Dec., 1891, July to Oct., 1892, and June to Oct., 1893; col. sec., Gibraltar, 1894.

JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.—Special mag. and inspr. under N. Border Protection Act, Oct., 1868, C. of Good Hope; was clk. at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; clk. at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C.C. and R.M., Richmond, 1873; now C.C. and R.M., Kuysna div.

JACKSON, T. W.—Entered service of the Govt. of Victoria, June, 1853; dep. postmr.-gen. and supt. of telegraphs, 1878; comsur. of audit, 1885.

JAMAICA, BISHOP OF, THE RT. REV. EXOS NUTTALL, D.D.—Ordained and ag. incumbent, St. George's, Kingston, 1866; island curate there, 1867; elected bishop, 1880.

JAMES, CHAS. CANNIFF, M.A.—Matric., Lond. Univ., 1879; M.A., Victoria Univ., Cobourg, Ontario, 1883 (1st class honours and gold medal in nat. sc.); asst. master, Cobourg Coll. Institute, Jan., 1883; prof. of chemistry, Ontario Agricultl. Coll. at Guelph; dep. min. of agricult., Ontario, and sec. of the bureau of industries, June, 1891.

JAMES, JOHN CHARLES HORSEY.—Ed. at Rugby and Oxford, B.A., 1864; called to the bar, Nov., 1866, and practised on the Oxford circuit; comsur. of land titles, W. Australia, July, 1875, on the introduction of the transfer of land systems; official mem., legis. coun., 1887-90; edited the statute laws from 1831 to 1887.

JAMES, THOS. REYNOLDS, M.S.T.E.—Born in Cornwall, 1833; man., govt. telegraph dept., Victoria; entered Victorian service, Apr., 1864; hon. sec. and treas. society of telegraph eng'rs. and electricians, London.

JAMESON CHAS.—Called to the bar, Queensland, Feb., 1883; sec. to crown law offrs., Apr., 1886.

JAMESON, HENRY, B.L.—Clk. to col. sec., Falkland Is., Nov., 1882; clk. to exec., and legis. couns., May, 1883; ag. col. sec. treasury, &c., Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1888; J.P. for Islands, asst. col. treas., E. Coast, 1892.

JAMISON, W. J.—First-class collr. of taxes, Jamaica, Jan., 1880.

JANISCH, NOEL.—Served under the St. Helena Govt., Aug., 1870, to Apr., 1878; 3rd-class clk., office of consur. crown lands and pub. wks., Capetown, Apr., 1878; on active service with Cape Voers. in the Transkei in 1879, and during Basuto War, 1881; 2nd-class clk., July, 1881; 1st class, Apr., 1887; ch. clk., 1892; sec. for pub. wks., Sept., 1892; additional mem. of tender bd., May, 1894.

JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Edin.—Acted as asst. col. surg., Sherbro, W. Africa, 1870; confirmed, 1882; is a J.P.

JARVIS, A. LEONARD FITZGERALD.—Entered Canadian govt. service 1868; priv. sec. to postm.-gen., 1882, to min. of agricult., 1885; sec. to dept. of agricult., 1896.

JARVIS, EDWARD B.—2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, Leeward Is., 1890; clk. of gov.'s office, 1891; ag. 1st clk., 1891; ag. 1st clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar. to June, 1896. On reorganization of office, ag. ch. clk., and clk. to fed., exec., and legis. couns. and local legis. coun. of Antigua, 1897.

JEFFREYS, EDWD. A.—Officer in charge, lands dept., Sarawak, Dec., 1885; supt. pub. wks. dept., and survr., Sept., 1887.

JEKYLL, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT, R.E., C.M.G. (1885).—Lieut., R.E., Apr., 1866; employed under War Office and Trinity House in 1868 to 1870, and destruction of sunken ships, from submarine mining and under G.P.O. in the telegraph dept., from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the G. Coast; priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, Jan., 1877, to Feb. 1878; sec. to the col. defence comtee., 1878; sec. to the roy. comsn. on the defence of Br. possessions and commerce abroad, 1879-82; specially employed to visit and report on the defences of Singapore and Colombo, 1883-4; sec. col. defence comtee., 1885; priv. sec. to Lord Carnarvon, viceroy of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan., 1886; sec. to roy. comsn. for Melbourne centennial exhibn., 1888; priv. sec. to lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1892-5; sec. to the roy. comsn. for the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

JENKINS, G. H., C.M.G. (1891).—Clk., Govt. rlys., Victoria, 1861; clk. of priv. bills in the legis. assem., 1865; sec. to roy. comsn. on the subject of payment of members of the legislature, 1868; clk. of comtees., 1870; sec. to the roy. comsn. on the parliamt. buildings, 1877, and clk. asst. of the legis. assem., 1878; clk. of the legis. assem., 1882; sec. to the Australasian Federation Convention, 1890, and for his services was accorded a special vote of thanks by the members of that body; on May, 1891, was apptd. clk. of the parlmts. of Victoria; is an hon. just. of the peace for the cols. of Victoria and S. Australia. On the termination of his 25th year of service in the legis. assem., the members of that house presented him with a magnificent service of silver plate as a mark of their regard and esteem, and on his retiring from the position of clk. of the legis. assem., a special vote of thanks was passed unanimously for the

prolonged and valuable services which he had rendered to the house and its members.

JEKININGHAM, SIR HUBERT EDWARD HENRY, F.R.G.S., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1899). B. ès Lettres, Paris.—Attaché, 1866; passed an exam. and obtained an hon. certifi., 1866; attaché at Paris, 1867, and was transf'd. to Constantinople, 1870; 3rd sec., 1870; on temporary duty at Athens, 1870; and was transf'd. to Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, 1872; ag. chargé d'affaires, 1873; 2nd sec., 1873; ag. chargé d'affaires, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877; was transf'd. to Vienna, 1877; ag. agt. and consul-gen. at Belgrade, 1879; was unemployed from 1879 till 1881, when he resig.; M.P. for Berwick 1881-5; col. sec., Br. Honduras, 1887; administered the govt. for three months in 1888; col. sec. Mauritius, 1889; administered the govt., Mar., 1892; lieut.-gov., Aug., 1892; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., June, 1893; gov. Trinidad, Jan., 1897.

JERSEY (7th EARL OF), VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE CHILD VILLIERS, G.C.M.G. (1890).—Lord-lieut. of Oxford; has been a lord in waiting to the Queen; gov. N.S. Wales, 1890-3; represented H.M.'s Govt. at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

JETTE, L. A.—Puisne judge, Quebec, 1873; lieut.-gov., Quebec, 1897.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR EDMUND.—Admitted to the col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Aug., 1877, after exam.; copying clk. despatch branch, Apr., 1889; clk. July, 1880; ag. priv. sec. to gov. of Mauritius, July, 1883; priv. sec., 1883-6; 3rd-class clk., Aug., 1892; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1895; ag. clk. of couns., Aug., 1896.

JOHNSON, CHARLES E.—Entered audit office, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1882; jun. clk., Jan., 1883; 3rd-class clk., July, 1889; ag. accounting clk., lands dep., Jan. to June, 1891.

JOHNSON, EDWIN.—Apptd. to educn. dept. N.S. Wales, 1855; inspr. of schls., 1862; ch. inspr., 1880; under-sec. educn. dept., 1884.

JOHNSON, GEORGE CUNYNGHAME.—2nd clk. treasury, St. Kitts, Apr., 1894; ag. extra rev. offr., May, 1895; 2nd clk. admrstr.'s office, clk. of legis. coun., Mar., 1896; ag. acctnt. treasury, Jan., 1897; audit. clk. and clk. legis. coun., St. Kitts, Nevis, May, 1897.

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.A.—Scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb.; 8th wrangler and 3rd-class classics, 1880; apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., Mar., 1881; sec. to Eastern currency comtee., 1893; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, May, 1896; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, Sept., 1896; 1st-class clk., Mar., 1897.

JOHNSON, E. O.—Second clk., treasury, Montserrat, 1884; 1st clk., 1886; ag. clk., exec. and legis. couns., 1888; ag. 1st rev. offr., St. Kitts, 1891; tariff clk., St. Kitts, 1891; ag. rev. offr. in charge Nevis treasury, Mar., 1894, to Mar., 1895; offr. detailed for rev. protection, St. Kitts, 1895; asst. treas. of S. Leone, 1897.

JOHNSON, J.—Ch. clk. audit office, N. Brunswick, 1860; audit.-gen., 1865; asst. consur. customs, Canada, 1867; consur. of customs Jan., 1875.

JOHNSTON, A. J.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 2nd Nov., 1858.

JOHNSTON, HARRY F.—Contract survr., W. Australia, Jan., 1874; ag. staff survr., Nov., 1883; confirmed Feb., 1885; surveyed and triangulated Kimberley dist., and discovered Elvire and Mary rivers, where goldfields have been found; in charge of constrn. of telegraph, Roebourne to Derby, 1886-9; survr.-gen., July, 1896.

JOHNSTON, LEWIS AUDLEY MARSH.—Ed.

Derby Gram. Schl.; B.A., Trin. Coll., Dub.; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final exam., Malay, Oct., 1890; attached to G.P.O., Singapore, Oct., 1890, to June, 1892; ag. dist. offr., N. Malacca, June, 1892; dep. registr. deeds and official assignee, Singapore, June, 1894; asst. postmr.-gen., June, 1895; ag. postmr.-gen. S.S., Sept., 1896.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT MACKENZIE, F.L.S. (1879).—Registr.-gen. and govt. statistician of Tasmania; ed. Andersonian Univ., Glasgow; apptd. to organise and superintend the working of the acctn's and traffic audit branch of the first rly opened in Tasmania (1870); transfd. to service of Tasmanian Govt. (1872); ch. clk. in auditor-gen.'s office (1880); apptd. to reorganise and conduct the then combined offices of registr.-gen. and govt. statistician (1882); roy. comsr. to inquire and report on the fisheries of the col. of Tasmania (1882); apptd. salmon fisheries comsr. (1882); mem. of the fisheries bd. (1889); mem. of technical educn. bd. (1888-90); chmn. of boundaries bd. of advice (1890); author of "Systematic Account of the Geology of Tasmania" and other scientific wks.; fellow of the Roy. Statist. Soc. of Lond.; mem. of the coun. of the Roy. Soc. of Tasmania and of the Australasian Assoc. for Advmt. of Science; fellow of the Roy. Geog. Soc. of Australasia; mem. of Linnean Soc. of N.S. Wales, and fellow of the Linnean Soc. of London.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT.—Ed. Edinburgh; temporary clk., audit office, Jamaica, 1878; 3rd-class clk., col. sec.'s office, 1879; sec. to bd. of supervision, poor relief, Sept., 1886.; is also sec. schools commn., and asst. govt. meteorologist; sec. to special comsns. in 1889, 1890, and 1892; elected Fellow Roy. Met. Soc., 1895.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and City of London Schl.; asst. warden, Naparima, Trinidad, 1879; of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, 1885; warden, Naparima, Nov., 1889; stip. J.P. of Naparima, Oropouche, and La Brea, Mar., 1891; is major Trinidad light volrs.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT STEWART.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A. (honors and medal in history and political science), 1882; LL.B., 1884; Holt scholar, Gray's Inn, 1885; called to the Irish bar, 1886; called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Jan., 1889; lieutenant, 3rd (Militia) Batt. Manchester Regt., 1883; capt., 1887; dist. comsr., Lagos, 1889; served on Lagos and Porto Novo boundary comsn. 1890; stip. and circuit mag. and judge of ct. of com. pleas, Bahamas, Jan., 1894.

JOLICEUR, PHILIPPE J., Q.C.—Asst. sec. of the prov. of Quebec.

JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, SIR HENRY GUSTAVE, K.C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. in Paris, and called to the bar of Quebec in 1855; elected to parlt. of old Canada for Lotbiniere in 1861, and continued to represent the county till 1867, when he was returned both to the parlt. of the Dominion and to the legislature of Quebec; in 1874 he ret. from parlt. to devote his attention to provincial affairs; in 1878, on the dismissal of the De Boucherville cabinet, he was called on to form a ministry, which he did, holding power for one session by virtue of the vote of the speaker; resig. 1879, after defeat in the house of assem.; later he ret. from the leadership of the party; and in 1886, as a protest against the Riel agitation carried on by the provincial liberal party, ret. from public life; in 1877 was offered the portfolio of agricul. in the Mackenzie govt., with a seat in the senate; controller of inland rev., without a seat in the cabinet, in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

JONES, ALFRED GILPIN.—Ed. Yarmouth Acad.,

Nova Scotia; W. Indian merchant; gov. Dalhousie coll.; pres. N. S. Marine Insurance Co., and dir. Acadia Fire Insurance Co.; comdr. Halifax garrison artillery; for some years mem. of Dominion house of commons for Halifax, 1867-72, 1874-78, and again in 1887; sworn of privy coun., and min. of militia in Mackenzie admin., 1878; mem. Pacific Cable comtee, 1896.

JONES, M.—Asst. survr., G. Coast, 20th Jan., 1878; col. survr., 1889; now asst. dir. of wks.

JONES, S. SALTUS.—Asst. book-keeper, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1882; 4th clk. rec.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1884; 3rd clk., May, 1884; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1888; cashier, July, 1888.

JONES, S. T.—Puisne judge, Griqualand W., 28th Oct., 1882; of E. dist., Cape Col., 1887.

JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN.—Ed. Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B. honours, 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1878; ag. judge of asst. ct. of appeal, Apr., 1880; ag. sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, Aug., 1880; one of the comsns. to inquire into the condition of the pol. force in Barbados, Oct., 1880; stip. mag., St. Lucia, Oct., 1881; mem. of legis. coun., May, 1881; has acted several times as ch. just., St. Lucia and of Tobago; pol. mag., Grenada, 1887; and mem. exec. and legis. couns.; res. mag., Jamaica, Apr., 1888; puisne judge, S.S., 1896.

JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, KT. BACH. (1892).—Temporary puisne judge, G. Coast Col., 1882 and 1883; mem. of Lond. exec. and chmn. of local comtee. for the Col. and Indian Exhibn., 1886; Queen's advoc., 1883; ch. just., W. Africa Sttlmts., 1887; ret., 1895.

JONES, W. R.—Clk. and interp. to res. mag.'s ct., Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan., 1874; ditto, Umgeni div. July, 1874; ditto, City div. Jan., 1875; ag. clk. of the ct., City div., Aug., 1880; 1st clk. and interp. Umgeni div., July, 1881.

JOSEPH, GERARD A.—Priv. sec. to Mr. Just. Clarence, Ceylon, 1891; librarian and sec. Colombo museum, Oct., 1893; is hon. sec. Ceylon branch Roy. Asiatic Soc.

JOSKE, ADOLPH B.—Insp. native taxes, Fiji, June, 1884; stip. mag. and asst. res. comsr. for Colo. E., and insp. of native taxes, Oct., 1884.

JOURDAIN, HENRY JOHN, C.M.G. (1886).—Hon. comsr. for Mauritius at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition; formerly M.L.C.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Mag.'s clk., Simon's Town, May, 1856; clk. in C.O., Capetown, Aug., 1857; ag. C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand 1861; C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, 1864; C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, Dec., 1868; insp.-gen. of chests, &c., 1875; ag. C.C. and R.M., Capetown, and R.M., Wynberg, Mar., 1877; C.C. and R.M., Worcester, Nov., 1877; C.C. and registr. of deeds, Kimberley, May, 1882; served in the following comsns.: boundaries of Dordrecht and settlement of Tamboukie location, 1870; disturbances in Transkei, 1872; rly. affairs, Port Eliz., 1878; N. Border disturbances, 1879; Basutoland and Transkei war expenditure, 1881.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volr. during Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special comsr. of roads and bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; apptd. to the commissariat in 1845; promoted to rank of dep. asst. counsry.-gen., and received the thanks of col. govt.; asst. financial sec. to bd. of wks. in Ireland, 1848; dir. of a branch of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, when he was recalled to the commissariat; employed as an engr. during early part of the war, and then

designed and superintended the construction of a marine steam flour mill and a floating bakery for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which was of much service throughout the war. Received the special thanks of the min. for war, and promoted asst. comsry.-gen., Jan., 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869; crown agt. for col. in 1858; sent on special comsn. of inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1873; and again on a similar mission to Malta in 1878; ret. on pension, Nov., 1879.

JURISICH, C. L. M.—Computer in examining branch, survr.-gen.'s office, Cape. Feb. to Sept., 1878; ag. exam. of diagrams, 1880; exam. of diagrams, July, 1882; univ. exam. in science, 1891; 2nd asst. survr.-gen., July, 1892; asst. survr.-gen., July, 1897.

JUST, ALBERT WOLFGANG, B.A. (1891).—Jun. officer, State of Perak, July, 1892; passed final exam. in Malay, Aug., 1893; asst. to dist. mag. and collr. of land rev., Krian, Jan., 1894.

JUST, HARTMANN WOLFGANG, B.A. (1877).—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in office of sec. of state for the col., 3rd June, 1878; ed. at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; was an open scholar on the foundation; 1st class in classical mods., 1874; Taylorian exhibitor for German, 1876; 2nd class in final classical school, 1877; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Derby, 6th Feb., 1883, to Col. F. A. Stanley (now Earl of Derby), 24th June, 1885, and to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; priv. sec. to Mr. Osborne Morgan, 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; asst. priv. sec. to Sir H. Holland (now Viscount Knutsford), 12th Jan., 1887, and to the Marquess of Ripon, 17th Aug., 1892; asst. sec. to the col. confce., 1887; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1895; prin. clk., Mar., 1897.

JUSTICE, MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM CLIVE, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered 75th regt. in 1852, col. 1881; has held the following apptmts.: adjt., 75th regt.; adjt. depôt batt.; town major, W. dist., England; mil. sec. to comdr-in-ch., Bombay; asst. adjt.-gen., Bombay; asst. adjt. and qtrmr.-gen., W. Indies; col. on the staff, W. Coast of Africa; col. on the staff, Jamaica; served in E. Indies; during the mutiny, 1857-8, and was present during the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi (medal and clasp); in command of an expedi. sent in anticipation of war with Ashanti in 1881; now in command of the troops in Ceylon; was pres. of comsn. on Barbados pol. force, 1880; sen. mem. exec. and legis. couns., G. Coast, 1881; sen. mem. exec. couns., Barbados, 1883; sen. mem. privy and legis. couns., Jamaica, 1886, and administered the Govt., Feb. to Mar., 1887, May to Aug., 1888, Jan. to Mar., 1889; mem. exec. and legis. couns., Ceylon, 1893.

KAYE, A. B. R.—Capt. 3rd Batt., Roy. Ir. Fus.; served during Indian rebellion, N.W. Territory of Canada, 1885, attached to Boulton's Mounted Infantry; present at the Fish Creek engagement, and the taking of Batoek; medal; sub-insp., Br. Honduras constab., 1887; ag. dist. mag., Orange Walk, Apr. to June, 1889, Nov., 1890, to Apr., 1892; insp. Br. Honduras constab., June, 1889; ag. insp. comdt., Apr., 1892; insp. comdt., and mem. exec. and legis. couns., Oct., 1892.

KEEFER, THOMAS COLTRIN, C.M.G. (1878), C.E.—Engnr. of several rlys. and other wks. in Canada; was exec. comsry. for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhbn., 1878.

KEITH, W. G.—Asst. col. surgeon to govt. of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLY, C. C.—Supernum. marshal, Essequibo, Dec., 1873; ag. clk., Suddie treasury, Oct. 1883; ordinary marshal, provost marshal's office, Georgetown,

June, 1884; mag.'s clk., Essequibo, Aug., 1887; ag. ch. clk., pol. mag.'s office, Georgetown, June, 1893.

KELSON, JACOB WALTER.—Clk., survr.'s dept., G. Coast, 1885; ch. warder and med. dresser, lun. asyl., Acera, 1887.

KENNAN, THOMAS PONSONBY K.—Served in F.A.M.P. and C.M.R., 1877 to 1882, during Griqua and Basuto wars (medal); temporary clk. to R.M., Leribe, Basutoland, 1882; sub-insp., Basuto pol., 1884; insp., 1886; asst. comsry., Quthing, 1889.

KENNAWAY, WALTER, C.M.G. (1891).—Sec. of pub. wks. and on bd. of educn., Canterbury prov. N.Z., 1870-4; sec. to agt.-gen. for N.Z. 1874; apptd. off. of French Academy for services at Paris Exhbn., 1889; ag. agt.-gen., 1891.

KENNEDY, WM.—Letter carrier in G.P.O., W. Australia, 1861; 3rd class clk., 1867; clk., 1874.

KENT, R. G.—Acctnr., rly. dept., Victoria, 1891.

KER, J. ERRINGTON, M.D. (Edin.).—Was asst. house surg., gen. hosp., Birmingham, and house surg., Hertford Br. hosp., Paris; asst. surg., col. hosp., Gibraltar, 1890; is also pol. and port surg. and public vaccinator.

KERR, C. M. MACLEOD.—3rd-class clk., constab. office, Jamaica, Feb., 1868; 2nd-class, Aug., 1869; 1st-class, Oct., 1873; ch. clk., July, 1879.

KERR, LOUIS L.—Clk. immgr. dept. Br. Guiana, Sept., 1887; clk. pol. dept., Jan., 1888; ag. insp. pol., 1891-2; ag. paymr., 1892; dist. insp. and J.P., 1893; co. insp. pol., Jan., 1897; in charge Aruan frontier station, June-Oct., 1895.

KERR, MARK.—Priv. sec. to gov., Falklands, Sept., 1884, to Apr., 1888; acted also as govt. clk., clk. of couns., shipping master, registr.-gen. and receiver of wrecks from Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1889; on special service to S. Leone, Nov., 1888, to July, 1889; prin. clk. col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, Oct., 1889; chief clerk, July, 1891; asst. col. sec., July, 1892; ag. ch. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1893, to Mar., 1894, and Nov., 1894, to Mar., 1895; clk. of couns., Aug., 1893, to Mar., 1894, and Apr. to Sept., 1895; ag. col. sec., Apr., 1896; asst. col. sec., Lagos, Aug., 1896.

KERR, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1887).—Was employed in the col. sec.'s dept., Barbados, in 1856; pol. mag., 1860 to 1863; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, to 1874; judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, to 1880; represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assem. from 1862 to 1866; mem. of the legis. coun., 1876; major 11th regt. of militia, 1854; comdg. offr. since 1858; a mem. of the militia board. Author of "Kerr on the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane and the Manufacture of Sugar;" administered the govt. of Grenada, Aug., 1878, to Apr., 1879; govt., Falkland Is., 1880-91.

KERR, THOMAS S., M.B., C.M., Edin.—Col surg. for Penang, Oct., 1883; coroner 1884; ag. prin. civil med. offr., S. S., Feb., 1893, to May, 1894.

KERSHAW, CAPT. A. E., 4th Brigade, S. I. div. Roy. Artillery.—Govt. ser., S. Australia, 1887; Canada (N.-W. territory), 1881; Col. Engrs., Survey Depts., Br. Honduras, 1884; priv. sec. to Gov. Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.; clk. of couns., 1884; ag. registr., sup. ct., 1885; A.D.C., 1886; passed School of Instruction, Woolwich, 1886; insp., constab., 1886; dist. mag., Orange Walk, 1887; comdt. and *ex officio* mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1888; ch. comdt. of pol. and insp. of prisons, Cyprus, Sept., 1892.

KERSHAW, THOS. HERBERT.—B.A., Trin Col., Oxon.; 2nd-class mod. classics, 1872; 2nd-class finals 1874; Inner Temple equity scholar 1876; called to the bar, Apr., 1877; registr., of deeds, Singapore, June, 1887; official assignee, Nov.,

1890; ag. atty.-gen., Oct. 1894; legal adviser, Federated Malay States, June, 1896.

KEYT, F., M.D. (Abdu.).—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal Coll.; med. asst., Ceylon, 1863; asst. col. surg., 1863; col. surg., 1885.

KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G. (1882).—Priv. sec. to the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, 1847; sec. on the staff of Gen. Count L. Zamoyzki in H.M.'s Imperial service in Turkey, 1855-56; priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1857; entered the service of the Canadian Govt., 1858; clk., 1858; ch. clk., gov.-gen.'s office, 1875; ag. gov.-gen.'s sec., 1876, 1877, and 1880; ret. on pension.

KIDD, J.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; postmr.-gen. in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4.

KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER.—Clk. of house of assem., Cape; clk. and shorthand writer, col. sec.'s office, Cape, June, 1876; priv. sec. to Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, premier and col. sec., Feb., 1878, to June, 1880; clk. asst. of the house of assem., June, 1880; clk. 16th July, 1897; has served as sec. on various Cape Govt. comsns., and acted as priv. sec. to premier, the Hon. Sir T. C. Scanlen, Feb. and Mar., 1883; sec. to the Anglo-German Comsn. on Angra Pequena and W. Coast claims, 1885; is a J.P.

KIMBERLEY, 1ST EARL OF (created 1866), JOHN WODEHOUSE, K.G., P.C. (1864); BARON WODEHOUSE, 1797; baronet, 1611.—Son of the late Hon. Henry Wodehouse; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; ed. at Chr. Ch., Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; apptd. a dep.-lieut. of Norfolk, 1847; was under-sec. for foreign affairs from Dec., 1852, to Apr., 1856; envoy extraord. and min. plenip. to Russia from May, 1856, to Mar., 1858; again under-sec. for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-sec. of state for India, 1864; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, Dec., 1863; lord-lieut. of Ireland from Oct., 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; was lord privy seal, Dec., 1868, to July, 1870; sec. of state for the cols., 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb., 1874, and again from 28th Apr., 1880, to 16th Dec., 1882; sec. of state for India, Dec., 1882, to June, 1885, and from Feb. 6th to Aug. 3rd, 1886, and 17th Aug., 1892; sec. of state for foreign affairs, Apr., 1894 to June, 1895.

KINDERLEY, J. M.—Ed. Repton and Hertford Coll., Oxon; cadet, S.S. Mar., 1893; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1894; dist. off., Penang, Apr., 1897.

KING, Æ. A.—Grad. (honours) Queen's Univ., Ireland, 1862; M.A., 1882; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., 1865, and in the same year ag. pol. mag. of Upper and Lower Doombura; dist. judge, &c., Badulla, 1868; dist. judge, Kegalla, Sept., 1872; asst. govt. ag., Kegalla, June, 1873; asst. ag., Nuwara Eliya, 1875; asst. agt., Badulla, 1878; govt. agt., Uva, 1886; ch. grain comsnr., Mar., 1889; dist. judge, Galle, Aug., 1893; govt. agt., N.W. Prov., May, 1895; ag. col. treas., 1896.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; matric. Lond. Univ., 1855; 1st clerk and 3rd sub-imigr. agt., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1871; 2nd sub-imigr. agt., June, 1872; sen. ditto, Apr., 1881; acted as imigr. agt.-gen., 1881, 1882, 1888-9, 1892-3, and 1894; mem. of ct. of policy on last two occasions; also mem. poor law bd., and ag. chmn., 1889 and 1894.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clk. in col. sec.'s office, Barbados, from May, 1866; transfd. to govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, in June, 1868; inspr. of pol. and just. of peace, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1871; comsry. of taxation, 1873; emigr. agt. at Barbados for Br. Guiana, 1875; dist. comsry. of taxation, 1884.

KING, H. G.—Clk. to improvement comsrs., Basseterre, St. Kitts, Dec., 1867; clk. in treasury, 1869; clk. to auditor and to exec. coun., 1869; ag. treas., 1871; clk. and acctnt., treasury, and customs, 1873; cashier and acctnt., savings bk., 1879; escheator-gen., 1883; ag. treas., 1885 and 1886.

KING, JOHN.—Clk. to atty.-gen., Gibraltar, Feb., 1866; transfd. to col. sec.'s office, June, 1870; 2nd clk., Nov., 1877; assisted in audit duties, 1875-83; ch. clk. and sec. to the bd. of health, 1883; asst. col. sec., 1891.

KING, JOHN HAMPDEN.—Jun. clk., secretariat, Br. Guiana, Aug., 1880; 3rd-class clk., July, 1881; 2nd ditto, July, 1883; 1st ditto, Dec., 1889; ag. ch. clk., June to Dec., 1891; Apr., 1892, to Jan., 1893; and Apr. to Oct., 1893; priv. sec. to Lt.-Gov. Sir C. Bruce, 1887 and 1888; sec. to fruit industry comsns., 1890, and to comsn. to inquire as to development of country between Essequibo and Demerara rivers, Apr., 1891, to Aug., 1892; ag. supt. Onderneeming Reformatory schol., Aug., 1894, to Feb., 1895; ch. clk. secretariat, Sept. 1895; J.P., 1894.

KING, JOSEPH ARTHUR.—Copyist, registrar's office, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1878; ag. 3rd asst. sworn clk., Mar., 1882; 4th asst. sworn clk., Oct., 1882; 2nd ditto, July, 1883; passed exam. for certifi. as sworn clk. and notary public, June, 1885.

KING, JOSEPH CHARLES.—Ed. Mt. St. Mary's Coll., Derbyshire; supernum. clk. imigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1888; 5th-class clk., Mar., 1893; 4th-class clk., Jan., 1894.

KING, MERTON.—Asst. comsnr., Limasol dist. Cyprus, Nov., 1878; registrar, high ct., Mar., 1879; local comndt. mil. pol. and asst. comsry., Limasol, Mar., 1883; comsnr., Nikosia, Apr., 1883; is also sheriff and pres. of municipal and water comsurs; mem. legis. coun., 1893; Br. deleg. of Evcaf, 1894; ag. rec.-gen., June to Nov., 1896; sec. to high comsnr. for W. Pacific, 1897.

KING, T. M.—Entered Queensland civ. ser., customs dept., as clk., Sept., 1863; passed through various grades of the dept.; apptd. collr. of customs, Sept., 1882; mem. of the imigr. bd., Aug., 1884; under-sec. of the treasury., Nov. 1893.

KING, T. N.—Asst. comsry. of taxation, Br. Guiana, July, 1875; comsry., July, 1875; also inspr. of weights and measures, Herbice, June, 1880; ditto, Georgetown, Apr., 1884.

KINGDON, ALFRED.—Ed. at Winchester; called to the bar, Inner Tem., July, 1878, and joined W. circuit; pol. mag., Barbados, Jan., 1881; pol. mag. and coroner, Grenada, Jan., 1882; solr.-gen., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1887; pres. of Br. W. I. Confee. on quarantine, held at Demerara, Oct., 1888; apptd. Q.C., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1893; has acted as atty.-gen. Grenada, St. Vincent, and Br. Guiana.

KING-HARMAN, CHARLES ANTHONY, C.M.G. (1893).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1872; M.A., 1879; priv. sec. to the gov. of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; priv. sec. to high comsnr. Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. comsnr., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. to the ch. sec., Cyprus, Mar., 1881; ag. ch. sec. and mem. of exec. and legis. couns., June to Sept., 1882; auditor-gen., Barbados, 1883; elected mem. of house of assem. 1884-93; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. coun., 1884, 1885, and 1886; col. sec. Mauritius, 1893; ag. gov. Jan. to Aug., 1894, and Mar. to Sept., 1896; admnstr., St. Lucia, 1897.

KINGSTON, Rt. Hon. C. C., P.C., M.P., Q.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier of S. Australia; pres. of the fed. convention, Sydney, 1897; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

KINTORE, RT. HON. EARL OF, G.C.M.G. (1889).—Lord in waiting, 1885; capt. of yeomen of the guard, 1886; privy councillor, 1886; gov. S. Australia, 1889-95; a lord in waiting, 1895.

KIRK, SIR JOHN, M.D., G.C.M.C. (1886). **K.C.B., K.C.M.G.** (1881). **C.M.G.** (1879).—Formerly H.M.'s polit. agt. and consul-gen. at Zanzibar.

KIRKHAM, JOHN KARKEEK.—Ag. harbmr., Barbados, Sept., 1877, to June, 1878; asst. harbmr. Dec. 1878; shipping master and survr. of shipping, Jan., 1881; ag. harbmr., Oct., 1887.

KIRKPATRICK, HON. SIR GEORGE AIREY, K.C.M.G. (1897).—Lieut.-Gov. of the prov. of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, 1892-7.

KIRTON, G. G.—Ag. clk. P.O., St. Kitts, 1889; 2nd clk., registr.'s office, 1892; ag. mag.'s clk., Aug., 1891, to Feb., 1892, and Apr. to Oct., 1893; 1st clk. registr.'s office, May, 1895.

KNAGGS, H. L.—Clk., San Fernando Hosp., Trinidad, Apr. 1885; 4th clk. col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1885; 3rd clk., July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., July to Nov., 1894; sec. to civ. ser. comsn. and to rlys. and roads comsn., 1894.

KNAGGS, S. W.—Entered Trinidad service, Aug., 1875; ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, July, 1892, and clk. of legis. coun., Jan., 1893; sec. to comsn. to inquire into road system, 1886; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. Robinson, 1886, 1889, and 1890-91; sec. to bd. of educn. and coll. coun., 1889-91; priv. sec. to Sir F. N. Broome, Aug. to Sept., 1891, and to the gov. of Hong Kong, Oct., 1891, to July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec. Trinidad in 1891-2-3-4; ag. rec.-gen. and M.L.C. in 1895 and 1896.

KNIGHT, F. G.—Jun. clk. prothonotary's office, Barbados, 1874; 4th clk. correspondence branch col. sec. office, 1879; 2nd clk. audit. office, 1882; ag. ch. clk. on several occasions, and as govt. acctnt. to Barbados rly. co.; ch. clk. record branch col. sec. office, 1892; ag. clk. asst. ct. of appeal, 1894 and 1895.

KNIGHT, JOHN LOCKE.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to the Upper Tugela magistracy, Feb., 1876, to May, 1878; ditto, Umsinga magistracy, May, 1878, to Aug., 1881, during which time he acted for the R.M. and admsr. three times; Aug., 1881, clk. and Zulu interp., and registr. to the circuit ct., Newcastle dist.; Apr., 1882, ag. res. mag. and admsr. of native law, Newcastle; Feb., 1883, ditto, Umsinga div.; Oct., 1883, admsr. of native law, and Zulu border agt. to Lower Tugela div.; has held the hon. appts. of crown prosecutor and offr. for the sale of stamps at the magistracies named; commanded a native levy of over 1,000 strong during the Zulu war; acted for two months in 1884 as R.M., Lower Tugela div.; sub-comsnr., Zululand, Apr., 1887; asst. comsnr. and R.M., Entojaneni dist., June, 1887; R.M., Nkandhla dist., Jan., 1893.

KNIGHT, M. T.—Financial sec., Newfoundland, 1886-9; survr.-gen., 1894.

KNOLLYS, SIR C. C., K.C.M.G. (1897). **C.M.G.** (1888).—Ed. at Mag. Col., Oxon; open scholarship in 1868; 1st class math. mods., 1870; 2nd class final schls., 1872; B.A., 1873; M.A., 1877; sub-receiver, Trinidad, 1874; audit.-gen. of Barbados, 1879; pres. of the educn. bd., 1882-3; col. sec., 1883; administered the govt. of Barbados, 1883; of St. Lucia, May, 1884, to May, 1885, and Nov., 1890, to May, 1891; of Grenada, 1892; col. sec., Trinidad and Tobago, 1894.

KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Marlborough School; ensign, 32nd regt., 1866; capt., May, 1880; major, 26th Cameronians,

1881; A.D.C. to the gov. of Mauritius, 1872-74, to gov. of Fiji, 1875; commanded force sent to reduce mountain tribes, 1876 (promoted to company and C.M.G.); comdt armed native constab., and comsnr. in mountains, 1877; A.D.C. to gov., N. Zealand, 1880, and to gov. of Ceylon, 1883; inspr.-gen. of constab. and dir. of prisons, Jamaica, 1886; inspr.-gen. of pol., Ceylon, Oct., 1891.

KNOLLYS, REGINALD F.—Ed. Oxford Mil. Coll. and Heidelberg Univ.; priv. sec. and clk. exec. and legis. couns., Br. Honduras, July, 1887; inspr. of schls., Jan., 1889; 3rd asst. col. sec., G. Coast, Feb., 1893; mem. bd. of educn., interp. Ashanti expdn., 1896; is author of "British Honduras: Outlines of its Geography."

KNUTSFORD, 1st Viscount (creat. 1895), (created **BARON** 1888). **THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY THURSTAN HOLLAND, BART., G.C.M.G.** (1886). **K.C.M.G.** (1877). **C.M.G.** (1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct., 1873; ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Nov., 1849, and went the N. Circuit; legal adviser to the sec. of state for the cols., Jan., 1867, and asst. under-sec. of state, Mar., 1870; resign. 3rd Aug., 1874, and elected mem. for Midhurst, 22nd Sept., 1874; mem. of the roy. comsn. on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876; one of the roy. comsrs. on the defence of Br. possessions and commerce abroad, Sept., 1879; sec. to the treasury, June, 1885; and vice-pres. of the coun. Sept., 1885, and again in Aug., 1886; returned to Parliamt. as mem. for the Hampstead div. of Middlesex, 1885, and again 1886 and 1887; sec. of state for the cols., Jan., 1887, to Aug., 1892; pres. col. confce., 1887.

KOCH, REV. C. A.—Asst. missionary to Bishop of Labuan, bishop's chaplain, registrar. of the diocese, 1856; diocesan chaplain, Ratnapura, Ceylon, Mar., 1866; col. chaplain, Jaffna, Aug., 1869; col. chaplain, Colombo, 1880.

KOCH, HENRY C.—Admitted to Natal bar as solr., 1884, as advoc., 1887; crown prosecutor and legal adviser to Zululand Govt., Apr., 1889; is also registrar. of deeds, registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages.

KOCH, WILFRED VINCENT MILLER, M.B., C.M. (Edin., 1884). **M.D.** (Edin. 1895, highest honours, gold medal, thesis).—Late asst. in eye dept. of Edin. Roy. Infirmary; and asst. to the lecturer on diseases of the eye and mental diseases, Edin. Univ.; and asst. to the Gynaecological Dept., Edin. Schl. of Medicine; ag. asst. med. offr., W. Riding Asyl., Sheffield, in 1884; asst. med. offr., Hull Borough Asyl., 1884-88; late surg. to Monckton and Carlton Main Collieries, Barnsley; asst. surg., Col. Hosp., Port of Spain, 1889; ag. med. supt., Leper Asyl., Trinidad, 1890-92; dist. med. offr., Diego Martin, 1890-92; ag. dist. med. offr., Port of Spain, 1892-93, ag. med. supt. leper asyl., 1893; ag. dist. med. offr., Diego Martin, 1893; ag. med. supt. lun. asyl., June; to Oct., 1894; lieut. 1891; capt. 1892, comdg. Port of Spain art. volrs.; is surg. to permanent staff, Trinidad local forces.

KORTRIGHT, J. M.—A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; survr. of roads and supt. of pub. wks., St. Kitts, 1879; official mem., legis. coun., St. Kitts and Nevis, 1886.

KUFAL, ALBERT OTTO.—Extra clk. audit office, Natal, 1889; ditto col. sec. office, Feb., 1890; 3rd-class clk. in same office, July, 1890; and in sub-audit dept., Durban, Jan., 1892; sworn translator for French and German, sup. ct., Aug., 1892; 3rd clk., registry of deeds, Mar., 1893; ag. 2nd clk., Apr., 1894.

KYNNERSLEY, CHAS. WALTER SNEYD.—Ed. Rugby; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1872; sec. asst. lieut.-gov.'s office, and supt. of schls., Penang, 1873; asst. mag., P.W., 1875, accompanied expedns. to Perak and Sungai Ujong in that year (medal); 2nd mag., Singapore, 1881; 1st mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Penang, 1881; is also supt. of prisons; ag. col.treas., 1888; res. councillor, Penang, 1889; 1st mag., Singapore, June, 1890; res. councillor, Malacca, Jan., 1895; res. councillor, Penang, May, 1897; ag. col.sec. S.S. Mar., 1897.

KYNSEY, W. R., F.K.Q.C.P., C.M.G. (1888).—Prin. civ. med. offr., and inspr.-gen. of hospitals; Ceylon, Feb., 1875.

KYSHE, JAMES WILLIAM NORTON.—Ed. Downing Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1880; held various clerical apptmts. in Mauritius from 1871 to 1877; dep. registr., sup. ct., Penang, 1880; has acted as registr. on several occasions and as mag.; has published an index to the ordinances of the S. Sttlmts., and has reported the cases decided in the sup. ct., 1876 to 1890; sheriff, Singapore, Jan., 1892; ag. registr., sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, June, 1893, to Feb., 1895; registr. sup. ct., off. assignee, registr. of companies, and land offr., Hong Kong, Sept., 1895.

LABORDE, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1883).—Clk. in the treasury of St. Vincent, 1850; dep. treas., 1852; ag. col. sec., 1856; pol. mag., 1857; stip. mag. and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; col. sec. from 1861 to 1880; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's vols., which were raised by him in 1863; administered govt. of Grenada in 1871, May to Oct., 1874; admndst. govt. of St. Vincent July, 1872, to June, 1873; Apr. to May, 1874; Oct., 1874, to Feb., 1875; May to Dec., 1877; Mar. 1878, to Mar., 1879; and Mar. to July, 1880, when he was sent to admin. the govt. of Tobago; admndst. govt. of Grenada, Apr., 1883 to May, 1885, when he was transf'd. to admin. the govt. of St. Lucia.

LABORDE, E.D.—1st clerk, audit office, Tobago, Jan., 1882; dep. registr., ag. confidential clk. to administrator, and clk. of couns., June, 1882; 2nd clk., admstr.'s office, St. Lucia Feb., 1883; ch. clk., Sept., 1883; ag. 2nd clk., gov.-in-chief's office, Barbados, 1884; ch. clk. to gov., Windward Is., 1885; priv. sec. to Gov. Sendall, 1888; ch. of pol. and excise, St. Vincent, 1889; inspr. of prisons, 1889.

LACKEY, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1894).—M.L.C., N.S. Wales; sec. for pub. wks., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1883.

LACOSTE, THE HON. SIR ALEX., Q.C., Kt. Bach. (1892).—Ch. just., Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec; mem. of the Dominion Privy Coun., 1892.

LACROIX, WM. LABORDE.—Asst. clk., imigrn. dept., Trinidad, Aug., 1866; 3rd clk., June, 1867; 2nd clk., Nov., 1872; asst. warden, Diego Martin ward union, Jan., 1882; warden and supervisor, Couva and Chaguana ward unions, Sept., 1885; and J.P. for co. Caroni. In addition offr. of customs for the Unions, and man. Couva savings bk., Apr., 1886.

LAFFAN, JAMES THOMAS, L.R.C.S.L., L.K., and Q.C.P.I., &c.—Asst.-col. surg., Larnaca, Cyprus, 1883; res. med. offr., Wyndham, W. Australia, 1886; ag. R.M., Wyndham, 1888; res. med. offr., Banbury, 1889; pol. mag., Blackwood, 1889.

LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1894).—Clerk. G.P.O., London, 1869-77, after compet. exam.; clk. to sec. to govt., Transvaal, 1878; priv. sec. to admndst., 1878-81; sec. to exec. coun., 1880-81; priv. sec. to Sir W. Bellairs and Sir E. Wood, while administering govt., 1881; sec. to Transvaal sub-coms. for compensation claims, 1881-82; engaged as war correspondent, Egyptian campaign, 1882-3,

present at all engagements, including Tel-el-Kebir and capture of Cairo; on special financial duty, G. Coast, 1883; sec. and acctnt., Basutoland, 1884; asst. comsnr., 1885; established magistracy in Masupha's country, 1886; acted as res. comsnr., May to Nov., 1890; ag. Br. comsnr., Swaziland govt. comtee. of administn., Apr., 1892; ag. res. comsnr., Basutoland, 1893.

LAING, JOHN.—J.P. for Stockenstrom, Cape, 1868; mem. of assem. for Fort Beaufort, 1874, mem. of exec. coun. and comsnr. of crown lands and public works, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; resig. seat in parlt. 1885; again elected 1887.

LAIRD, THE HON. DAVID.—Mem. educn. coun., P. E. Is., 1872-3; one of the delegs. who negotiated the admission of the island into the Dominion; sworn of the Canadian priv. coun. and min. of interior 1873-6; lieut.-gov., N.W. Territories, 1876-8; was ch. comsnr. in negotiating treaty with Blackfeet Indians, 1877.

LAMB, JOHN CAMERON, C.B. (1895), C.M.G. (1890).—Entered the P.O. in 1864; prin. clk., 1877; was one of the Br. delegs. to the submarine cables protection confce. at Paris May and Dec., 1886; asst. sec. to the P.O., 1889; 1st Br. deleg. to the internat. telegraph confce. at Paris, 1890, when he was also one of the representatives of the Cape and Natal; roy. comsnr. on electrical communication with lighthouses and lightships, June, 1892; 3rd sec. to the P.O., Apr., 1896; sen. Br. deleg. and "président de la commission des tarifs" at internat. telegraph confce. at Budapest, 1896, when he was also one of the representatives of the Cape, Natal, and N. Zealand; 3rd sec. to P.O., Apr., 1896; 2nd sec., Jan., 1897.

LAMBERT, HENRY CHARLES MILLER.—Ed. at Eton Coll., and New Coll., Oxford; 1st class in classical mods., 1889; 1st class in final classical schls., 1891; entered as student of Lincoln's Inn; apptd. 2nd-class clk. in the C.O. after open compet. exam., Feb., 1892; mem. of comtee. emigrts.' information office 1894; chrmn. of the comtee., 1897; acted as priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain for the purposes of the comtee. of the H. of C. on South Africa, 1897.

LAMBERT, RICHARD S. F.—Ag. clk. of supplies to prisons and asylums and sec. to the board of prisons, Br. Guiana, Mar., 1874; confirmed, Feb., 1875; acted, in conjunction with his own office, as clk. of the records, govt. sec.'s office, Apr. to Oct., 1876; clk. to inspr. of prisons, &c., July, 1877; dist. comsry. of taxation, Aug., 1877; transf'd. to customs, Mar., 1879; sec. to coms. to inquire into law relating to roads, 1881; ag. clk. of the records, govt. sec.'s office, 1882; ag. ch. clk. in same office, 1882; special duty in same office from 1882 to 1884; 2nd clk., govt. savings bk., Georgetown, 1884; ch. clk., govt. savings bank, Berbice branch, 1885; sec. to Lands Titles Comsn., Oct., 1889, to Sept., 1891; paymr. and qtrmr., Br. Guiana pol., with rank of cty. inspr., Sept., 1891.

LAMBERTON, STEPHEN HARBORD.—Entered postal service, N.S.W., Sept., 1852; sec. Sept., 1866.

LAMINGTON, LORD (2nd Baron, creat. 1880), SIR CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER COCHRANE-BAILLIE, K.C.M.G. (1895), only son of 1st Baron; born, 1860; dep. lieut. Lanarkshire; lieut. Lanarkshire yeomanry, 1883; M.P. for N. St. Pancras, 1886-90; gov. Queensland, 1895.

LAMOND, GEORGE.—Postmr. at Compensation, Natal, 1853; clk. in the audit office, 1854; 2nd clk. in the col. sec.'s office, 1859; 1st clerk, 1864; ch. clk., 1875; and registr. of deeds and distributor of stamps, and registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages, 1878.

LAMPSON, P. E.—Ed. Wesleyan mission schll., Anamaboe. G. Coast; asst. master govt. schll., Accra, 1893.

LANG, WM., M.D.—Health offr. Carriacou, Grenada, 1863; med. offr., St. Andrew's parish, 1867; and health offr., Port of Grenville.

LANGVIN, EDUARD JOSEPH, N.P.—Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a mem. of bd. of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; clk. of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, Jan., 1865; to same office for Dominion, July, 1867; dep. registr.-gen., July, 1868; under-sec. of state of Canada, July, 1873; elected sec. to civ. ser. bd. of Canada, 1876; clk. of the Senate, 1883.

LANGVIN, THE HON. SIR HECTOR LOUIS, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B. (1868), Q.C., LL.D.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a Q.C., 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860; entered Canadian parlt., 1857, and held a seat, first in the old legis. assen. and, since confederation, in the house of commons of the Dominion till 1892; mem. of the exec. coun., Canada, and solr.-gen. for Lower Canada, Mar., 1864; postmr.-gen., Nov., 1866; at confederation, July, 1867, sworn of the queen's priv. coun. and was apptd. sec. of state of Canada until Dec., 1879, when apptd. min. of pub. wks., and whilst holding that office, was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal-conservative party of Lower Canada; resig. office, Nov., 1873; postmr.-general in Sir John A. Macdonald's 2nd administration, Oct., 1878; then min. of pub. wks.; resig. 1891; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the col. confes. at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imp. parlt.; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANGFORD, CHARLES WM.—Issuer, commissariat dept., Barbados, 1868; asst. storekeeper, control dept., Trinidad, Oct., 1863; clk., G.P.O., Trinidad, June, 1871; 2nd ditto, Nov., 1871; 6th clerk, rec.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1875; 5th ditto, Feb., 1877; 4th ditto, May, 1878; 3rd ditto, May, 1879; excise officer, Apr., 1884.

LANGFORD, JOHN.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Fiji, Oct., 1874; ch. clk. and clk. of legis. coun., Jan., 1878; registr., sup. ct., and curator of intestate estates, June, 1884.

LANNING, CAPT. ROBERT ALFRED, R.A.—Comsry. of ordnance, Cape, July, 1882; and accounting offr., col. defence, in addition, July, 1886; asst. col. mil. sec., in addition, 1892; entered R.A., June, 1862; garrison adjt., Capetown, July, 1870, to August, 1872; adjt. R.A. division, in India, May, 1877, to Apr., 1881; served in Afghan campaigns of 1878-79-80; in first as adjt. of siege train, and in second as adjt., R.A., Khyber division (medal).

LANSDOWNE, 5TH MARQUIS OF (Gt. Brit., creat. 1784); K.G., G.C.M.G. (1884), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; HENRY CHARLES KRITH FITZ MAURICE, eldest son of the 4th Marquis.—Succeeded his father in 1866; was under-sec. for war from Apr., 1872, to Feb., 1874, and under-sec. India Office, May to Aug., 1880; gov.-gen. of Canada, 1883; viceroy of India, Nov., 1888-94; sec. of state for war, July, 1895.

LA PRIMAUDAYE, C.—Commander, R.N.; capt. of port, Malta, Oct., 1888; supt. of pol., 1890.

LAINACH, THE HON. WILLIAM JAMES MUDIE, C.M.G. (1879).—Late treas. of N. Zealand, and min.

of pub. wks. in Grey govt. During 1878, 1879, and part of 1880 was one of the loan agents for N. Z. in London, and during 1878 assisted in making arrangements with the Bank of England to act as agents for N. Z. govt. loans; during 1885, 1886, and 1887 was mem. of Stout-Vogel administration, and held portfolios of min. of mines and min. of marine; published a wk. on the Mineral Resources and Mines of N. Z.; in 1891 was apptd. comsnr. and chmn. of the roy. comsn. for investigating the condition of the public trust office of N. Z.

LARYMORE, CAPT. H. D., C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. Westminster; entered Artill. Militia, 1886; passed qualifying exam. for comsn., Oct., 1886; asst. in-spr. G. Coast constab., Feb., 1891; adjt., July, 1891; served in Jebu expedn. as staff offr. and sec. to Sir F. Scott; mentioned in despatches, and received thanks of gov. and exec. and legis. couns. of Lagos (medal and clasp).

LASBERRY, PERCY V.—M.A., Lond.; headmr., Govt. gram. schll., St. Kitts, Jan., 1894.

LASCELLES, ALFRED GEORGE, R.A.—Univ. Coll., Oxon; 2nd class mod. hist.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1885; acted on several occasions as pres. of dist. cts. in Cyprus and as puisne judge; pres. of dist. ct., Papho, 1892; ditto, Larnaca, 1893; ag. puisne judge, June, 1895; ag. Queen's advoc., Feb., 1896.

LASH, JAS. MILLER.—Ed. upper and middle schls., Peckham; schlmr., Kirkdale prison, Liverpool, 1876; gaoler, Grenada, 1886; supt. of prisons, 1890; gov., Glendairy prison, Barbados, 1894.

LATOUCHE, FRANCIS PHILIP.—Elective mem. legis. assen., Dominica, 1870 to 1873, and representative mem. for Dominica in legis. coun., Leeward Is., 1872 and 1873; acted as ch. just., Dominica, in 1873; comsnr. for revising and compiling laws of Dominica, 1873, and for revision of votes in 1876; acted as solr.-gen. and atty.-gen., Leeward Is. on various occasions, 1881 to 1886; registr. and provost-marshal and registr. of titles, Dominica, May, 1886, and dep. registr. V.-A. ct., 1887; also nominated mem. legis. assen. and supt. of crown lands; apptd. registr. and provost-marshal and registr. of titles, St. Kitts and Nevis, Mar., 1891.

LATOUR, G. L., M.D., M.B.C.S.E.—Colonial surgeon, Grenada, 1881.

LAUDER, CHARLES R.—Clk., pres.'s office, Dominica, Dec., 1872; 4th revenue and quarantine offr., Nov., 1874; 3rd ditto, Feb., 1880; 2nd ditto, rum dept. keeper, 1883.

LAURANCE, JOHN.—Third clerk, survey dept. W. Australia, Nov., 1882; asst. registr., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1888.

LAURENCE, P. M.—Puisne judge, Griqualand W., Cape Col., 1882; judge pres., 1888.

LAURIER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID.—P.C., G.C.M.G., 1897; born at St. Lin, Quebec, Nov. 20, 1841; became a B.C.L. of McGill in 1864, and a Q.C. in 1880; entered parlt. 1871 being elected for Drummond and Arthabaska, and was re-elected 1874 for the same constituency; min. of inland rev. in the Mackenzie ministry, Sept., 1877, which office he held until the resignation of that govt. in 1878. He was defeated at the gen. election of 1878, but was immediately afterwards elected for Quebec E. He was re-elected at the gen. elections in 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891. Became leader of the Opposition in Canada in 1890, and premier in June, 1896, on the resignation of the govt. of Sir C. Tupper; was present as the representative of Canada in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

LAW, A. F. G.—Asst. comsnr., Cyprus, 1880;

pres. dist. ct., Famagusta, 1883; principal forest offr., 1886; mem. legis. coun., 1887; ag. Queen's advoc., 1889; ag. ch. sec., 1890; Queen's advoc., 1892; puisne judge, S. Sttlmts., 1893.

LAW, REGINALD A.—Sec. to Sir E. O'Malley, ch. just., S.S., 1890; mail asst., G.P.O., Singapore, Apr., 1892; ag. asst. P.M.G., Penang, Sept., 1893, to Sept., 1894; Feb., 1895, to July, 1896; and from Sept., 1896.

LAWRANCE, C. J.—Clk., pub. wks. office, Barbados, Jan., 1877; sec. cont. poor law bd., Sept., 1880; and man. of govt. emigrn. funds, June, 1881; sec. to the W. India telegraph confce. at Barbados, May, 1882; to confidential comtee. to inquire into the col. defences, May, 1883; to harbour improvements comsu., Jan., 1884; and to water supply comsn., June, 1885; ag. clk. to exec. comtee. and coun., Jan. to Mar., 1884, and on other occasions; ag. pol. mag. and coroner, S. dist., Grenada, May to Oct., 1884; sec. to local comtee., Col. and Ind. Exhibn., and compiler of the Barbados Catalogue, Nov., 1885, and census, 1891; ag. pol. mag. and judge petty debt ct., Bridgetown, Aug. to Dec., 1889; and in Dist. B, Mar., 1890; and D, Aug. to Oct., 1891; clk. ct. of appeal, Sept., 1891; inspr. of pol. and asst. supt. fire brigade, July, 1892, ag. inspr.-gen., Apr. to Dec., 1893; and again, July, 1894.

LAWRANCE, W. T.—Asst. priv. sec. to Baron Henry De Worms, parly. sec. to the Bd. of Trade, 1885-6; in same capacity at the C.O., Feb., 1888, to Aug., 1892; attached to the internat. confce. on sugar bounties, 1887-88.

LAWRIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—Dist. judge of Kandy, Ceylon, Sept., 1873; a mem. of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860; has acted several times as puisne judge of sup. ct., and as comsnr. of assize; puisne judge, sup. ct., July, 1892.

LAZZARINI, MAJ.-GEN. C. C. JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery; decorated for services in connection with the expedn. to Egypt, 1882.

LAYARD, CHARLES PETER.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1873; advoc. sup. ct., Ceylon, Aug., 1873; ag. solr.-gen., Apr., 1878; confirmed July of that year; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1891, to July, 1892; puisne judge, sup. ct., Oct., 1892; atty.-gen., Nov., 1892.

LAYARD, EDGAR LEOPOLD, C.M.G. (1875).—Whilst H.M.'s consul in Fiji was concerned in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the islands to Gt. Brit.; administered the govt. from the cession, in 1874, until the arrival of Sir A. Gordon, in 1875; was consul in New Caledonia to 1889.

LEACH, ANDREW JOHN.—Ed. at Sir Roger Cholmondeley's schh., Highgate, and St. John's coll., Oxon, B.A.; called to the bar, 1876; ag. puisne judge, Hong Kong, Apr. 1887, to Feb., 1889; ag. atty.-gen., Feb., 1889, to Mar., 1890; May, 1891, to Mar., 1892; June, 1892, to Jan., 1893; Apr. to Oct., 1894; and Mar. to Apr., 1895; puisne judge, S.S., Apr., 1895.

LEACH, JOHN VINCENT.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll. England; admitted solr. sup. ct., Jamaica, 1881; res. mag., 1888.

LEAKE, GEORGE.—Called to the bar, W. Australia, May, 1880; acted as asst. clk. to legis. coun., and registr. of the V.-A. ct.; crown solr. and prosecuting counsel, Jan., 1884; ag. atty.-gen. and mem. of exec. coun., Sept., 1886-90; resig. as crown solr., 1894; M.L.A. for Albany, June, 1894.

LEARMONTH, CAPT. JOHN HENRY, late capt.

12th Lancers.—Ed. at Eton; staff adjt., S. Australian mounted forces, 1886-89, A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore, 1889; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir C. A. Moloney, Gov., Lagos, and clk. to exec. and legis. couns., Feb., 1890; inspr. Bahamas constab., Aug., 1891; inspr.-gen. Leeward Is. pol., 1895.

LEASK, J. T., M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), 1879.—Col. surg., Malacca, Jan., 1891; ditto, Penang, Apr., 1893; ag. col. surg. res., Singapore, May, 1895, to Mar., 1896; ag. col. surg., Penang, Mar., 1896; col. surg. res., Singapore, Jan., 1897.

LECLEZIO, SIR E. P. J. (KNT. BACH, 1887), C.M.G. (1897).—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1858; ag. substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, in 1868, 1869, and 1870; mem. of the coun. of govt., 1869-78; 1st puisne judge, 1879; ch. justice, 1883.

LEE, LIONEL FREDERIC.—Ed. Brentwood Gram. Schh., and Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey; writer, Ceylon service, June, 1864; comsnr. of requests, Panadura, 1866; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Feb., 1871; dist. judge, Kegalla, Dec., 1871; pol. mag., Colombo, 1877; registr.-gen., 1879; supt. of census, 1880; postmr.-gen. and dir. of telegraphs, 1886; special mag. to repress crime, N.W.P., 1887; supt. census, 1890; dist. judge, Jaffna, May, 1895; ditto, Galle, Oct., 1895; prin. collr. of customs, 1894; ag. treas. comsnr. of stamps, and mem. of councils., May, 1895; is author of a handbook in Sinhalese and Tamil for the use of native headmen, and of Census Reports, 1881 and 1891; prin. collr. of customs, Ceylon, Dec., 1895; is mem. legis. coun., comsnr. loan bd., dir. of govt. savings bk. and of W. and O. Fund.

LEE, WILLIAM.—J.P. for Jamaica, 1860; visiting just. gen. penitentiary, and official visitor lunatic asylum, 1878; admstr.-gen., 1880.

LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., C.E., B.L.—Ed. in the Univ. of Dublin; graduated in 1867; qualified there as a civ. engnr.; called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1883; asst. survr. and engnr., Selangor, Oct., 1876; 1st asst. comsnr. of Perak armed pol., Jan., 1877; collr. and mag., Kinta, Perak, Jan., 1879; collr. and mag., Krian, Perak, Aug., 1881; state treas., June, 1892; also ag. sen. mag., May, 1895.

LEES, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1876).—Was priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the gov.-in-ch. of the Leeward Is., had local rank of lieutenant-col., and brig.-maj. to the militia; entered the army in June, 1854; adjt., 2nd batt. Roy. Welsh Fus., 1858; sold out in Jan., 1866; and was apptd. to the adjutantcy of the 3rd administrative batt., Derbyshire rifle volrs.; resig. in May, 1867; apptd. civ. comdt. at Accra, 1869; collr. of customs, Lagos, Nov., 1872; sent to the G. Coast to act as col. sec. under Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Ashanti War; admndst. the govt. of the G. Coast Sttlmts. for a short period after the war; admstr. of the govt. of Lagos, July, 1874; and also lieutenant-gov. of the G. Coast Col., Nov. 1874; despatched on a special mission to Coomassie in 1874, to preserve peace between the Juabins and Ashantis; admndst. the gen. govt. on several occasions between 1876 and 1879, during the absence of govs.-in-ch.; gov. of Labuan and Br. consul at Brunei, Sept., 1879; gov., Bahamas, 1881; gov., Leewards, 1883; gov., Barbados, 1885; gov., Mauritius, 1889; Br. Guiana, 1893-5; res. 1895.

LEFROY, GEORGE ANTHONY, A.M.I.C.E.—Asst. survr., W. Australia, 1879-80; priv. sec. to Sir J. H. Lefroy as admstr. of Tasmania; joined public wks. dept., Perak, 1882; ag. supt., pub. wks. and res. engnr., Larut, 1885-7; ag. res.

engnr., Perak State Rly., 1886-7; ch. survr. and in charge survey dept., 1887.

LEGGIE, CHAS. HENRY GLADMAN.—Clk. to the atty.-gen., Trinidad, Sept., 1867; 3rd clk. in the audit office, Apr., 1872; was clk. of the col. hosp., Port of Spain, Oct., 1873; 6th clk., rec.-gen.'s dept., Nov., 1874; 2nd clk., audit office, Jan., 1875; ch. clk. patent office, 1880; 2nd clk., audit office, Demerara, May, 1880; (designation altered to "Insp. of Accounts," Jan. 1881); ch. clk., Jan., 1882; ag. auditor-gen., 1883-6-8-9.

LEGGIE, LIBUT.—Col. W. V.—Comdt. and inspecting field offr., Tasmania, 1882.

LE HUNTE, GEORGE RUTHVEN, Trin. Coll., Camb., 1873; M.A., 1880.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1881; 2nd priv. sec. to gov., Fiji, 1875; stip. mag., 1875; res. consmr. Colo. Viti Levu, 1877; ag. comdt., A.N.C., 1878-9; ag. col. sec., 1880; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1882; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1882; judicial consmr. for the high consn. to W. Pacific Is., May, 1883; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1884; ag. rec.-gen., Jan., 1886; pres. of Dominica, 1887; col. sec., Barbados, with dormant consn. as adminstr., 1894; col. sec. of Mauritius, 1897.

LEICESTER, REGINALD BARNABY.—Asst. treas. and collr. of stamps, Penang, Feb., 1890.

LEIGH, J. T.—Clerical asst. treas., Lagos, 1876; clk. P.W. dept., 1877; 3rd clk. customs and treas., Jan., 1879; acted on various occasions as ch. clk. and warehouse keeper; clk. and cashier savings bk., 1887; 1st clk. and statistician, customs, Jan., 1891.

LEMIERE, H.—Dist. mag., Flacq., Nov., 1882, Dec. 1885 and Sept., 1897, Grand Port, June, 1884, and Sept., 1888, Moka, Jan., 1885, Port Louis, Feb., 1886, Pamplounesses, Dec., 1890, Plaines Wilhems (Rose Hill), Apr., 1895.

LEMON, ARTHUR HENRY.—Ed. at Merchant Taylors' Schl. and Exeter Coll., Oxford (scholar); B.A., 1887; cadet, Straits, 1888; priv. sec. to gov., Sept., 1889, to Jan., 1890; attached to Chinese protectorate, Penang, Aug., 1891; sec. to currency comtee., June, 1893; ag. dist. offr., S. Malacca, Dec., 1893; passed in Malay, 1894; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Apr., 1894; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., May, 1895; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., June, ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Aug., 1895; ag. dist. offr. Malacca, Oct., 1895; dist. offr. Prov. Wellesley, June, 1896, but continued to act at Malacca.

LENNOX, ARKYL NAPIER OLIVER.—Sixth clk., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, 1882; 5th clk., 1884; 4th clk., 1885; awarded 2nd-class certifi. in Hindustani, 1885; acted as 1st clk., 1887, and July, 1889, to Jan., 1890; 3rd-class clk., land dept., Jan., 1891; 2nd-class clk., Apr., 1891.

LETHBRIDGE, H. BRIDGMAN.—Served in 2nd Queen's Roy. Regt. 1877-84; asst. insp. G. Coast Constab., Oct., 1886; on special service in E. Akim, 1887; adjt. G.C.C., Oct., 1888; on special political mission to Ashanti, Gaman, and Schwi, Nov., 1888, to Feb., 1889; insp. G.C.C., July, 1889; ag. insp.-gen., Sept., 1889, to Sept., 1890; local comdt., Cyprus pol., Aug., 1891; supt., Hong Kong prison, 1892.

LEVEY, GEORGE COLLINS, C.M.G. (1878).—Mem. legis. coun., Victoria, 1861-8; was sec. to the Victorian consn., and ag. consnr. in charge of Victorian exhibits at Paris Exhibn., 1878; sec., Melbourne Exhibn., 1880-1; exec. consnr., Victoria, Amsterdam Exhibn., 1883; sec., Adelaide Jubilee Exhibn., 1887, and Tasmanian Exhibn., 1894.

LEWIS, ARTHUR KENNEDY.—Clk. to dist. consmr. registr. of births and deaths, W. dist. S. Leone, Apr., 1893; transf'd. to registr.-gen.'s office, Oct., 1895.

LEWIS, E. CORNEWALL.—Entered Govt. office, St. Vincent, as supernum., May, 1877; clk. to Kingstown pol. mag., 1880; ag. col. registr., 1883; acted as provost marshal, 1884; ag. col. postmr., 1885; ag. registr., 1886; dep. coroner, Kingstown, 1886; acctt. of pub. wks. dept., Grenada, 1887; col. postmr., St. Vincent, 1889.

LEWIS, J. P.—Ed. at Mill Hill Schl. and Queen's Univ., B.A., 1876; M.A., 1882; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., July, 1877; ag. pol. mag., Matara, Jan., 1881; ditto, P. Pedro, 1883; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., Jaffna, N.P., 1883; pol. mag., Gampula, 1884; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., cent. prov., Kandy, 1885; ag. consmr. of requests, Colombo, 1885-6; office asst. to govt. agent., C.P., 1887; ag. dist. judge, Matara, 1888; asst. agt., Negombo, 1891; ditto Vavuniya Villan Kulam, Apr., 1896.

LEWIS, JACOB WILLIAM.—Ed. at C.M.S. Gram. Schl., S. Leone; served in the customs dept., Jan., 1868; asst. landing waiter after compet. exam., Feb., 1869; extra clk., C.O., Feb., 1869; asst. priv. sec. to gov., May, 1870; clk. of legis. coun., Mar., 1872; acted as confidential clk. and clk. of the coun. at the G. Coast, 1873; gov.'s clk., Feb., 1875; served on the Mongray and Bargroo expdns., Dec., 1875; on an expdn. to the Scarries River, Apr., 1878; on the Bompeh and Ribbee expdns., 1880, and on the Scarries, Port Lokkoh, and Sulymah expdns., 1885; also clk. to bd. of educn., May, 1882; W. African medal with clasps, Yonnie expdn., 1887-8 and Tambi expdn., 1892; clk. of exec. coun., June, 1894; J.P. for the col., 1896.

LEWIS, JACOB WM. (jun.).—Probationer, customs dept., S. Leone, June, 1892; 2nd class offr., June, 1895.

LEWIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—Entered Trinidad service, 1861; postmr., San Fernando, Sept., 1869; received the thanks of inhabitants for his services in 1862; ag. 2nd clk., G.P.O., 1868; ag. P.M.G., 1886 and 1891; consmr. for affidavits and J.P.; received thanks of inhabitants of San Fernando in 1882 for his zeal in discharge of his duties, and the legis. coun., in Jan., 1893, passed a unanimous resolution that his long services were deserving of recognition.

LEWIS, WALTER LLEWELLYN, M.A.—Gold Medalist, Queen's Univ. (Ireland); called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Jan., 1876; joined N. and afterwards S. Wales and Chester circuits; stip. just., Trinidad, Dec., 1884; registr.-gen. and registr. of the sup. ct., 1885; stip., Port of Spain and W. dist., cty. St. George, Sept., 1887; ag. puisne judge, 1888, and other occasions; chrmn. of road consn., 1886; of comtee. on agricultural contracts, 1888; and prepared agricul. contracts ordinance, 1889; puisne judge, 1893; ag. ch. just., Aug., 1894.

LEYS, ANDREW K.—Priv. sec. to gov., Labuan, 1882; ag. col. treas. and auditor, 1882 to 1885, and judge gen. ct., 1884-5; mag., ct. of requests, and P.M.G. Sarawak, Oct., 1886; also shipping master and coroner, 1st div.

LEYS, PETER, C.M.G. (1890).—Ed. at the Univs. of Glasgow and Edinburgh, of which latter he is a graduate in medicine; entered col. service, Labuan, Feb., 1876; administd. the govt. 1881-7; held a consn. as H.B.M.'s consul-gen. for Borneo; ret., 1889.

LIGHTBOURN, H. C.—Port offr., Bahamas, 1st June, 1869; examng. offr., 3rd Mar., 1876.

LINDO, SOLOMON DA SILVA.—Admitted atty., sup. ct., Jamaica, 1848; clk. of the peace for the parish of St. Mary, 1854; resig. on pension, 1868; advoc. of the sup. ct., 1870, and asst. to the atty.-gen., 1872.

LINGHAM, ARTHUR.—Lieut. R.N. (retcd.)

served in Egypt 1882 (medal and star); harbormr., Br. Guiana, 1888; ch. of pol., Grenada, 1892.

LISTER, JOSEPH STORR.—Asst. to man. of Tukva tea and cinchona estate, Darjeeling, May, 1870; passed lower standard exam. in Hindustani and an exam. in land surveying and levelling; apptd. to the forest dept., Punnjab, in charge of Changa Manga, Lahore, and Umballa plantations, 1871; transd. to Hazara, to assist dep. conservator in exploring and reporting on hill forests of Khagan; on special duty to Kulu and Kangra in charge of Nupur subdivision; left India owing to ill-health, 1874; supt. of plantations, Cape, Jan., 1875; J.P. and road mag., Aug., 1875; in conjunction with other duties, custodian of ex-chief Langalibalele and ex-king Cetewayo during their detention at Uitvlugt and Oude Molen; established plantations at Worcester, Beaufort West, Tokai, and Kluitjes Kraal; sec. to sub-comtee. for wood and vegetable products, Indian and Col. Exhibn., 1886; conservator of forests, E. divs., Sept., 1888.

LISTER, HON. MARTIN.—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; sec. to res., Perak, Sept., 1884; transd. to Selangor, Nov., 1885; supt., Negri Sembilan, Jan., 1887; res., 1889.

LITTLE, JOSEPH J.—Called to the bar 1859; mem. of the legislature, Newfoundland, 1868-83; Q.C. 1873; atty.-gen. 1870; mem. exec. coun., 1870-4 and 1881-3; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1883.

LLEWELYN, SIR ROBT. B., K.C.M.G. (1898).—Extra clk., C.O., London, from 1868; registr. in col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, Nov., 1869; was nominated as one of a comsn. apptd. to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; priv. sec. to Sir J. P. Grant, July, 1873; clk. of priv. coun., Jamaica, 1877; comsnr. for Turks Is., 1878; admsr. of Tobago, 1885; admsr., St. Vincent, 1888; ag. admsr., Grenada, 1888; admsr., St. Lucia, 1889, with dormant comsn. as admsr., Windward Is.; admsr., Gambia, 1891; African war medal with two clasps, 1891-2, and 1893-4.

LLOYD, GEORGE ALFRED.—Was agt. for the govt. of N. S. Wales in England, 1856-8; P.M.G. of N.S.W., 1872; col. treas., 1873-4; min. for mines, Mar. to Aug., 1877; is a mem. of legis. coun., N.S.W.

LLOYD, JAMES S.—Ed. at Codrington Coll., Barbados; apptd. to 3rd clerkship, customs, Barbados, Nov., 1876; 2nd indoor offr., customs, Dec., 1890.

LOCH, THE RT. HON. LORD LOCH OF DRYLAW, 1ST BARON (creat. 1895), SIR HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH, G.C.B. (1892), G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.B. (1880), C.B. (1860).—Entered 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1844; served in Suttley campaign 1845-6; A.D.C. to the comdr.-in-chief, Lord Gough; adjt. and 2nd in command, Skinner's Horse, till 1853; sent on special mil. service to Turkey to assist in organizing Turkish troops, with local rank of major, 1854; crossed with army from Varna to Crimea, 1854; accompanied Earl of Elgin's special embassy to China, 1857-58; attached to headqrs. of comdr.-in-ch. during operations in the field; bearer to England of Treaty of Yeddo, 1858; sec. to Earl of Elgin's 2nd embassy to China, 1860; attached to headqrs. of the army during mil. operations; was treacherously made prisoner and cruelly treated by the Chinese while engaged in negotiations under flag of truce; brought home ratified treaty of Tien-tsin, and Convention of Peking; priv. sec. to Right Hon. Sir George Grey, sec. of state for home dept., 1861; lieut.-gov. Isle of Man, 1863 to 1882; col. comdt. 4th batt. Cheshire Regt.; H.M.'s comsr. of woods, forests, and land revenue

from 1882 to 1884; gov. of Victoria, 1884; of the Cape, 1889-95.

LOCKHART, J. H. STEWART, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—Edin. Univ.; Greek medalist, &c.; apptd. after compet. exam., to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1878; attached to the C.O. for one year, 1879; passed cadet, 1882; supt. opium revenue, Mar., 1883; asst. col. sec. and asst. auditor-gen., Aug., 1883, ag. registr.-gen., 1884 and 1885; registr.-gen., 1887, and M.L.C., 1889; mem. exec. coun., 1891; ag. col. sec., Apr., 1894; col. sec., and registr.-gen., Mar., 1895.

LOCKHART, NORMAN.—4th revenue offr., Dominica, Feb., 1880; ag. postmr., 1881; ag. excise offr., May, 1882; 3rd revenue offr., 1883; quarantine offr., 1886.

LOFTIE, ROWLEY C.—Admitted to the bar of W. Australia, 1865; master and registr. of the sup. ct. and keeper of records, 1870; and subsequently master in lunacy and registr. of the V.-A. ct. of the col.; ag. comsr. of titles, 1875; pol. mag., Perth, 1878; ag. gov. res. at King George's Sound, 1879; govt. res., S. dist., 1881.

LONGLEY, J. WILBERFORCE.—B.A. Acadia Coll., N. Scotia, 1871, M.A., 1875; called to the bar, N.S., Sept. 1875; comsnr. sup. ct., 1876; elected to Prov. Parliamt., June, 1882; sworn in mem. of exec. July, 1884; atty.-gen., May, 1886; comsnr. for revising and consolidating the law and framing Judicature Act, Oct., 1882; editorial writer "Acadian Recorder" since 1873.

LORANGER, L. O., Q.C.—Atty.-gen., prov. of Quebec, Canada; apptd. a judge of sup. ct. of Quebec, 1882.

LORNE, MARQUIS OF, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., The RT. HON. JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.—Born 1845, married, 1871, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of H.M. the Queen; sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from Feb., 1868, to Sept., 1878; priv. sec. to his father, the Duke of Argyll, at the India Office, Dec., 1868; is author of poetical and other works, including "Trip to the Tropics;" gov.-gen. of Canada, 1878 to 1883; M.P. for Manchester, 1895.

LOVELL, EDWD. A., M.A., Ph.D.—Asst. comptroller of customs, G. Coast Col., Feb., 1890; coltr. of customs, Lagos, July, 1891; ag. treas. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1893-4-5-6; ag. col. sec., 1894-5.

LOVELL, FRANCIS HENRY, C.M.G. (1893).—Col. surg., S. Leone, Dec., 1873; med. offr., immigr. dept., Mauritius, 1878; ch. med. offr. and pres. gen. bd. of health, 1879; mem. coun. of govt., 1885; surg.-gen. and med. offr. of health, and mem. legis. coun., Trinidad, Sept., 1893; also mem. exec. coun., 1894.

LOVETT, W.—Jun. clk., P.O., Tasmania, Feb., 1841, served there till he reached the position of ch. clk.; acctnt. to treas., Nov., 1860; ag. dep. auditor, Apr., 1865; asst. col. treas., 1867; auditor-gen., 1873.

LOW, ALFRED M.—Ed. at Aldenham; open scholarship at Pem. Coll., Camb., 1890; B.A., class. tripos, 1893; ag. prof. of classics, Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1896; 3rd master, Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, June, 1897.

LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G. (1889), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1879).—Sec. to govt. of Labuan, 1848; pol. mag., 1850; admsr. the govt. of Labuan five times between 1885 and 1876; Br. res., Perak, 1877; negotiated treaty of Protection with Sultan of Brunei, 1888; ret. 1889.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Ag. priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Longden, Dominica, June, 1866, to Mar., 1867;

priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Bulwer and clk. of the patents, Apr., 1867, to Jan., 1869; and to Lieut.-Gov. Freeling, Feb. to July, 1869, acted as col. sec. of Dominica, 1868; pol. mag. in St. Vincent, May, 1874; ag. sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct., 1878; ag. pol. mag., S. Dist., Grenada, May, 1883; ag. treas., Apr. to Oct., 1884; stip. mag. 1st dist. St. Lucia, Apr. 1887; represented Windward Is. at Quarantine, Confce., Oct., 1888; visiting just. of prisons, Grenada and St. Lucia, ag. treas., Grenada, Dec., 1890, to July, 1892; comsnr. of Tobago, 1892.

LOWE, JOHN HENRY, M.I.C.E. Entered service of Nelson provinsl. govt., N.Z., as dist. engr. and survr. for goldfields, 1866; apptd. warden of Nelson goldfields; entered service of col. govt., N.Z., as asst. engr., 1872; res. engr.-in-charge of rlys. under construction, Otago, 1873; engr.-in-charge of rlys. open for traffic, Middle Island, 1877; ch. engr., N.Z. rlys. dept., 1887.

LOWRIE, W.—M.A., B.Sc., Prof. of agriculture and prin. agricul. coll., S. Australia, 1887.

LOWTHER, R. HON. JAMES.—Ed. Westminster Schl., and Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Tem., 1864; is a mag. and dep.-lieut. for the N. Riding of York; parly. sec. to the poor law board, Aug. to Dec., 1868; parly. under-sec. for the col., Feb., 1874, to Feb., 1878. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865; privy coun. and ch. sec. for Ireland, Feb., 1878; sat for the city of York to Mar., 1880; M.P., North Lincolnshire, Aug., 1881, to Dec., 1885; M.P., Thanet Div. of Kent, 1888.

LUCAS, CHARLES PRESTWOOD, B.A.—Ed. at Winchester Coll., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; open exhibitor; 1st class in mods., 1873, and 1st class in final classical schools, June, 1876; Chancellor's prize for Latin essay, 1877; called to the bar by the Soc. of Lincoln's Inn, Easter, 1885; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in office of the sec. of state for the cols., Apr., 1877; priv. sec. to Sir R. Herbert, Dec., 1881; Earl Granville, Feb., 1886, and again to Sir R. Herbert, Aug., 1886; also chairman of comtee. of Emigrants' Information Office till 31st Dec., 1896; 1st-class clk., Feb., 1892; author of "Historical Geography of the British Colonies;" prin. clk., Sept., 1896; asst. under-sec. of state, June, 1897.

LUCIE-SMITH, A. VAN W.—Ed. at Rugby; solr., Br. Guiana, 1877; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1881; ag. solr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1882 to 1887; pres. dist. ct., Famagusta, Cyprus, 1887; Limasol, 1892; ag. Queen's advoc., 1893; res. mag., Kingston, Jamaica, Nov., 1896.

LUCKIE, D. M., F.S.S.—Trained in a lawyer's office in Montrose, Scotland; in 1862 emigrated to N. Zealand, as editor and part proprietor of the "Nelson Colonist," which he largely popularised; in 1872 was elected mem. of parlt. for Nelson City; in 1873 became editor of the "Southern Cross," and when it was amalgamated with the "New Zealand Herald," the leading journal in the col., became ch. editor of the combined papers; Govt. insurance comsnr., 1878.

LUDLOW, SIR HENRY, KT. (1890).—Ed. at Christ's Hosp. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1857; subsequently M.A. and fellow of St. John's Coll.; obtained the studentship given by the Inns of Court, 1861; called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, Jan., 1862; atty.-gen. Trinidad, 1874; ch. just., Leeward Is., 1886; ret., 1891.

LUKIS, W. R. FELLOWES.—Dist. loco. supt., Ceylon govt. rlys., Jan., 1890; ag. asst. loco. engr., May, 1893, to June, 1895; asst. loco. engr., Feb., 1896.

LUMB, CHARLES FREDERICK.—Ed. at Liverpool Inst. (Yates exhibitor), and Downing Coll., Camb. (scholar and prizeman in maths, nat. sci. and law); B.A., math. tripos, 1870; M.A., and LL.M., 1877; LL.D., 1892; barrister of Linc.'s Inn, 1874, and practised on N. circuit; vice-pres. of Liverpool Inst., and mem. of Liverpool schl. bd.; prosecutor for the mint, Feb., 1886; 2nd puisne judge, Trinidad, 1887; mem. educn. comsn., 1887; of bd. of educn., 1887; of Roy. Coll. coun., 1888; of library comtee., 1889; drafted dist. cts., and educn. ordnces. and rules thereunder; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1892; mem. of bd. of educn., 1893-4; ag. ch. justice, 1895-6.

LUMGAIR, GEORGE.—Clk., G.P.O., Mauritius, 1862; corrpdc. clk. col. sec. dept., 1875; registr. ditto, 1879; sec. woods and forests bd., Sept., 1881; sec. to exec. and legis. couns., and ch. clk. col. sec. dept., June, 1882; ag. registr.-gen., Apr., 1889; storekeeper-gen., Apr., 1892; collr. of customs, June, 1897.

LUNT, JOHN, M.I.C.E.—Insp. of wks., Ballarat rly., 1858; ditto, Sandhurst and Echuca rlys., 1863; on surveys, Melbourne to Pale, June, 1866; dist. engr., N.E. rly., Jan., 1872; Gippsland rly., Feb., 1875; engr. for maintenance, Apr., 1878; engr. for existing lines, 1886.

LUSHINGTON, CHARLES MORANT.—Ceylon writer, 1876; mag., 1878; asst. to govt. agt. N.W. prov., 1883; dist. judge Kegalle, Mar., 1889; ditto, Ratnapura, July, 1889; ag. asst. govt. agt. Negombo, Oct., 1890; at N'Eliya, 1892; at Matala, 1894; at N'Eliya, 1895.

LYNCH, E. B.—Librarian, legis. coun., Jamaica, Oct., 1855 island storekeeper, 1865; clk., to the special comsn. of oyer and terminer for the trial of offences committed during the outbreak of 1865; clk., Kingston dist. ct., Oct., 1867; ditto, St. Ann's Bay dist. ct., Mar., 1871; office abolished 1878; island sec., admistr.-gen., and comptroller in bankruptcy, Apr., 1878; dep. keeper of records, Feb., 1879.

LYNCH, G. W. A.—Ed. at Westminster, Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (B.A., 1883), and St. Thomas's Hospital, Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., 1885; M.B., B.C., Camb., 1887; govt. med. officer, Fiji, 1890; sen. med. offr., 1898.

LYNCH, H. E.—Stip. mag., 3rd dist., St. Lucia, Jan., 1871; 1st dist., Oct., 1880; mag., St. Vincent, 1884.

LYNCH, W. W., Q.C.—Comsnr. of Crown lands, Quebec, 1879.

LYNE, WILLIAM JOHN.—Elected to N.S. Wales parlt. 1880; sec. public works 1885-7, and again 1891; mem. exec. coun.

MAASDORP, A. F. S.—Solicitor-general, Cape Colony, Sept., 1878.

MAASDORP, CHRISTIAN GEORGE.—Atty.-gen., Transvaal, Sept., 1878; resig., Jan., 1880; puisne judge, sup. ct., Cape, Nov., 1885.

MACARTHUR, MALCOLM STEWART.—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1895; ag. dep. registr. of deeds, Penang, 1896; passed final exam. in Malay, Apr., 1897; ag. priv. sec. to gov. S.S., Jan., 1897; ag. dist. offr., Balik Pulau, Aug., 1897.

MACAULAY, HERBERT S. H., A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., &c.—Ed. C.M.S. gram. sch., Lagos, entered P.W. dept., Sept., 1881; clk. of grants and draughtsmen, Oct., 1884; served in borough and water engrn.'s office, Plymouth, 1890-3; survr. of crown lands, Lagos, Sept., 1893.

MACAULAY, JOHN DAVIDSON.—Extra clk., col. sec.'s office, S. Leone, 1874; in customs, 1875; tide waiter, 1877; landing waiter, 1879; clk. of customs, 1883.

MACBRIDE, ROBERT KNOX, C.M.G. (1890).—Suptdug. off., pub. wks. dept., Ceylon, 1866; irrigation asst., 1872; prov. asst., N.-Cent. prov., 1874; ditto, Uva, 1876; S. prov., 1878; and Cent. prov., 1882; dir. of pub. wks., Oct., 1885.

McCALL, GEO. H.—Ag. sub-collr., No. 4 dist., Tobago, Aug., 1895; clk. to comsnr. financial bd. and bd. of educn., Jan., 1896; asst. clk. to Warden during expendre. of loan, Oct., 1896; ag. postmr., Dec. 1896; clk. to comsnr. financial and educn. bds., and asst. clk. to Warden, Jan., 1897.

McCALLUM, MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Entered the Roy. Mil. Acad., Woolwich, July, 1869; passed out first of 52 cadets, 1871; after two years' practical training at Chatham, proceeded to Portsmouth (1874), and apptd. supt. of telegraphy, S. dist.; transf'd. to office of inspr.-gen. of fortifications; priv. sec. to gov. S. Settlements, Sir William Jervois, and attended him on various missions to the native states of the Malay Peninsula; mentioned in despatches for the assistance given in preparing a project for the defence of Singapore, and again in Dec., 1876, for services in connection with Perak comsn. of inquiry; suptdug. engr. admiralty works, Hong Kong, Apr., 1877; in Apr., 1878, selected to proceed to Singapore to adopt measures for the defence of that port. Attached to the office of inspr. of wks., roy. arsenal, July, 1879, to July, 1880, when apptd. dep. col. engr. S. Sttlmts.; is a Pollock metallist of 1871; the annual Fowke metallist for 1874; is an assoc. of instit. of civ. engs., etc.; col. engr. and survr.-gen., S. Sttlmts., 1884; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns.; pres. Singapore municipality, Feb., 1881, to July, 1886; apptd. to construct new fortifications of Singapore, Mar., 1886; comdt. Singapore volr. art., 1888; special comsnr. in Pahang during disturbances, 1891; received thanks of S. of S.; gov. Lagos, 1897.

McCARTHY, JAMES A.—Inner Temple common law scholarship, 1878; called to the bar Jan., 1879; Queen's advoc., S. Leone, Apr., 1890; also admiralty advoc., mem. exec. and legis. couns., and bd. of educn.; accompanied admstr. to Monrovia in 1892; and to Port Lokkoh in 1893; acted several times as registr.-gen. since 1889; ag. ch. just., May to Sept., 1893; escheator, 1893.

McCARTHY, ROBT. HENRY.—2nd-class clk., impl. customs, Belfast, Feb., 1875; served at Cork and Plymouth; selected for special service with survr.-gen., and in connection with reorganization of customs statistical dept., 1893; 2nd offr., Folkestone, 1894; collr. of customs, Trinidad, Dec., 1895.

McCORD, T.—Law clk., Quebec assem., 1867, puisne judge sup. ct., 1872; dep. judge V.-A. ct., 1884.

McCORMACK, M. P. CORMAC.—Govt. med. offr., Jamaica, 1895; in charge of govt. reformatory, 1875; transf'd. to St. Ann, 1876; to Mid Clarendon, 1877; asst. med. offr., lun. asyl., Mar., 1880. Has acted as med. supt. in 1884, 1886, and 1895.

McCOY, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1887), D.Sc. (Cantab.), F.R.S.—Prof. of nat. science, Melbourne Univ., 1884; was chmn. of goldfields comsn., 1855; has been a royal comsnr. for various exhibns., and on educn.

McCULLOCH, THE HON. SIR JAMES, KNT. BACH. (1870), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was 20 years a mem. of the legislature of Victoria; during that time was a mem. of the Govt. 11 years, and premier 9 years; resig. in 1877; has been a trustee of the public library and national gallery, Melbourne, for

many years, and was twice pres. of the Melbourne chamber of commerce.

MACDONALD, THE HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD.—Born at Three Rivers, Prince Edward's Is., 1829; a mem. of Prov. Assem., 1854 to 1860, and of the legis. coun. from 1863, when it became elective, until July, 1878, when he resig. seat in the legis. and exec. couns., and became prov. postmr.-gen., until 1844, when apptd. lieut.-gov. of the prov., which position he occupied until Sept., 1889; was a deleg. to the Charlottetown and Quebec confce. in 1864, which settled the terms of union for the Dominion of Canada; called to the senate of the Dominion May, 1891.

McDONALD, DARENT H.—Supernum., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Feb., 1885; clk. to col. engr., Apr., 1885; ch. clk. commissariat and transport staff, June, 1885; 3rd clk., treasury, Nov., 1887; 2nd ditto, Jan., 1888; ch. clk., Aug., 1888; ag. clk. of couns., Oct. to Dec., 1890; priv. sec. to Admstr. Melville, Oct., 1890, to Aug., 1891; auditor and registr. of births, deaths, and marriages, Feb., 1891; asst. treas., G. Coast, July, 1893; dist. comsnr., Feb., 1894; ch. asst. treas., Apr., 1895; ag. treas. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., also dir. pub. offr.'s guarantee fund, and memb. bd. of educn., Apr., 1895 to Mar., 1896.

McDONALD, ERNEST E.—Ed. Sydenham Coll., Kent; supernum. clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1887; clk. to atty.-gen., Feb., 1888; clk. col. engr.'s dept., Sept., 1888; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1892; ag. dist. comsnr., The Cay., Apr., 1895, Stan Creek, Mar., 1896; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Apr., 1897.

MACDONALD, GEORGE.—1st class Queen's scholar, 1876; sen. master, academy, Banbury, 1877; sen. master, Br. schl., London, N.W., 1878; ditto, Eastbourne schls., 1881; sen. asst. to H.M.'s inspr. of schls., Marylebone, 1883; dir. of educn., G. Coast, June, 1893. Is author of several school-books and manuals.

McDONALD, HON. JAMES, Q.C.—Called to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1851; created a Q.C. 1867; chief rly. comsnr. of N.S. from June, 1863, to Dec., 1864, when apptd. financial sec., which office he held until the union of 1867; one of the comsrs. (representing N. S.) to open trade relations between W. Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, and the B.N.A. provs., 1865-66; sworn of the privy coun. of Canada, 17th Oct., 1878, and apptd. min. of just. of Canada; sat in N. S. assem. from 1859 until 1867, and from 1871 until July, 1872, when returned to the house of commons; now ch. just. of N. S.; joint comsnr. to inquire into charges agst. atty.-gen. of Jamaica, Dec., 1893.

MACDONALD-PATERSON, THOS.—Postmr.-gen., Queensland, 1885-7.

McDONNELL, JOHN.—Clerk in the immigr. office of N. S. Wales in 1854; promoted in 1856 sen. clk. to the registr.-gen.; placed in charge of the compilation of the gen. statistics of the col. in 1858; sec. of the pol. dept. of Queensland on its separation from N.S.W., Feb., 1860; immigr. agt. Jan., 1866, inspr. of benevolent asylum and orphanages, also visiting justice to H.M.'s gaol and lun. asyl.; as well as ch. inspr. of distilleries; under-sec. and permanent head of the post and telegraph dept. in 1870; major-comdt. of the Queensland volr. forces, 1877; lieut.-col. comdt. in 1878; ret. Nov., 1879, and placed on the staff with his rank as lieut.-col.; ag. comdt. of the defence forces in Feb., 1883, to 1884; mem. of immigr. bd. since 1865.

MACDOUGALL, JOHN LORNE, C.M.G. (1897).—Auditor-gen. of Canada, Aug., 1878.

McDOUGALL, JOSEPH EASTON.—Son of Wm. McDougall, C.B.; ed. U.C. Coll.; called to bar, Feb., 1870; lecturer on criminal law and torts to law society of Ontario, 1879-83; Q.C. 1883; jun. judge city. ct., York, Mar., 1883; sen. judge, Sept., 1885; judge maritime ct., Ontario, Sept., 1885; chmn. of pol. bd. for Toronto, 1886.

MACDOUGALL, THE HON. WILLIAM, C.B. (1867).—Ed. at Victoria Univ., Cobourg; admitted an atty., Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, Hilary, 1862; founded (1848) the "Canada Farmer," subsequently merged in the "Canadian Agriculturist," which he published and edited until 1858; founded (1850) the "North American," a Reform newspaper, of which he was chief editor until merged in the Toronto "Daily Globe," in 1857; leading political writer on the "Daily Globe," from 1857 to 1860; represented Canada at the New York Exhibn., 1853; sec. of the Constitutional Reform Assoc. of Upper Canada, 1859; mem. of the exec. coun. and consmr. of crown lands, Canada, May, 1862, to Mar., 1864; prov. sec. from June, 1864, and ag. min. of marine from July, 1866, until the union of the provinces, 1867; sworn of the Queen's privy coun. in Canada, min. of pub. wks. for the Dominion from July, 1867; lieut.-gov. of Rupert's Land and the N.W. territories, Oct., 1869; chmn. of the comsn. to open trade relations with the W. Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, 1865-6; deleg. to the Charlottetown Union confce., 1864; to that at Quebec in the same year; and to the col. confce. in London to complete terms of union of B.N.A. cols., 1866-7; deleg. to England, with late Sir G. E. Cartier, to confer with imperial authorities on the defences of the Dominion, and for the acquisition of the N.W. territory, 1868; consmr. for Ontario, for the settlement of N.-W. boundary of the prov., 1871; sent to England by Dominion govt., 1873, as special consmr. to confer with imperial govt. on subject of fisheries; returned to Canadian legislature in 1858, where he sat until the union of 1867, when returned to house of commons; elected to Ontario assen. in May, 1875; resig. Sept., 1878, and again returned to house of commons; ret. from public life, 1882, and resumed practice of his profession in Ottawa. Is a Q.C.

McEWEN, E. JAMES.—Clk. to provost-marshal, Grenada, Jan., 1868; col. rev. offr., June, 1871; ch. clk., Treasry., 1880.

MACFARLANE, Wm. HOULDSWORTH, M.B.—Ch. B.; supt. and med. offr., hosp. for insane, New Norfolk, Tasmania, Oct., 1880.

McGEE, JOHN J.—Ed. at St. Peter's Coll., Wexford, affiliated with the Catholic Univ., Dublin, was medallist in physical science; employed by the govt. of Canada on special service in dist. of Algoma, and on various surveys; subsequently professionally engaged under the Dominion govt. in the construction of the inter-colonial rly., and in connection with the rly. comsn. of the house of commons; 1st-class clk. in charge of surveys branch of Dominion lands, Dept. of the Interior, 1879; clk. of the Privy Coun., Canada, May, 1882.

MACGLASHAN, JOHN CHARLES, C.M.G. (1897).—Clk. in exec. comtee. office, Jamaica, 1858; sec. to exec. comtee. and clk. to privy coun., 1866; ch. clk. in financial sec.'s office, 1886; subsequently in col. sec.'s office; acted on several occasions as asst. col. sec., and as col. sec.; auditor-gen., 1875; M.L.C., 1878-82; is lieut.-col. cmdng. the Kingston militia; ret. 1896.

McGOWAN, JAMES.—B.A., Lond., and fellow of the Inst. of Actuaries, Lond.; acted as examr. to that inst., and engaged for many years in life assurance business; govt. actuary, Cape, 1890.

MACGREGOR, DAVID SLIMAN.—Chief clk. to auditor-gen., Leewards, Apr., 1895; and federal acctnt., Jan., 1896; ag. treas., St. Kitts and Nevis, Dec., 1896; ag. aud.-gen., Leewards, Sept., 1897.

McGREGOR, G. A.—Apptd. tide master, Bahamas, 1856; boarding offr., 1864; res. just., Exuma, 1874; ag. res. just., Inagua, 1875; keeper Nassau prison, 1876; rek. just., St. Salvador, 1878; res. just. Long Cay, 1880; res. just., Inagua, 1882; elected mem. house of assen. for W. dist. of New Providence since 1877.

McGREGOR, JAMES COMYN.—2nd lieut. 7th battn. K.R.R., 1881; lieut., 1881; sub-inspr. Basutoland mtd. pol., 1884; ag. asst. comsnr., 1891; confirmed, 1893.

MACGREGOR, MALCOLM.—Pioneer offr. (provisional), Ceylon, Apr., 1870; suptdng. offr., June, 1875; suptdng. offr. (fixed), Jan., 1878; ag. prov. asst., N.-Cent. Prov., Sept., 1878; suptdng. offr., Dikoya, Feb., 1882; ag. 2nd financial and office asst., Aug., 1883; resumed duties as suptdng. offr., Dec., 1883; ag. 2nd financial and office asst., Feb., 1884; apptmnt. confirmed, Apr., 1885; ag. financial and office asst., Sept., 1887; resumed duties as 2nd financial and office asst., Oct., 1887; ag. financial and office asst., Feb., 1888; dist. engnr., Gampola; passed exam., jun. div., Oct., 1874; and sen. div., Oct., 1877.

MACGREGOR, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1889). C.M.G. (1881). C.B. (1897).—Ed. at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Berlin, and Paris; M.B., Abdn., 1872; M.D., 1874; Watson gold medallist, 1872; formerly res. surg. and res. physician, Glasgow Roy. Infirmary; res. physician, Roy. Lun. Asyl., Aberdeen; asst. govt. med. offr., Seychelles, 1873; supt., lun. asyl., and res. surg., Civil Hosp., Port Louis, Mauritius, 1874; ch. med. offr., Fiji, Mar., 1875; also receiver-gen., and mem. of the exec. and legis. couns., Jan., 1877; has acted as registrar-gen., agt.-gen. of immigr., and consmr. of lands; engaged, 1876, in the suppression of the disturbances in the mountains of Viti Levu, for which he was voted a gratuity of 200*l.*; joint consmr., 1877, for the settlement of debts due from natives and Europeans, and for the settlement of all pecuniary claims against the late govt. of Fiji; mem. of the Native Regulation Board, 1877; proceeded to Tonga, 1879, to report on the financial condition of that country; ag. col. sec., Nov., 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1874, to Jan., 1875; admsr. of the govt., and ag. high consmr. and consul-gen. for the W. Pacific, Jan. to Aug., 1875; representative of Fiji at the first session of the Fed. Coun. of Australasia, at Hobart, Jan., 1885; Albert medal of the 2nd class (1884), with the Clarke gold medal of the Roy. Hum. Soc. of Australasia in 1885, for saving life at sea; dep. admsr. of Fiji, Sept., 1885, and Aug., 1886; admsr., Br. New Guinea, 1888; lieut.-gov., 1895.

McGUIRE, Wm.—Apptd., after open compet., clk. in the lower div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the audit office, Nov., 1884; transf'd. to valuation office, Ireland, Nov., 1890, and to C.O., June, 1891.

McILWRAITH, THE HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1882), LL.D., M.L.A.—Ed. at Glasgow Univ. He arrived in Melbourne in 1854, and was civ. engnr. to the govt. rlys.; in 1861 he engaged in squatting pursuits in Queensland, and settled there in 1870; first entered Parliamt. in 1869, and represented the Warrego and Maranoa for many years; in 1873 he joined the Macalister ministry as min. for works, but resig. not long afterwards; in 1878 he was elected mem. for Mulgrave, and, on the defeat of the Douglas ministry in 1879, he formed a new govt., in which he took the position of premier; in consequence of two adverse votes,

resig., Nov., 1883. Among his most prominent acts was the annexation of New Guinea, a step that did not receive the sanction of the Imp. Govt.; in 1883 the freedom of his native place was conferred on him; he was made an Assoc. of the Inst. of Civ. Engurs. in 1881, and had the dignity of LL.D. conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. Sir Thomas ret. from public life in June, 1886, but re-entered in 1888, when he was elected mem. for N. Brisbane. The result of the general election in 1888 was the defeat of the Griffith ministry; Sir Thomas was then called on to form a govt., which he succeeded in doing, taking the position of premier, treas., and ch. sec., which he resig. on account of ill health in 1889; col. treas. in Griffith ministry, 1890; premier, ch. sec., and min. of rlys., 1892; resig., 1893.

McINNIS, LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD BOWATER (late 9th Lancers), C.M.G. (1890).—Entered the army, Mar., 1865; was adjt. 9th Lancers for several years, including campaigns in Afghanistan, 1878-9-80; present at the operations near Kabul, and on Sir Frederick Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra (Kandahar), Sept., 1880; bronze star for Kabul, Kandahar march; medal and clasps for Kabul and Kandahar; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Mar., 1887, comdt. of local forces, Trinidad, 1890; inspr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1891.

McKEAN, Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER CHALMERS, C.M.G. (1891).—Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, Oct., 1871; A.D.C., Bengal, 1880; served in Transvaal war, 1881; staff offr., Zululand war (Eshove column), 1883; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., S. Africa, 1884; ag. D.A.A.G., Natal, 1886; survr. to Zululand and New Republic boundary comsnr., 1886; asst. comsnr., Zululand, 1887; comsnr. of Basuto levies in Zulu disturbances, 1888; was honourably mentioned and made brevet lieut.-col. for services; asst. mil. sec. to govt., Malta, 1889.

MACKENZIE, DONALD.—Ch. inspr. of pol., Penang, Dec., 1887; ag. supt. pol., Sungei Ujong, Apr., 1890.

MACKENZIE RIVER, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. WM. CARPENTER BOMPAS, D.D. (consec. 1884).—Curate of Sutton-le-Marsh and Alford, Lincolnshire, and New Radford, Notts., 1859-65; missionary, Mackenzie River, 1865; bishop of Athabasca, 1874; of Mackenzie River, 1884.

McKERROW, J.—Formerly survr.-gen., and sec. for crown lands and mines, N. Zealand; ch. comsnr. of rlys. under Govt. Rlys. Act, 1887, Jan., 1889.

McKINNEY, JOHN A.—Ag. 3rd rev. offr., Br. Honduras, Apr., 1889; confirmed Aug., 1889; ag. 2nd and audit clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1890; 4th clk., treasury, customs, and P.O., Jan., 1891; 3rd clk., Feb., 1891.

McKINNEY, W. J., C.M.G. (1890).—Postmr., Br. Honduras, 1859; served as ensign, Belize vols., in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legis. assem. for his services; ag. pol. mag., 1875; treas., Sept., 1880.

MACKINNON, LOUIS FULLERTON.—Accntnt., savings bk., Jamaica, 1870; man. of govt. rly., 1879.

McKINSTRY, W. L.—Ed. Hatt. Coll., Barbados; passed civ. ser. test exam., 1882; supernum., col. sec.'s office, 1883; ag. clk. audit office, exec. comtee.'s office, col. sec.'s office, and as sec. to poor law bd., 1886 and 1888; clk. in petty debt ct., Jan., 1889; clk. to inspr.-gen. of pol., June, 1889; ag. inspr. of pol. and asst. of fire brig., 1889-91; incl. rev. offr., 1892; transfd. to customs, 1896.

McLELLAN, DAVID.—Mem. of house of assem.

and exec. coun., New Brunswick; prov. sec. and rec.-gen.; pres. of exec. coun., 1890.

McLEOD, CHAS. AUGUSTUS.—Entered Cape civ. ser. after exam., 1857; inaugurated a system of deeds registry for Griqualand E., 1872; ch. clk., office of registr. of deeds, 1879; asst. registr. of deeds, Nov., 1891; lieut. and capt. in D.E.O.V.R., 1882-6; is a J.P. for Capetown and dist.

MACLEOD, LT.-COL. JAMES FARQUHARSON, C.M.G. (1870).—Served in Red River Explan., 1870; judge of Albert dist., N.W. territories, Canada.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH.—Clk. in the govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1883; 2nd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, 1885; clk. of ct. of Essequibo River dist., 1892; ag. stip. mag. N.W. dist., June, 1893 to Oct., 1894, and from June, 1895.

McLEOD, NEIL.—Called to the bar, P.E. Is., 1872; mem. of house of assem. since 1879; prov. sec. and treas., 1879 to 1882; atty.-gen. and premier, 1889.

MACLEOD, NORMAN MAGNUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Late capt. 74th Highlanders. Was comndt. of Swazi contingent against Sikukuni, 1879.

MACLEOD, P. F., M.D.—Med. offr., parish of St. George, Grenada, July, 1881.

McLEOD, WILLIAM.—Sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Dec., 1866; 3rd-class inspr., Jan., 1869; 2nd class, Oct., 1871; 1st class, Oct., 1873; ag. inspr.-gen. Sept. to Dec., 1883; May to Oct., 1885; Apr. to Sept., 1886; June to Sept., 1888; May to Oct., 1890; June to Dec., 1891; May to Nov., 1894.

MACLURE, JOHN STEVENSON GRANT.—Clk. legis. coun., Bahamas, Mar., 1888; acted for a time as clk. in col. sec.'s office and registr. of deeds office; clk. pol. office, Aug., 1890.

MACLURE, WILLIAM MALCOLM GREY, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; physician to prison and police force, and health offr., 1873; med. inspr. and chrmn. bdl. of health, 1880; mem. of house of assem. from 1866 to 1879, when apptd. to legis. coun.

McNAIR, J. F. A., C.M.G. (1879).—Major, Roy. (late Madras) Artill. (retld.); ed. at King's Coll., Lond., and student at the Schl. of Mines; entered the Madras Artill. in 1845; served in India, the S. Stilmts., and Labuan; priv. sec. to the gov. S.S., 1857, and subsequently exec. engnr. and supt. of convicts, Singapore; ch. engnr., S.S., on their transfer to the crown in 1867; accompanied the gov. to Siam, Aug., 1867; survr.-gen., S. S., 1872; ch. comsnr. of Perak throughout the disturbances in that country in 1875-6, and engaged in the affair at Kotah Lamah, on the Perak river; special comsnr. to Selangore to inquire into piracy, and to Perak in connection with the Pangkor treaty, 1874; again to Siam, in Aug. of that year, on special mission; again, in 1875, with Sir A. Clarke, in connection with unsettled state of affairs there; special mission to the State of Sungei Ujong, 1878; sec. to Sir W. Robinson's mission to Siam in Nov., 1878, to present the G.C.M.G. to the king; author of "Perak and the Malays," &c.; ag. lieut.-gov. and res. councillor of Penang from Feb., 1881, to Aug., 1884, when he ret.

MACNAGHTEN, T. C.—Ed. Charterhouse and Oxford; scholar of Hertford Coll., 1892; 1st class classical mods., 1894; B.A., 1896; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd-class clk. Local Govt. Bd., Feb., 1896; 2nd-class clk. C.O. Sept., 1896.

McNEILL, MAJ.-GEN. SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, K.C.M.G. (1880), K.C.B. (1882), C.M.G. (1870), V.C.—Served during campaign of 1857-58 in India as A.D.C. to Sir E. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861-6 A.D.C. to Sir D. Cameron in N. Zealand; commanded Tipperary

flying column during Fenian disturbances, 1866-67; served on the staff of Red River expdn. under Sir G. Wolsely in 1870, and in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Jan., 1874, and an equerry to Her Majesty in Aug. following; served in the Egyptian expdn., 1882, personally attached to the Duke of Connaught; served in the Sudan expdn., 1885; commanded troops at the action of Tobrek, for which clasp was granted.

MACPHERSON, LT.-COL. JOHN.—Acctnt. and ch. clk. store branch dept. of militia and defence, Canada, Sept., 1872; dir. of stores and keeper of militia properties, Nov., 1880.

MCTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G. (1897).—Revenue offr. and asst. survr., Essequibo, 1872; consnr. of taxation, Essequibo dist., 1873; special mag. and supt. crown lands and forests, Essequibo, 1878; govt. gold mining offr., Br. Guiana, 1887.

MADDEN, SIR JOHN, Q.C., KT. BACH. (1893).—Ch. justice of Victoria, 1893; administered the govt., 1893 and 1895.

MADDEN, W.—Pres. bd. of land and wks., and consnr., crown lands and survey, Victoria, Aug., 1881, to Mar. 1883.

MAGRATH, THOS. HENRY.—Jun. clk., P.O., Tasmania, 1853; ch. clk., 1869; comptroller of money orders, 1879, and of savings bank, 1882; sec. to P.O., 1888.

MAHONY, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Paymtr., army pay dept., in the Zulu war; ret. with the hon. rank of lieutenant-col. Mar., 1884.

MAINWARING, CAPTAIN K. H. A., R.N.—Entered royal navy Sept., 1850; lieut. May, 1858; served in Mediterranean as flag lieut. to Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Sir Henry Codrington; served in China 1863 till 1868; comdr., Oct., 1867, on board H.M.S. "Aboukir," guardship at Jamaica, Oct., 1868, till July, 1871, when he was apptd. to the "Chameleon," in the Pacific; ret. as capt. in Oct., 1873; stip. mag., Jamaica, Apr., 1874; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., 1875 to 1876; harbmr. Kingston, 1876; pol. mag., 1888-91, when that office was abolished.

MAJOR, F. W.—5th clk., treasury, Trinidad, Oct., 1885; 2nd clk. to supt. of prisons, Jan., 1886; 9th clk., audit office, Aug., 1887; 8th ditto, 1888; priv. sec. to Sir W. Robinson, 1888; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Feb., 1891; asst. comptroller of customs, 1891; asst. treas., Aug., 1891; ag. comptroller of customs, various dates from 1891 to 1895; comptroller of customs., Nov., 1895.

MALCOLM, ORMOND DRIMMIE.—Called to the bar of the Bahamas, July, 1861; ag. pol. mag. in 1864 and 1866; elected mem. of house of assen. in 1865; speaker 1868; ag. judge, court of common pleas, 1873; Q.C. in 1876; ag. atty.-gen., Mar., 1882; ag. admr., June, 1893; cb. just. of Bahama Is., 1897.

MALING, CAPT. IRWIN CHAS. C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. at Wimbledon Schl. and Roy. Mil. Acad.; late 23rd Roy. Welsh Fus.; dep. mag. and collr., Nudda dist., Bengal, 1857; served throughout the Indian mutiny, 1857-59; present in many engagements (medal); ensign, 1861, 89th Princess Victoria's Regt.; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the gov., W. Coast of Africa, 1868; lieut. 35th Roy. Sussex Regt., 1870; priv. sec. to the Marquis of Normanby, gov. of Queensland, 1871, and N. Zealand, 1874; col. sec. and registr.-gen. of Grenada, 1879; administd. the govt. in 1880, 1882, 1884-7; ag. col. sec., Leeward Is., 1888-9; and repressive, at quarantine confce. at Demerara, 1888; ag. admr., 1889; adminstr. of St. Vincent, 1889; ret. 1893.

MALSCH, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, A.M.I.C.E.—

Draughtsman, works dept., admiralty, 1866; asst. engr., German admiralty wks., Kiel, 1873; survr. state engns. dept., California; surveying Sacramento and Fraser Rivers, &c., California and Br. Columbia, 1875; exploring Formosa for Chinese govt., 1881 to 1882; asst. engr., P.W. dept., Hong Kong, 1884; supt. of crown lands, 1892; ag. assessor of rates, 1894; J.P., 1894.

MAMO, LOUIS ARNETT.—Clk. in ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, 1880; higher div. clk., 1882; sen. clk., receiver-gen.'s dept., 1886; acted as treas., 1888-89; clk., ch. sec.'s office., 1894.

MAN, COLONEL ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1897).—Served with the field force under the late Brigadier Murray, R.A.; employed on the 30-mile radius round Shanghai during the summer of 1863 (medal); also with the Anglo-Chinese contingent in Col. Gordon's Taeping campaigns of 1860-61, being present during the operations before Soochow, and the siege and storming of Chang-chow (Chinese medal and Precious Star 2nd class); in 1868-69 was stationed in Formosa, and assisted the U.S. Consul and Mr. W. A. Pickering, C.M.G., in concluding a friendly settlement with the savage tribes; took part in the negotiations at Fort Zelandia and withdrawal of Br. force (thanked in despatches); selected in 1873 to raise a corps of mil. pol. for the Treaty dist. of Newchwang, S. Manchuria, at that time infested by mounted banditti, and subsequently commanded the force embodied (thanks of the Br. and Ital. ministers, and of the Imp. High Comsnr., with the brevet of col. in the Chinese army, and the cross of the Ital. Crown, 4th class); served with the Nile expdn. of 1884-45 as boat offr. and staff offr., and afterwards as comdt. at Dal (medal with clasp and Khedive's star); A.D.C. to Gen. Valentine Baker, Pasha, in 1885, and ag. dep. inspr.-gen. of gendarmerie in 1886-7-8 (thanks of Egyptian Govt., and Order of the Osmanieh, 4th class); comdt. of local forces, Trinidad and Tobago, 1891 to 1897.

MANISTY, J. F.—Traffic supt., Natal govt. rlys., 1878; dep. prot. of Indian imigrts., 1892.

MANN, JOHN.—Clk. in insolvency office, S. Australia, 1862; clk. of local ct., 1868; sec. of land titles office, 1870; to consurs. of pub. wks., 1875.

MANN, MAJ.-GEN. J. R., R.E., C.M.G. (1881).—Entered R.E., 1840; survr.-gen. of Mauritius, 1856 to 1861; dir. of roads and survr.-gen. of Jamaica, 1867; resig. 1873, and re-apptd. in Feb., 1874; official M.L.C., 1874; ret., 1886.

MANNING, F. N., M.D.—Med. supt., hosp. for insane, Gladesville, N.S. Wales, Nov., 1867; inspr.-gen. of the insane, N.S. Wales, 1879.

MANSEL, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1891).—Served in Weenen Yeomanry through the Langakalale rebellion in 1873; served as sub-inspr. and inspr. in Natal mounted pol. through Zulu war, 1879 (medal with clasp), and Boer war, 1880 and 1881; raised and commanded the Reserve Territory Carbineers from 1883 to 1887, when the force was changed into the Zululand pol.; served in this force through all disturbances in Zululand from 1883 to 1888; twice mentioned in despatches as having shown conspicuous coolness and gallantry in action.

MANSEERGH, CORNEWALL LEWIS WARWICKSHIRE.—Clk., crown lands office, Capetown, May, 1880; 2nd-class clk. and priv. sec. to consnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., May, 1884; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1892; ch. clk. to the asst. consnr. of rlys. and pub. wks., Oct., 1892.

MANSON, PATRICK, M.D.—Apptd. med. adviser to C.O., 1897.

MARCHAND, FELIX GABRIEL.—Mem. of legis.

assem., Quebec, for co. of St. John's in 1867; re-elected in 1871, 1875, 1878, 1881, and in 1886; entered the cabinet as prov. sec. in 1878, and min. of crown lands in 1879; chosen speaker of the assem. in 1887; in Jan., 1862, organized the 21st batt. of infantry; apptd. lieutenant-col., Canadian militia, 1866; during the Fenian invasions of 1866 and 1870, took active service with his batt., and commanded a brigade on the frontier; author of works in prose and verse; received the decoration of offr. of pub. instruction of France, and is F.R.S. of Canada, and of many other literary institns.

MARRIOTT, H. B.A., Cantab.—Cadet S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1896; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, day, 1897.

MARRIOTT, SIDNEY FRED.—Sub.-lieut., Worces. militia, 1877; offr. Fiji armed native constab., 1879; stip. mag., 1883; res. comsnr. of the prov. of Colo W., 1886; and dep. comdt. A.N.C., 1891; stip. mag. of the prov. of Ba and Yasawa.

MARSH, EDWARD HOWARD, B.A.—Ed. at Westminster and Cambridge; Scholar, Trin. Coll., 1891; 1st-class classical tripos, 1893; sen. chancellor's medal for classics, 1895; 1st-class with distinction classical tripos, Part II, and B.A., 1895; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd-class clk., C.O., Sept. 29, 1896.

MARSH, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1887). C.M.G. (1881).—Clk. to procureur-gen., Mauritius, Feb., 1848; crown solr., Apr., 1854; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Oct. 1859; special immigr. comsnr. to India, May, 1865; jun. asst. col. sec., Apr., 1866; sen. asst. col. sec., 1867; sole asst., 1870; ag. col. sec., 1875-6; audr.-gen., Apr., 1876; col. sec. and audr.-gen., Hong Kong, 1879; ag. audr. and acctnt.-gen., Cyprus, 1881; administd. govt. Hong Kong on six occasions; ret. 1887.

MARSHAL, FRED. WM.—Supervisor of customs, G. Coast, May, 1892; prin. clk., col. sec.'s office, Sept., 1892; priv. sec. to ag. gov., Dec., 1893, to Mar., 1894; local auditor, Lagos, June, 1894.

MARSHALL, ARTHUR LACR.—Clerical asst., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1875; supernum. clk., 1876; clerical asst. to col. sec., Tobago, 1879; 2nd rev. offr., May, 1882; provisional 1st rev. offr., Nov., 1884; confirmed, Apr., 1885; ch. clk., treas., July, 1885.

MARSHALL, LIBUT.-GEN. FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1879).—For services rendered in the African war, 1879.

MARTIN, JOSEPH.—Mem. of legis. assem., and exec. coun., Manitoba; atty.-gen. and comsnr. of rlys. and lands.

MARTIN, LOUIS.—Volr. in survr.-gen.'s dept. at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; clk. in audit office, Jan., 1860; jun. examr., Mar., 1862; sen. examr., Sept., 1869; ch. clk., immigr. dept., Mar., 1880; col. postmr. and supt. of telegraphs, May, 1890.

MARTIN, COL. SIR RICHARD EDWARD ROWLEY, K.C.M.G. (1895). C.M.G. (1888). Inniskilling Dragoons.—Commanded mounted infantry at Cetywayo's installation, Zululand, 1883; comdt. of gen. depôt, Bechuanaland field force, 1884; major Bechuanaland border pol., 1885 to 1887; was Br. comsnr.-pres., Portuguese-Swazi bndry. comsnn., and Br. comsnn. on special mission to Tongaland, 1888; proceeded on visit of inquiry to Swaziland, 1889; sec. to Br. comsnn. to Swaziland, 1889; Br. mem. of temporary joint comsnn. of administn. 1889-95; comdt. of pol. and dep. comsr., Rhodesia, Mar., 1896.

MARTIN, S. B.—Ed. Wesleyan Mission Schl., C. Coast; 6th-class offr., customs, G. Coast, Sept.

1890; clk. to dir. of telegraphs and store-keeper, Aug., 1891; clk. and acctnt., July, 1893.

MARTINS, FRED. G.—Ed. C.M.S. Coll. Inst., Lagos; jun. bailiff, sup. ct., June, 1884; clk. to Queen's advoc., Aug., 1886; storekeeper, P.W. dept., Jan., 1891; audit clk., Jan., 1896.

MARTINS, G. N.—Ed. C.M.S. Gram. Schl., Lagos; messenger, audit, and P.O., 1889; customs, outdoor offr., 1890; ag. clk., P.O., 1893; 4th clk. of customs, 1893; 3rd clk., and statistician, Mar., 1894.

MARTINS, PEDRO JOSIAH.—Supernum. clk., treasury, Accra, Oct., 1883; jun. clk., gov.'s office, 1884; storekeeper, P.W. dept., Lagos, 1887; audit clk., Jan., 1889; in charge of audit office, Apr. to Nov., 1889, Dec., 1889, to Aug., 1890; Aug., 1891, to Mar., 1892, and again Aug., 1893.

MASKEW, W. W.—Res. mag., Middleburg, Cape col., 1875; civ. comsnn. Clau William, Aug., 1884.

MASON, ARTHUR WIEB, B.A.—Puisne judge sup. ct., Natal, 1896.

MASON, CLAYTON T., M.I.C.E., J.P.—Ed. King Edward's Schl., Birmingham; from 1874 to 1877 was engaged in the rly. branch of the dept. of pub. wks., N. S. Wales; res. engr. of the Geraldton and Northampton rly., W. Australia, 1877; suptd. the construction of Point Moore Lighthouse and other pub. wks. in the Victoria dist.; afterwards res. engr. for four years of the E. rly. in the same col.; ag. comsnn. of rlys. on two occasions during 1882 and 1883; was provisionally apptd. in 1884 dir. of pub. wks. and comsnn. of rlys.; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns., gen. man. and maintenance engr., June, 1885; comsnn. of rlys. and mem. of exec. coun., Jan., 1890; after the introduction of responsible govt. was apptd. collr. of customs, June, 1891.

MASON, J. D.—Ed. at The College, Llan-doverly, and the Lond. Univ.; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., 1872; ag. pol. mag., Panadura, Sept., 1872; ag. asst. govt. agt., Galle, Nov., 1872; pol. mag., Balapitymodara, June, 1873, and continued to act at Galle; ag. pol. mag., Galle, 1876; landing survr., Galle, 1876; ag. dist. judge, Matara, 1876; ag. pol. mag., 1877; asst. collr. of customs, Jaffna, 1877; pol. mag., Colombo, 1878; comsnn. of requests and pol. mag., Galle, 1879; pol. mag., Colombo, 1888; dep. collr. of customs, Colombo, Dec., 1891; pol. mag., Colombo, May, 1894.

MASON, L. H.—Protector of Indian inmigrts. Natal, 1883.

MASSIAH, J. P.—Pol. mag. of Bridgetown and St. Michael, Barbados, Jan., 1882; parochial treas. of St. John's, 1872 to 1882; ag. coroner of St. John's and St. Philip's on several occasions; ag. pol. mag. of St. John's and St. Philip's, 1880, to Feb., 1881; ag. sen. pol. mag. Bridgetown, 1884 to 1885.

MASSON, HON. LOUIS FRANCOIS RODERIQUE.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1859; brigade-major, 8th military dist. of Lower Canada, from 1863 to 1868, and holds the rank of lieutenant-col. in the militia; entered Canadian parliamt., 1867; sworn of the privy coun. of Canada and apptd. min. of militia and defence, 19th Oct., 1878; ret., 1880; called to the senate, 1882, and to the legis. coun. of the province, 1890; Quebec, 1884; gov. of Quebec, 1884-7; senator, 1890.

MATHEWS, THOMAS VINCENT.—Outdoor offr., receiver-gen. and treas.'s dept., Bahamas, Oct., 1874; 3rd clk., Mar., 1875; ag. priv. sec. to admstr., E. B. A. Taylor from Sept. to Dec. 1879; ag. collr. of customs, 1883; 2nd clk. and book-keeper, 1885.

MATHIEU, M.—Puisne judge, sup. ct., Quebec, 1881.

MATTHEWS, MAYNARD R. NELSON.—Jun. clk. telegraph office, Durban, 1878; postmr., Bothas Hill, Verulam, and Stanger, 1879; 3rd-class clk. R.M.'s office, Durban, 1880; field cornet, Durban, and sec. wreck comsr.'s. ct., 1886; 2nd-class clk., 1886; ag. clk. mag.'s ct. and registrar circuit ct., Durban and Umlazi, 1886-7; clk. R.M.'s ct., registrar circuit ct., sub-distributor of stamps, and dep. clk. of peace, Klip River, Dec., 1887; J.P., Klip River div., 1894; has acted frequently as R.M., Klip River; ag. R.M., Inanda div., Feb., 1895.

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND.—B.A., M.B., and M.Ch., Trin. Coll., Dub., 1867; res. med. off., pub. hosp., Kingston, Jamaica, Nov., 1873; served on army med. staff, Oct., 1868, to Oct., 1872, during three years of which period served in Jamaica; apptd. to govt. med. service, Jamaica, Sept., 1876; apptd. to St. Ann's Bay, Feb., 1881.

MAURICE, MORGAN SYDNEY.—Passed civ. ser. exam., 2nd grade, in Mauritius, 1874; confidential clk. to the roy. comsrs. to enquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants, in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as sen. asst. dist. clk. in the dist. and stip. mag. of Black River in 1874; clk. and interp. to the Br. consul, Island of Réunion, 1875; resig.; a sworn translator of Tamil to the sup. ct., Mauritius, 1878; employed for a short time in the col. engnr.'s dept., Natal, 1879; and subsequently served as confidential clk. on the staff of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford; audit clk. in the office of the gen. man. of telegraphs, Cape, Oct., 1880; shortly thereafter transf'd. as confidential clk. to Sir George Strahan; 3rd-class clk. on the fixed establishment, July, 1881; 2nd-class clk., Oct., 1882; was also employed in the classification of papers and appendices in connection with the report of the roy. comsrs. apptd. for the settlement of Transvaal affairs.

MAURITIUS, 5th BISHOP of, Wm. WALSH, M.A., D.D.—Ed. St. Alban's Hall and Merton Coll., Oxford; asst. sec., C.M.S., 1865-70; chaplain in Rome, 1878-9; vicar of St. Mary, Newington, 1879-86; mission chaplain to Bishop of London, 1886; prebendary of St. Paul's, 1889; Bishop of Mauritius, 1890.

MAVROGORDATO, ALEXANDER STEPHEN.—Dispenser Civ. Hosp., Nicosia, Cyprus, June, 1879; clk. to prin. forest off.; June, 1881; acted as forest off., May, 1883, to Dec., 1884; was engaged on the locust destruction as paymr., 1883 to 1886; and as asst. to comsr., Famagusta, 1889-92; examr. of acct's., audit dept., May, 1886; transf'd. to recgen.'s dept., Apr., 1891; asst. in survey and forest depts., Dec., 1892; pres. surv. delimitation comsn.; supt. locust destruction operations, 1895-6; asst. in forest and agricultural depts., June, 1895; financial asst., P.W. Dept., Oct., 1896.

MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E.—Ed. at Berlin; clk. to comsr., Famagusta, 1881; clk. and interp. to Nicosia detachment, of pol., 1882; asst. inspr., pol., Limasol, 1883; inspr., pol., Kyrenia, Sept., 1884; local comdt. of pol., June, 1895.

MAXWELL, FRANCIS R. O.—Cadet, Sarawak service, June, 1872; asst. res., 1872; res., Batang Lupai and Sarebas, Jan., 1876; res., 1st class, 1st div. (Sarawak proper), and mem. sup. coun., Oct., 1881; ret. June, 1895; now ag. consul for Sarawak, Brunel, and N. Borneo, and ag. res., Labuan.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH P., M.I.C.E.—Pub. wks. dept., N. Zealand, 1874; gen. man., N. Z. Ry., 1880; rly. comsr. under Rlys. Act, 1887, Jan., 1889.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L.—Ed. at S. Leone gram. schol. and at Merton Coll., Oxford; 2nd-class honours, jurisprudence, B.A., 1879; M.A., 1880; B.C.L. (honours), 1884; called

to the bar, Lincolns' Inn, 1880; practised for three years at the bar of the G. Coast Col.; Queen's advoc., Gambia, Mar., 1884; also registrar of deeds, and col. registrar; ag. supt. pol., Aug., 1885, to Apr., 1886; mem. of legis. coun., 1886; ch. mag., 1887.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM D.—Ed. at Codrington Coll., Barbados; scholr., St. Matthias primary schol., Barbados, Aug., 1855; and of Anglican schol., Dominica, Apr., 1863; clk. and warehouse keeper Barbados, Oct., 1876.

MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, K.C.M.G. (1896), C.M.G. (1885).—Ed. at Repton; employe in sup. ct., Penang and Singapore, 1865 to 1869 qualified as an advoc. of the local bar in 1867; pol. mag. and comsr. ct. of requests, Penang, Sept. 1869; ditto, Malacca, Feb., 1870; ditto, Singapore Aug., 1871, ditto prov. Wellesley, 1872; temporary judge of the sup. ct., Penang, May, 1874; asst. govt. agt., P. W., Sept., 1874; dep. comsr. with the Larut field force on the expdn. to Perak to punish the murderers of the Br. res., in Nov., 1875 (mentioned in despatches; asst. res., Perak, and mem. of the state coun., Feb., 1878; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1881; commissioned to visit the Australian cols., to report on the Torrens land registration system, 1882; comsr. of lands titles S. Straits (1882), and mem. of exoc. and legis. couns., 1883; employed by the F.O. on a mission to the W. Coast of Atchin in 1884, when the release of the 18 survivors of the crew of the "Nisero" was obtained after they had been for 10 months in captivity; for this service received thanks of H.M.'s govt., and was made a C.M.G.; ag. res. counr., Penang, 1884-9; Br. res., Selangor, 1889; col. sec., S.S., 1892; ag. gov., Sept., 1893, to Jan., 1894; gov. G. Coast, 1893; died at sea, 14th Dec., 1897.

MAY, ALFRED JOHN.—Ed. St. Saviour's Gram. Schol., New Shoreham, and Training Schol., Hurstpierpoint; headmr. St. Paul's Coll., Hong Kong, Jan., 1875; prin., govt. normal schol., Sept., 1881; 3rd master, govt. central schol. (now Victoria Coll.), Sept., 1883; 2nd master, 1888; ag. headmr., Apr., 1890, to Oct., 1891; J.P., 1890.

MAY, CECIL.—Clerical asst., treasury, Br. Guiana; 4th-class clk., Apr., 1889; 3rd-class, June, 1892.

MAY, FRANCIS H., C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Dub.; 1st honour-man and prizeman in classics and modern languages; apptd. after compet. exam. to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1881; ag.-asst. registrar-gen., Apr., 1886; ag. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1887; sec. to bd. of examrs., Jan., 1889; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1891; priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. Des Voeux, to Admrstr. Sir F. Fleming, and Maj-Gen. Barker, Apr., 1889, to Dec., 1891; ag. col. treas., Apr. to Oct., 1892; mem. legis. coun., May, 1895; capt. supt. of pol. and fire brigade, 1893.

MAY, HENRY FREDERIC P.—Extra clk., treasury, Br. Guiana, 1877; clk., savings bank, 1880; ag. acctnt., 1887.

MAYER, GEORGE CLIFFORD.—Called to the bar June, 1860; Dec., 1864, dist. and stip. mag., Seychelles; May, 1868, dist. mag., Pamplemousses; Mar., 1881, ditto, Plaines Wilhems; Jan., 1887, sen. dist. mag.; ag. master, sup. ct., Feb., 1890, to Mar., 1892; Dec., 1892, to Feb., 1893; May to July, 1896; Aug., 1897.

MEADE, HONORABLE SIR ROBERT HENRY, G.C.B. (1897), K.C.B. (1894), C.B. (1885).—Is an M.A. of Exeter Coll., Oxford; passed an exam. before the civ. serv. comsrs., May 9th, 1859; jun. clk. F.O., June, 1859; attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria from July 31, 1860, till Sept., 1861; accompanied the Prince of Wales during H.R.H.'s tour in the East, Germany, and Italy, in 1862; accompanied Earl Russell to Germany when

his lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty in the autumn of 1862; and accompanied Earl Granville to Germany on a similar occasion in 1863, and again in 1865; was apptd. groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov. 27th, 1862; and was priv. sec. to Earl Granville from June, 1864, till July, 1866; priv. sec. to Lord Granville when sec. of state for the cols. from Dec., 1868, till July, 1870, and when sec. of state for foreign affairs, 1870; asst. under-sec., C.O., May, 1871; apptd. registrar of the Order of St. M. and G., May, 1877; sec., 1892; Br. deleg. to the W. African confce. at Berlin, 1884; under-sec. of state, 1st Feb., 1892; ret., 28th Feb., 1897; died 8th Jan., 1898.

MEADEN, C. W.—14th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Gds., 1870-76; convict service, England, 1877; supt. of Chaguanas convict depôt, Trinidad, 1885; J.P. for co. Caroni, 1887; asst. supt. prisons, 1890; mem. cent. agricul. bd.; carried out special agricul. experiments by prison labour, 1887 to 1892; twice ag. supt. of govt. farm and pastures, and sec. cent. agricul. bd.; warden of Chaguanas; lieut. and adjt. Trinidad Light Horse, Dec., 1894; man. govt. stock farm and supt. of pastures, Mar., 1895; and adjt., Trinidad Light Horse, Dec., 1894.

MEANEY, S. J.—Entered col. office after exam., Apr., 1881; asst. clk., May, 1892; supt. of copying dept., 1898.

MEARES, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1882).—Late mayor of Melbourne and comsrr. and mem. of exec. comtee. of the Melbourne Internat. Exhib. 1880-1.

MEIDRUM, CHARLES, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Ed. at Marischal Coll., and Abdn. Univ.; Lord Rector's prizeman, 1844, and 1st graduate of that year (hon. LL.D., 1876); entered the Bombay educational dept., 1846; prof. of math., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1848; sec. and one of the founders of the Meteorolog. Soc. of Mauritius, 1851; govt. meteorolog. observer, 1862; dir. Roy. Alfred Observatory, 1875; mem. of the coun. of govt., 1886; ret. Oct., 1896.

MELVILLE, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1891).—Late lieut., Kent Artill. Militia; ed. Edinburgh Acad.; clk. in the solr.'s dept., inland rev., after compet. exam., June, 1862; afterwards in the legacy and succession duty dept.; ch. clk., treas., S. Leone, Nov., 1874; acted as col. treas., Dec., 1874, to Feb., 1876, during which period also acted as col. sec., July to Sept., 1875; acted also as collr. of customs and col. survr., and held comsns. as dep.-coroner and J.P.; 1st clk., govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1877; asst. govt. sec. 1879; acted as govt. sec., 1881, 1882, 1887, and 1888, and also as audr.-gen.; col. sec., audr.-gen., and registr. gen., Br. Honduras, 1889; admstr. of govt., 1890 and 1891; admstr. of govt. of Falklands, 1893; col. sec., Bahamas, 1894; administd. govt., 1894 and 1895; col. sec., Leewards, 1895; administd. govt., 1895 and 1896.

MERCER, WILLIAM HEPPORTH.—Open scholar and Hody exhibnr., Wadham Coll., Oxford; 2nd class, classical mods.; 2nd-class, final classical school; 2nd-class clk. in the C.O. after open compet., 30th June, 1879; awarded 1st prize in common law offered by Coun. of Legal Educn., 1883, and a pupil scholarship of 100 guineas, in real property, by the Soc. of the Inner Tem., 1885; called to the bar, 1886; sec. to the Earl of Jersey, when ag. as Br. delegate at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894; on special mission to Hawaii with Mr. Sandford Fleming, Sept. to Nov., 1894, negotiating for lease of landing station of proposed Pacific cable; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Ripon, Apr., 1895; to Mr. Chamberlain, June, 1895; 1st-class clk., May, 1896; sec. to Pacific Cable Comtee., 1896.

MERCIER, C. J. A. W.—Ed. Antigua Gram.

Schl.; sen. Camb. certif. 1st div. hon., 1893; matric. Lond. Univ., 1893; ag. asst. master St. Kitts Gram. Schl., 1894.

MERCIER, GUY, H. V.—Ed. Antigua Gram. Schl., senr. Camb. certif., 1893; clk., treasury, Antigua, 1894.

MEREDITH, O. R.—For many years leader of Opposition in Ontario legis. assem.; ch. just. ct. of com. pleas. Ontario, 1894.

MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH.—Ed. Harrow; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1880; passed final exam. in Malay, May, 1882; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore, and J.P. S.S., May, 1882; confirmed Jan., 1883; Malay interp. with H.M.S. "Pegasus" to Tenom in connection with the "Nisero" case, June, 1884; ag. mag. and offr. in charge treasury, Malacca, 1886; dist. offr. Dindings, 1886; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, 1888; ag. 1st mag., Penang, 1888; 2nd asst. col. sec., June, 1890; supt. of census, 1891; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1891; collr. of land rev., and in charge of treasury, Malacca, July, 1892; ag. res. coun., Malacca Sept. to Dec., 1893; inspr. of prisons, S.S., 1893; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Apr., 1897; ag. res. coun., Malacca May, 1897.

MERRIMAN, THE HON. JOHN XAVIER.—Comsrr. of pub. wks. and crown lands, C. of Good Hope, 1875-8; has for several years represented the electoral div. of Dordrecht in the Cape legis. assem.; again comsrr. of crown lands and pub. wks., 1881 to 1884; treas.-gen., 1890-3.

MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A. (Oxon).—Ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, and Exeter Coll., Oxon; scholar in 1865; Taylorian scholar, 1867; rector of the Roy. Coll., Mauritius, Nov., 1879.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Ed. at Victoria Coll., Jersey; asst. col. engnr., Lagos, Nov., 1870; asst. to supt. of pub. wks., Trinidad, Nov., 1871; supt. of pub. wks., Barbados, Sept., 1881; dir. of pub. wks., Grenada 1885.

METHUEN, MAJ.-GEN. LORD, C.B. (1882), C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army, 1864; served in Ashantee campaign, 1873-4; in Egypt, 1882; in the Bechuanaland expdn., 1884-5; inspected Bechuanaland pol., 1890.

METZGER, CARL A.—Temporary clk. survr.-gen.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1885; clk. to atty.-gen., 1887; ag. clk. to clk. of cts., Sept. to Nov., 1887; rev. offr., 1888; 3rd clerk, treasury, customs, and post office, 1889; 2nd clk., treasury, &c., Feb., 1891; capt., Belize fire brigade, June, 1889, to Feb., 1891; clk. to auditor, Dec., 1891; 4th clk. treasury, Sept., 1892; ag. 3rd. clk., Nov. 1893; audit. examr., col. sec. dept., Feb., 1894; ch. clk., treasury, and customs dept., May, 1897.

METZGER, S. ARINU.—Apptd., after compet. exam., asst. master model schl., S. Leone, Aug., 1875; resig., and joined mercantile service; extra offr. H.M. Customs, July 1884; extra clk. gov.'s office, June, 1885; with Sir S. Rowe to Yonni expdn., 1885; clk. sup. ct. and sheriff's offr., 1886; dep. and ag. master and registr. sup. ct., greater part of 1892-7; ag. solr. and advoc. sup. ct., 1895; ag. registr.-gen., 1895-6; ag. curator intestate estates, 1897; ag. under-sheriff, 1897; J.P., S. Leone.

MIALL, EDWARD.—Entered public service, Canada, 1870; asst. comsrr. inland rev., 1872; attended fishery comsn., Halifax, 1877; mem. of Pacific Rly. comsn. of inquiry, 1880-1; dep. min., comsrr. of inland rev., and comsrr. of standards, Jan., 1893.

MICALLEF, RICHARD.—Entered the Malta service, Dec., 1863; clk. in office of charitable institutions, Dec., 1864; clk. sanitary office and sec. to

the med. bd., Jan., 1881; dep. recr.-gen., dep. comptroller of charitable instns., and dep. consr. Monte di Pietà, Gozo, Apr., 1884; asst. sec. to govt. for Gozo, Sept., 1885; comptroller of charitable instns., with seat in coun. of govt., Nov., 1886.

MICHELL, ROLAND LYONS N.—Ed. Chr. Ch., Oxford (open studentship, 1865); tutor to Prince Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Khedive of Egypt, 1870; received decoration of the Osmanieh (4th class) from the Khedive Ismail, 1878; and of the Medjidieh from the late Khedive Tewfik, 1879; chief of statistical dept., Cadastral survey, Egypt, 1879; consnr. Limasol, Cyprus, Aug., 1879; also dep. consnr., High Court, and pol. mag.; is sheriff of dist.

MICHELL, WALTER CECIL.—Ed. Godolphin Schl. and Merton Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1887; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1887; ag. collr. and mag., Ulu Pahang, 1888; passed Malay final, Sept., 1889; dist. offr., Balik, Pulau, Oct., 1891; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, June, 1895; also dep. registrar, sup. ct., Penang, Oct., 1896; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., S.S., Aug., 1897.

MICHEL, THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly atty.-gen. and min. of just., Victoria, and afterwards agt.-gen. in Eng. for that col.

MIDDLETON, LIEUT.-GEN. (ret'd.) SIR FREDRICK DOBSON, K.C.M.G. (1885). C.B.—Served in N. Zealand (medal); and in India during Sonthal rebellion and mutiny (medal); graduate of the Staff Coll.; in command of the Canadian militia 1884 to 1890; commanded the expedn. against Kiel in the N.W. in 1885 (medal).

MIDDLETON, JOHN LYELL.—Ed. Coleford Gram. Schl. (Glouc.) and Camb. Univ.; headmr. Titchfield High Schl., Jamaica, July, 1884; asst. inspr. of schools, June, 1885.

MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, B.A.—Ed. Uppingham and Trin. Hall, Camb.; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1874, Norfolk and S.E. circuits; ag. Queen's advoc., G. Coast, Jan., 1882; pres. of dist. ct., Limasol, Cyprus, Sept., 1882; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1892; ag. ch. just., June and July, 1893; ag. judge of consular ct., Constantinople, May to July, 1894; ag. ch. just., May to Oct., 1895; received thanks of S. of S. Foreign Affairs in connexion with Ottoman Dominions (Courts) O. in C., 1895.

MILES, W., B.A.—Prin. Queen's Coll., Trinidad, Nov., 1872.

MILLER, F. A.—Ch. clk. crown law office, S. Leone, 1891; dep. master, sup. ct. Sept. to Oct., 1895; 1st clk. col. secretariat, July, 1896; ch. clk. col. secretariat, Apr., 1879; J.P. for the colony.

MILLER, GRANVILLE G.—Master of titles, Queensland, Nov., 1882; dist. ct. judge, Aug., 1879.

MILLS, RICHARD, C.B. (1893).—V.D. acctnt. to the treasury, 1859-72; treasury offr. of acctts. 1872-88; asst. comptroller and auditor-gen., Sept., 1888; comptroller and auditor-gen., Apr., 1896; late lieut.-col. comdg. (hon. col.) 12th Middlesex (Civ. Ser.) R.V.; is hon. auditor of certain crown cols. (See p. 13), ag. on behalf of the S. of S. for Cols.

MILNER, SIR ALFRED, G.C.M.G. (1897). K.C.B.—Ed. at Oxford; scholar Balliol; 1st class lit. hum., 1876; Hertford scholar, 1874; Craven scholar, 1877; Eldon scholar, 1878; Derby scholar, 1878; Fellow of New Coll.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1881; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chanc. of Excheq., 1887-9; under-sec. of finance in Egypt, 1889-92; chmn. bd. inland rev., 1892; author of "England in Egypt"; gov. Cape, and High Consnr. S. Africa, 1897.

MILTON, W. H.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Cape, Apl., 1878; 3rd-class clk., 1st Jan., 1879; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1881; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1883; sec. to

the tender bd., 1881; clk. to exec. coun., 1885; ch. clk. and acctnt., col. sec.'s office, 1891.

MINNOW, JOSEPH LAZARUS.—Extra clk., customs, Elmina, 1872; scouts' interp. and commissariat issuer during Ashanti war, 1873-4; office keeper, customs, Cape Coast, 1874; clk. col. sec., 1874; 1st landing waiter and dep.-regisr. and interp., Axim, 1875; clk. and examining offr., Salt Pond, 1880; sub-col. of customs, Chama, 1884; Cape Coast, 1886.

MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.—Asst. col. surg., Ceylon, 1869; dist. med. offr., Badulla, Jan., 1883; sen. med. offr., 1886; asst. col. surg., Galle, 1889.

MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COL. SIR C. B. H. (late R.M.). G.C.M.G. (1895), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1880).—Col. sec., Br. Honduras, July, 1868; adminstd. the govt. in 1870, 1874, and 1876; regen., Br. Guiana, 1877; col. sec. of Natal, Nov., 1877; acted as gov., 1881, 1882, and 1885-6; gov. of Fiji, 1886; of Leeward Is., 1888, but did not take up apptmt.; adminstd. govt. of Natal and Zululand, 1889; apptd. gov. Oct., 1889; gov. S. S., Oct., 1893.

MITCHELL, G. P. S.—Asst. clk., educn. dept. Trinidad, Aug., 1880; 2nd clk. to asst. dir. of pub. wks., Feb., 1884; clk., N. div. of the P.W.D., May, 1886; clk. to warden of St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions, July, 1893; bandmr. Trinidad Field Artill. Volr. band, June, 1896.

MITCHELL, H. HASTINGS.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Grenada, 1878; 2nd clk., treasury, 1879; acted as rev. offr., 1880; in audit office, St. Lucia, Apr., 1881; acted as ch. clk., treasury, 1881-2; 2nd clk. and checking offr. of invoices, treasury, 1882; acted as auditor, 1882 and 1883-6; ch. clk., treasury, 1887; ag. ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Grenada, 1889.

MITCHELL, P.—Called to the bar of N. Brunswick, 1848; sat in N.B. legis. assem. from 1856 to 1860, when apptd. to the legis. coun.; called to the senate of the Dominion in 1867, where he remained until 1872, when he resig., and was elected to the house of commons; mem. of the exec. coun. of N.B. from 1858 to 1865, and from Apr., 1866, to the union in 1867 (in his own administration); was min. of marine and fisheries for the Dominion, July, 1867, until Nov., 1873, when the Macdonald govt. retired.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S., C.M.G. (1892).—Asst. clk., immigr. dept., Trinidad, 1858; warden of the dist. of Montserrat, and consnr. of crown lands, 1867; sub-intendant of crown lands, 1869; was a J.P., mem. of the cent. road bd., and of the bd. of health; asst. protector of immigr., Mauritius 1872; received the thanks of H.M.'s roy. consrs for special services rendered during their inquiry into the treatment of Indian immigrts. in that col.; acted as agt.-gen. of immigr. in Trinidad in 1873; govt. emigrn. agt. in India, Oct., 1873; ag. emigrn. agt. for Jamaica, 1876; agt.-gen. for immigr., Br. Guiana, 1881; emigrn. agt. for Br. Guiana in Calcutta, 1884; in 1885 modified emigrn. rules under Act of 1883, and in 1886 obtained extension of Indian P.O. money order system to Br. Guiana and other W. Ind. cols.

MITCHELL-INNES, NORMAN G.—Ed. Edin. Acad. and Repton; Hong Kong cadet, 1880; attached to the C.O. for one year, 1881; passed cadet, 1884; ag. asst. col. sec.; asst.-regisr.-gen., 1884; ag. pol. mag. and coroner, 1886; ag. supt. gaol, 1887; called to bar (Mid. Tem.), 1889; ag. regisr.-gen. 1889-90; treasr. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1891; resigned, 1897.

MOFFAT, JOHN B.—Priv. sec. to col. sec., Cape, 1890; prin. clk. col. sec.'s office, 1894; ag. ch. clk. 1895, and again 1896.

MOFFAT, REV. JOHN SMITH, C.M.G. (1890).—

Native comsnnr., N.W. Border, Transvaal, 1880-1; R.M., Basutoland, Mar., 1882, to Apr., 1884; R.M., Taungs, Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885; asst. comsnnr. for the protectorate, 1887.

MOLESWORTH, H.—Judge, ct. of insolvency, Victoria, 1886; formerly co. ct. judge.

MOLONEY, SIR C. ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882), K.C.M.G. (1890).—Entered Mil. Coll., Sandhurst, 1866; ensign, Feb., 1867; lieutenant, Dec., 1868; capt., Nov., 1874; acted as civil comdt. of the Quah dist., S. Leone, 1867-8; A.D.C. to Sir James Walker, C.B., gov., Bahamas, Feb., 1871; priv. sec. to Capt. G. C. Strahan, admstr. Bahamas, Apr., 1871, to May, 1873; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Gov. Hennessy, June to Nov., 1873, when he embarked for service on the G. Coast; served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Gov. Strahan, July, 1874; ag. auditor, G.C. Col., Feb., 1875; ag. inspr.-gen. of constab., 1875; asst. col. sec., 1877; col. sec., 1879; admstd. govt. of Lagos, 1878 to 1880, and again in 1881; admstr. of the govt. of the col., 1882; resumed the admstrn. of Lagos, 1882-3; admstr. of the Gambia, 1884; admstr. of Lagos, 1885; gov., 1887; gov., Br. Honduras, 1891; gov. of Windwards, 1897; author of "Forestry of West Africa."

MONCREIFF, HON. FREDERIC.—Ed. at Edin. Acad., Glasgow Univ., and New Coll., Oxford; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Apr., 1874; went N.E. circuit; puisne judge, sup. ct., Mauritius, Nov., 1895.

MONCREIFF, ALEXANDER BAIN, M.I.C.E., M. Ann. S. E.—Entered pub. wks. dept. of S. Australia as engring. draftsman, Nov., 1874; rly. res. engrn., Dec., 1879; engrn.-in-charge for rlys. and water wks., also engrn. for harbours and jetties, May, 1888; mem. of rly. advisory bd. and chmn. of S. A. supply and tender bd.

MOOR, THE HON. F. R., M.L.A.—Sec. for native affairs, Natal, 1893.

MOORE, MAJOR ALEX. McDONNELL.—2nd lieut. Roy. N. Down Rifles, 1876; 3rd lieut. 89th P. V.'s Regt.; Suakin campaign, El Teb, &c., (medal and clasp and Khedive's star); adjt. depôt. Armagh, 1884; capt. 2nd batt. R. I. Fus. 1885; inspr. S. Leone pol., Feb. 1890; raised S. Leone frontier pol.; inspr.-gen., Jan., 1891; commanded expedn. in Tambacca country, 1892 (medal and clasp); inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius, Sept., 1892; resign., 1895.

MOORE, GEORGE.—Surv. to comsn. for quieting land titles, Sept., 1875; 1st govt. survr., col. of Fiji, Oct., 1876; staff survr., Jan., 1880; ag. crown survr. July, 1884, to Feb., 1885.

MOORE, CAPT. S.—Late Roy. Irish Regt.; served in Afghanistan, 1879-80, in charge of regimental transport; acted as adjt. to rear-guard on evacuation of Lundi Kotai; served in Nile campaign, 1884-85, crossing the desert to Metemneh; was adjt. 1st Norwich Volr. Batt.; inspr., S. Leone Frontier Police, 1894.

MOORE, W.—Min. of lands and wks. Tasmania, Aug., 1873, to July, 1876; col. sec., Aug. 1877, to 20th Dec. 1878, and again Oct., 1879, to 1881; now pres. of legis. coun.

MOREHEAD, B. D.—Postmr.-gen., Queensland, Dec., 1880, to Aug., 1883; col. sec., June, 1888; premier, 1889-90.

MORETON, THE HON. BERKELEY BASIL.—Postmr.-gen., Queensland, Mar., 1885; min. of public instruction, Apr. 1885-8.

MORGAN, STANLEY WM.—Ed. Bromsgrove Schl.; dist. comsnnr., G. Coast, June, 1892; ch. registr. sup. ct. and registr. of deeds, Jan. 1893.

MORINE, ALFRED B., LL.B.—Born in Nova

Scotia; removed to Newfoundland in 1883; became editor of the "Mercury" in 1883, and in 1890 of the "Herald," both published in St. John's; was admitted to bar of N. S. 1894, and in same year to the bar of Newfoundland; was elected M.H.A. for Bonavista, Newfoundland, in 1886, 1889, 1893; was a mem. of the people's delegation to Gt. Brit., in 1890 on French treaties question, and a mem. of the legis. delegn. to Gt. Brit., in 1891, on the same question; col. sec., Apr. to Dec., 1894; rec.-gen., 1897.

MORRAH, A.—Sec. for lands, Victoria, 1st June, 1872; comsnnr. of audit, 1890.

MORRIS, DANIEL, M.A., D.Sc., C.M.G. (1893).—Ed. at Cheltenham and Roy. Schl. of Mines, London; late sen. moderator and 1st gold medalist, natural science honours, Trin. Coll., Dub.; B.A. (1876), M.A. (1880); asst., Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Aug., 1877; on special duty, "coffee leaf disease inquiry," Ceylon, 1879; received the thanks of the Planters' Assoc. of Ceylon for services in connection therewith, as also special commendation from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and honorarium equal to one year's salary; dir., pub. gardens and plantations, Jamaica, Nov., 1879; on special mission to Trinidad and Grenada to report on the cultivation of cacao, 1882; reported upon the economic resources of the col. of Br. Honduras, 1882; chmn., Jamaica comtee., Amsterdam exhibn., 1883; reported on the resources of St. Helena, 1883; prepared a report upon planting enterprise in the W. Indies, presented to parlmt., 1884; chmn. bd. of govs. of the Inst. of Jamaica, 1884-86; comsnnr. for the W. Indies at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; chmn. of local comsnn. for Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; asst. dir., Roy. Gardens, Kew, May, 1886; represented India at Ramic Confce. at Paris, 1888 and 1889; on mission to W. Indies to organise botanical stations in Windward and Leeward Islds., 1889-90; visited the Bahamas in 1895-6, with the object of advising and aiding the col. govt.; is author of numerous pamphlets on pure and applied botany, and of papers and reports relating to the distribution and cultivation of tropical economic plants.

MORRIS, E. P.—Mem., Newfoundland exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1889 to 1894; ag. atty.-gen., 1890.

MORRISON, HON. D., Q.C.—Deleg. to Canada, Newfoundland Treaty shere question, 1890; M.H.A. for Bonavista, 1888; re-elected 1893; atty.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., Apr. to Dec., 1894.

MORTON, ALBERT.—Clk. financial sec.'s dept., W. O. Mar., 1878; clk. in auditor and acctnt.-gen.'s office, Cyprus, June, 1879; asst. collr. of customs, Nov., 1882; ag. ch. collr. 1883 to 1884, and 1892; collr. of customs, Larnaka, 1891; isld. treas., 1894.

MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY.—Temporary asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, Aug., 1881; sub-treas. and collr., Sherbro, July, 1882; J.P. for S. Leone, Aug., 1882; comsnnr. of the ct. of requests, Sherbro, Aug., 1882; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, 1884; civ. comdt. Br. Sherbro, 1885; treas., Gambia, 1891; mem. exec. and legis. couns. and J.P. for the col.; admstr. of govt., 1891-2-3; on mission to Foui country, 1891; treas., Lagos, 1894.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Admitted to Bahamas bar, 1874; ag. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Bahamas, Apr., 1872; priv. sec. to Gov. Pope Hennessy, Nov., 1873 (*ex officio* clk. of exec. coun.) and to Admstr. J. D'A. Dumaresq, June to Dec., 1874; asst. priv. sec. to Gov. Robinson, Dec., 1874, to June, 1879; priv. sec. to Admstr. E. B. A. Taylor, June, 1879; to Gov. Robinson, Dec., 1879, to June,

1880; also to Mr. Taylor from that date to Dec., 1880; J.P. for the col., and ag. pol. mag. for the island of New Providence, Sept., 1878; registrar of titles, W. Australia, 1881; admitted to W. Australia bar, 1881; dep. comsnr. of titles, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1888; J.P., 1883; registrar sup. ct., 1889.

MOSSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.M.G. (1897), C.B. (1874), A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R. and Q.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., dep. surg.-gen., A.M.D.—Served in med. charge of expeditionary force up the River Gambia, W. Africa, June, 1866; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Mandingo town of Tubarcolong (mentioned in despatches); staff surg. (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst; held the acting appointments of Queen's advoc. (mem. of coun.), ch. mag., col. surg. and insp. of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the G. Coast; served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at the action of Essaman, at the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); suptdng. med. off. for Jamaica, June, 1876; ret. 1892.

MOUNTSTEPHEN, BARON, SIR GEORGE STEPHEN (Bart., 1886).—Was chmn. of Canadian Pacific Rly. to 1888.

MOURITZ, GEORGE A.—Treas., Melbourne harbour trust, 1877; sec., 1884.

MOWAT, SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1892), LL.D., Q.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier, Ontario, Oct., 1872; senator and min. of just. (Canada), June, 1896; lieut.-gov. Ontario, 1897.

MOYLAN, J. G.—Comsnr. of emigrn. from Canada to Ireland, 1869-72; dir. of penitentiaries, Canada, 1872; insp. of penitentiaries, 1875.

MOYSEY, HENRY LUTTRELL.—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; a writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1870; pol. mag., Kays, Oct., 1872; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kurunégala, Apr., 1873; ag. asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, July, 1873; asst. agt., Kurunégala, 1876; pol. mag., Kandy, 1876; asst. agt., Matale, 1878; dist. judge, Kurunégala, Dec., 1891.

MOYSEY, COL. CHARLES JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1884).—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; special comsnr. Keato Award dist., S. Africa, 1880-81; assisted in defining the S.W. boundary of the Transvaal, under the Pretoria convention of 1881; asst. dir. of wks., W.O., 1884-9.

MUGLSTON, THOMAS CRIGHTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. and L.M. (Edin.).—Entered R.N. med. service, 1876-81; med. off. to French and U.S. consulates, Singapore; J.P. and coroner 1883; col. surg., S.S., 1886; ag. prin. med. off., Singapore, Feb. to Aug., 1890, and July-Aug., 1896.

MUIR, THOMAS, M.A. (Glas., 1869), LL.D. (Glas.), F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.—Mem. Lond. and Edin. Math. Soc., &c.; sub-warden, St. Leonard's Coll. Hall, St. Andrew's, 1869; asst. prof. math. Glasgow Univ., 1871; head math. and sci. master, Glasgow high sch., 1874; examr. in math. and natl. phil. to Glas. Univ., 1880-84; Keith metallist, R.S.E., 1881; examr. secondary schs., Scotch educn. dept., 1885-87; examr. in maths. and nat. phil., St. Andrew's Univ., 1884-86; supt.-gen. of educn., Cape, Apr., 1892.

MULLOCH, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Graduated at Toronto Univ., 1863; gold medal in modern languages; called to the Ontario bar, 1868; vice-chanc. of Toronto Univ. in 1881; sat in parlmt. since 1882, representing N. York; postmr.-gen. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

MUNN, CECIL AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Felstead Coll., Essex, and afterwards in Switzerland; apptd. to

the survey dept., Trinidad, Feb., 1882; pub. wks. dept., Jan., 1883; educn. office, June, 1884; office of registr. sup. ct., Sept., 1884; audit office, May, 1886; ch. clk., savings bk., Jan., 1888.

MUNRO, THE HON. JAMES.—Premier and treas. of Victoria, 1891; agt.-gen for the col. in London, 1892-3.

MURRAIN, URIEL.—Ag. clk. to water comsrs., Antigua, May, 1867; 2nd clk., treasury dept., Nov., 1867; clk. in marshal's office, Dec., 1868; acted as 1st clk. in registr.'s office, June, 1870; 2nd rev. off., Dominica, Feb., 1871; 1st rev. off., Nov., 1874; admensurer of shipping, July, 1878.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, C.E. (Glasgow Univ.), A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer off., P.W.D., Ceylon, 1871; supt. 1871; ch. asst. headqrs., 1874; prov. engrn., 1886.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER.—Mem. of legis. assem., Manitoba, 1874 to 1878; pol. mag. E. Marquette, 1878; mem. of house of assem., 1879; speaker, 1883 to 1886; mun. comsnr., Winnipeg, 1887.

MURRAY, CHARLES.—M.A., Univ. of Cape, 1884; asst. prof. lit. and math., Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Jan., 1885; dep. insp. schs., Jan., 1889; sec. educn. dept., Cape Col., Nov., 1891.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civ. ser., 1866; ag. pol. mag., Dumbura in the same year; comsnr. of requests, Balapitmodara, Oct., 1867; asst. govt. agt., Kurunégala, and ag. landing survr., Galle, 1870; ag. asst. agt., Jaffna, 1874; ag. pol. mag., Galle, 1874; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo, 1875; pol. mag., Kandy, 1876; asst. agt., Nuwara Eliya, 1877; ditto, Hambantota, 1887; govt. agt., Badulla, 1895.

MURRAY, C. E. R.—Crown prosecutor, S.W. dist., N.S.W., June, 1875; dist., ct. judge, N.W. dist., 1878; of N. dist. 1880.

MURRAY, SIR HERBERT HARLEY, K.C.B.—Clk. treasury; chmn. bd. customs, 1893-94; sent to Newfoundland as comsnr. to distribute relief fund, 1895; Gov. Newfoundland, 1895.

MURRAY, T., Junr.—Govt. med. off., Tacarigua dist., Trinidad, Jan., 1876.

MURRAY, THE HON. THOMAS KENRICK, C.M.G. (1895).—Mem. legis. assem., Natal; min. of lands and wks., Natal, 1893.

MURRAY, W. SHEPHERD.—Dep.-fiscal. N. Prov., Ceylon, 1868; asst. supt. pol., 1873; ag. pol. mag. and comsnr. of requests, 1873; supt. of pol., 1873.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, Junr.—Priv. sec. to Gov. Musgrave in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869; served in same capacity in Br. Columbia, Aug., 1869, to Apr., 1872; priv. sec. and clk. of exec. coun., Natal, July, 1872 to 1873; priv. sec. and clk. of exec. coun. in S. Australia, June, 1873; priv. sec. to gov. of Jamaica, Aug., 1877, to June 1883; also acted as sec. to the local comtee. of the Internat. Fisheries Exhibn., 1883; priv. sec. to Sir A. Musgrave in Queensland, Nov., 1883; asst. dep. comsnr., New Guinea, 1885; govt. sec., 1888, and local auditor, Nov., 1890; mem. exec. and legis. couns.

MUSGRAVE, CHRISTOPHER.—Jun. clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, Dec., 1874; clk. to mag., dist. A. Apr., 1877; acted as ch. clk., registr.'s office, Jan., 1879; acted as mag. and coroner for dist. B. July, 1882; dep.-coroner for district A, Aug., 1882; clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1883; priv. sec. to admr., Leeward Is., Aug., 1883, to Jan., 1884; ag. mag. and coroner for dist. B, Dec., 1884, and for dist. A, Feb. and June, 1885; sec. to local comtee. of the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., Jan., 1886; ag. mag., Nevis, 1886; mem. of infirmary bd., 1886; ag. mag. and coroner, Barbuda Oct., 1888, to Nov., 1889; and

for dist. A, Antigua, Dec., 1889, to June, 1890; ch. clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, Aug., 1890; registrar and pro-marshal, Dominica, July, 1892.

MUSSON, JOHN TURNBULL.—Ed. King's Coll. Schl., Lond.; admitted solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, Oct., 1875; notary public, 1883; res. mag., St. Andrew, Nov., 1888.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Clk. in the gov.'s sec.'s office, Jamaica, Apr., 1866; 2nd-class clk. in office of financial sec., Sept., 1866; 1st-class clk. col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1872; ch. clk., 1884; has repeatedly acted as asst. sec. and as auditor-gen., June, 1885, to May, 1886; treas., Jamaica, 1896.

MYLNE, THOMAS.—Registr. of titles, Queensland, 1884; clk., registr.-gen.'s office, 1864; ch. clk. 1873; 2nd deputy, 1878; prin. dep.-registr., 1879; mem. civ. scr. bd., 1890.

NAUDI, ALFREDO, LL.D. (1877).—Received at the bar, Malta, 1878; elected mem. coun. of govt., 1889; prof. of law, Malta Univ., 1892; crown advoc. and govt. legal adviser, with seat in exec. coun. and council of govt., 1895.

NAUDI, SIR SALVATORE, KT. BACH. (1878), C.M.G. (1888), LL.D.—Judge of the court of appeal, Malta, apptd. in 1859.

NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.M.G. (1874).—Mem. of the coun. of govt. of Mauritius; ret. Dec., 1895; unofficially nominated mem. of coun., Nov., 1896.

NEGUS, FRANCIS H. D.—Local auditor, Lagos, Dec., 1893; ditto, G. Coast, June, 1894.

NELSON, THE RT. HON. SIR HUGH M., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Vice-pres. of coun., premier, ch. sec., and treas. of Queensland, 1893; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

NEVILL, EDMUND NEVILLE, F.R.A.S., F.C.S., &c.—Govt. astronomer, Natal, 1882; also govt. chemist and official assayer, 1886.

NEVILL, J. T.—Supt. of pub. bldgs., Newfoundland, Jan., 1864; inspr. of lighthouses, Jan., 1872.

NEVILLE, G. STANLEY.—Asst. clk., Queen's advoc.'s dept., G. Coast, 1879; extra clk., col. sec.'s office, 1880; accompanied Gov. Sir R. Rowe to Prahue as special service clk., 1881; clk. in registr.-gen.'s office, 1881; extra clk., gov.'s office, 1881-7; acted as gov.'s clk., clk. of legis. coun., and clk. to bd. of educn., 1887; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1889.

NEVILLE, HUGH.—Was at Magdalen Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1869; pol. mag., Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, July, 1871; consmr. of requests, Colombo, Sept., 1879; dist. judge, Matara, Jan., 1885; fiscal for cent. prov. 1886; asst. to govt. agt. Trincomalee, 1891; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Dec., 1895.

NEWCASTLE (Australia), BISHOP of (founded, 1847), **RIGHT REV. JOSIAH B. PRARSON, D.D.**—Ed. at Chesterfield Gram. Schl. and St. John's Coll., Camb., of which he became fellow and tutor; took a 1st-class in the moral sciences tripos, 1864; vicar of Newark, 1874-80; consecrated, 1880.

NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE.—Grad. in arts of Univ. of Dalhousie Coll.; LL.B., Univ. of Halifax; called to the bar, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1883; Ontario, Dec., 1893; Q.C., Nov., 1893; reprsntve. of govt. of Canada to confer with H.M.'s govt. on Canadian copyright, 1894; dep.-min. of just. of Canada, Mar., 1893.

NEWWEY, JOSEPH.—M.I.C.E.; engnr. on staff of ch. inspr., Capetown, Nov., 1872; had charge of Buffalo Comtee's, and Great Kei bridges, and reconstruction of all E. prov. bridges destroyed by 1874 flood; special service in mil. engnr. wks. during Gaeleka and Basuto wars and Tembu rebellion; in charge of Aliwal N. and Kraai River bridges

and other wks. and surveys, Nov., 1877; engnr. asst., Capetown, Sept., 1881; dist. inspr., 1882; ch. inspr., June, 1893.

NEWFOUNDLAND and BERMUDA, Fourth Bishop of (founded 1839), **RT. REV. J. LEWELLYN JONES, D.D.**—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; rector of Little Hereford, with Ashford Carbonell, 1874 to 1878; consec. bishop, 1878.

NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN.—Asst. supt. pol., Singapore, Dec., 1882; agt. supt. of pol., Singapore, Apr., 1894, to Apr., 1895.

NEWMAN, GEORGE HENRY.—J.P., Queensland, 1877; trustee in insolvency, 1878; curator of intestate estates and in insanity, 1885; commanded corps of engns., 1876-88; is a lieut.-col. Queensland defence forces.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Supt. of lun., pauper, and leper asyl., and coroner, St. George's, Grenada, 1868 to 1871; med. off. No. 2 dist., St. Vincent, 1872 to 1880; ag. col. surg., 1879; apptd. to No. 1 dist. (Kingstown), 1880; ag. col. surg., 1881, and again 1886; col. surg., June, 1887; is a J.P. and chmn. med. bd.

NEWTON, FRANCIS JAMES, C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1880; M.A., 1890; barrister, Inner Temple; lieut., 3rd batt., Hampshire regt., and extra A.D.C. to Sir H. Robinson, gov., Cape, 1881; priv. sec. to Sir Thomas Scanlen, prime minister of Cape, 1883; and to Sir H. Robinson, 1884-86; sec. to Mauritius roy. consm., 1886; ag. admsr. and ch. mag. Br. Bechuanaland, 1888; col. sec. and rec.-gen., 1889; ag. admsr. and ch. mag., 1892; res. consmr. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Dec., 1895-7.

NEWTON, GEORGE.—Atty.-at-law in Mauritius in 1873; acted as sec. to two committees of attorneys to report on the tariff of attorneys' fees, and to make observations on a draft ordinance on judicial sales (1880-81); was placed in charge of the arrangements for bringing into operation the Seychelles Mortgage Act, 1882; conservator of mortgages, Seychelles, 1882; legal adviser to the Seychelles Govt., 1883; acctt. in bankruptcy, Mauritius, 1884; is also official liquidator under the Companies Winding-up Order; was mem. of comn. to inquire into the working of the bankruptcy laws, Mauritius, 1885-6; author of a "Treatise of the Bankruptcy Law." Official assignee in insolvency, Sept., 1896; receiver of regulation dues and conservator of mortgages, Oct., 1896.

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd Bishop of, RIGHT REV. W. G. COWIE, D.D.—Consec. June, 1869; was chaplain of the 3rd div. of Sir Colin Campbell's army at the capture of Lucknow in Mar., 1858; was present at the actions of Coorsce, Rooyah, Aligimje, and Bareilly, with Sir Robert Walpole's column in Apr. and May of the same year; was chaplain to the Viceroy of India's camp in the autumn of 1863; to Sir John Garrock's column against the Afghan tribes, Nov. and Dec., 1863, and present at the storming of Laloo and the fight at Chumhal. Indian and Afghan medals, with clasps for Lucknow and Umbeyla.

NIBLETT, CHARLES HERBERT.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser. and assigned to the C.O., Sept., 1879; promoted to higher grade Apr., 1891.

NICHOLLS, HENRY ALFRED ALFORD, C.M.G. (1896), M.D., C.M., Abdn.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.L.S.; C.M.Z.S.—Corresp. mem. N. York Acad. of Sci. and Jamaica Inst.; med. supt. Dominica Yaws Hospitals, 1877; surg., Roseau Infirmary, 1879; med. off. pub. institns., 1880; chmn. poor law bd., 1885; crown nominee in the legis. assem.

of Dominica, 1875-7; local comsnr., Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; ag. curator, Dominica Botanic Station, May to Oct., 1890; gained prize of £100 for best text book on Tropical Agriculture offered by govt. of Jamaica; special comsnr. to enquire into prevalence of Yaws in W. Indies, 1891, for report on which received thanks of S. of S., 1894.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, 1st BART (creat. 1859), KNT. BACH. (1862), D.C.L.—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a mem. of the 1st legis. coun. of N. S. Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1856); is provost of the Univ. of Sydney.

NICOLL, WM., M.A., LL.B.—Forensic prize-man, Edin. Univ., 1882; mem. faculty of advocs., Scotland, 1882; asst. prof. civ. law, Edin. Univ., 1883; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1888; ag. ch. just., Br. Honduras, 1891-2; ag. puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1893-4; ag. solr.-gen. 1894-5; mem. of coms. on the provost marshal's office, 1896; dir. of the B.G. bank, 1897; Queen's advoc., Lagos, 1897; puisne judge, G. Coast, 1897.

NICOLLE, H. C.—Asst. aud., Cyprus, Feb., 1880; aud.-gen., 1883; Br. deleg. of Evkaf, in addition to his other duties, June, 1886; local auditor, Hong Kong, Jan., 1890.

NIMMO, JOHN.—Comsnr. of pub. wks., Victoria, Feb., 1886-90.

NOBLE, JOHN, C.M.G. (1895).—Clk. of house of assem., Cape, elected May, 1865; confirmed by H.M., Feb., 1866; is a J.P. for the col.; was sec. to the coms. of 1880-82, apptd. to report upon native laws and customs; and to the confce. of delegs. from the O. F. State, Cape, and Natal, at Capetown, in 1888, for establishment of a S. African customs union; author of "Descriptive Handbook, Cape Colony" (1875), "Official Handbook, Cape and South Africa" (1878), "South Africa, Past and Present," "Short History of the European Settlements at the Cape," and edited the Official Handbook of the Cape for the Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886.

NOCK, W. C.—Clk. pub. wks. dept., Trinidad, 1881; road acctnt., Sept., 1883; storekeeper, May, 1886; acctnt., special pub. works and road loan bd., Sept., 1890.

NOEL, ARTHUR BAPTIST.—Eldest son of Judge Noel, Victoria; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1877; acted for some time as a crown prosecutor in Queensland; dist. ct. judge, Queensland, 1883.

NORMAN, A.—Ch. acctnt. of agricul. Cape, 1896.

NORMAN, GEORGE W. — Ed. at the high schl. and coll. of Edinburgh; landing waiter, Antigua, 1854; lieut. of fire brigade, 1855; harbmr., June, 1856; adjt., Antigua yeom. cav., 1859; in 1865 accompanied Sir Stephen John Hill to Dominica as confidential sec.; ag. provost marshal, Oct., 1865, to May, 1866; migrn. agt., 1867, also notary public; ag. and gen., 1869, of the Leeward Is.; on several occasions ag. excise offr., inspr. of weights and measures, and sec. to the bd. of health, July, 1869, to Feb., 1870; comsnr. of water wks. and fire brigade, and escheator-gen., in 1869; in 1872 commissioned to examine the warehouses, and to report on the working of the treasury and rev. depts. of Antigua; in June, 1873, J.P. and mem. of the bd. of health; chmn. of this bd., May, 1877; capt. of forts and fortifications, and in charge of signal stations, June, 1873; ag. res. mag. of St. John's, and puisne just. of Antigua, Feb. to Mar., 1873; visiting just. of the gaol, Mar., 1873; in July, 1874, nominated mem. of the legis. coun. of

Antigua; ag. survr. of public wks., 1876; postmr.-gen., Mar., 1876 harbmr., Trinidad, Oct., 1877, and J.P., co. of St. George, Jan., 1878; is also registr. of births and deaths for the waters of the col., coroner for the Gulf, and sec. to the quarantine bd.

NORMAN, GEO. WM., jun.—Clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, May, 1871; ch. clk. marshal's office, Dec., 1874; ditto registr.'s office, Oct., 1877; ag. prov. marshal and registr. in 1878 and 1880; marshal V.-A. ct., Aug., 1870; sec. to law library, sup. ct., 1878-80; ch. clk. G.P.O. Trinidad, Apr., 1880; surg.-gen.'s dept., May, 1865; ag. warden of St. Ann's and Diego Martin ward union, July, 1888, to Jan., 1889; supervisor for the col., Feb., 1889; 2nd lieut., Trinidad R.V., Sept., 1890.

NORMAN, GEN. SIR HENRY WYLIE, C.B. (1859), K.C.B. (1873), G.C.B. (1887), G.C.M.G. (1887), C.I.E. (1878).—Joined the Bengal Army in 1844; served as adjt. to the 31st native infantry throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, action of Sordoolapore, battles of Chilianwalla and Goojerat, and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; as brigade mjr. or asst. adjt.-gen., engaged in numerous affairs and expeditions on the Peshawur frontier in the years 1850-54; in 1855 in the Sonthal campaign in command of a detachment; in the mutiny campaigns of 1857-59, as asst. adjt.-gen. or dep. adjt.-gen. and the greater part of the time as adjt.-gen. to the army in the field; served throughout the siege of Delhi; in all the actions under Greathed and Grant from Delhi to Lucknow; relief of Lucknow; operations at Cawnpore; action at Khodagunge, and re-occupation of Futtehgaur; siege and capture of Lucknow, Mar., 1858; campaign in Rohilkund (wounded at the action of Bareilly); campaign in Oude, cold season of 1858-59, including several actions; in 1860, asst. mil. sec. at the Horse Guards; in 1862, mil. sec. to the govt. of Ind.; in 1870, mem. of the viceroy's coun., and in 1878, mem. of the coun. of Ind. in London; A.D.C. to the Queen from 1863 to 1869; in 1883, gov. of Jamaica; gov. Queensland, 1889; viceroy of India, but did not take up apptmnt., 1893; ret., 1895; agt.-gen. for Queensland, Nov., 1896 to 1898; mem. of roy. coms. to enquire into condition of W. Indies, Dec., 1896.

NORONHA, HENRIQUE LOURENÇO.—Mem. of of the govt. bd. of exams. for the Hong-Kong civ. serv. from 1878 to Sept., 1879; supt. govt. printing office, Singapore, Sept., 1879; compiled the "Straits Civil Service List" for 1883 and 1884.

NORQUAY, HON. J.—Prov. treasury premier, prov. of Manitoba, Canada, June, 1878; rly. comsnr. and premier until 1887.

NORTH, M. K., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. at Marlborough and Freiburg (Germany); pupil to Ed. Easton & Co., Westminster; employed on Brighton, Hastings, Herts, Essex, and other waterworks, and on drainage wks. in Norfolk and Lincolnshire; engrn., Santa Fé and Cordoba Gt. S. Rly. Argentine, 1888; ch. engr. for contractors, main line extension, Central Argentine Rly., Rosario to Peirano, 1889-91; asst. col. civ. engrn., Br. Guiana, 1892; ag. col. civ. engrn. and mem. ct. of policy, 1893.

NORTHCOTE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb., LL.B. (hon.), 1873; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1875, Oxford circuit and Worcester and Usk Sessions; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, 1882; sheriff of Essequeibo, 1884; ag. puisne judge, Apr., 1884, to Sept., 1885; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1886; ag. ch. just., June, 1892, Sept., 1893, to June, 1894, and Aug., 1894, to Apr., 1895, and on subsequent occasions.

NORTON, 1st BARON (U. K., created 1878).—**RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY.** K.C.M.G. (1869).—Ed. at Chr. Ch. Oxford, B.A. 1838; pres. of bd. of health and vice-pres. of bd. of educn. from Mar., 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire N., for which he was first returned 1841; was under-sec. of state for the col., July, 1866, until Dec., 1868; pres. of the Roy. comn. on the sanitary laws, 1868; pres. of the bd. of trade, 1874 to 1878.

NOVA SCOTIA, 6th BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. FRED. COURTNEY, D.D.—Consec. 1888.

NOWELL, EDWIN CRADOCK.—Clk., commissariat dept., Tasmania, 1852; clk. to gov., 1857; to exec. and legis. coun., 1864; govt. statistician, 1867 to 1882; clk. of fed. coun. of Australasia, 1st session, 1886, and 2nd session 1888; is author of a partly. handbook.

NOYES, EDWARD THOMAS.—Writer, Ceylon, 1874; pol. mag., Kalpitaya and Puttalam, 1877; asst. to govt. agt., E. prov., 1883; asst. govt. agt. and dist. judge, Chislaw, Jan., 1888.

NUNES, W. G.—Clerk in secretariat, Jamaica, 1875 to 1878; clk., internal rev., 1880; clk. parochial bds., 1882; inspr. of poor, St. Ann's, 1886.

OAKLEY, H. M.—Ag. prin. clk., dept., agricult. Cape; entered rly. dept., Nov., 1880; transfd. to the comsrs.'s office, 1882; 3rd-class clk. Nov., 1883; on active service with the Duke of Edinburgh's Own V.R. at De Aar, Dec., 1883, to Jan., 1884; 2nd-class clk. Apr., 1887; registrar of Knysna gold mines, Oct., 1887; issuer of process, Millwood, Oct., 1888; ag. inspr. of mines, Knysna, 1891; special J.P., Millwood, Mar., 1891; detached for purpose of investigating the discovery of gold in dist. of Prince Albert, 1891; inspr. and registrar of mines, Prince Albert, 1891; special J.P. for mining areas, Prince Albert, 1891; re-transfd. to office of comsrs. crown lands and pub. wks. on abolition of office, June, 1892; 1st-class clk., dept. lands, mines, and agricult., 1892.

OBAFENI, EDWIN HARRISON.—Messenger P.O., Lagos, 1869; asst. landing waiter, customs, 1872; asst. exang. offr., 1876; 2nd clk., 1891.

O'BRIEN SIR GEORGE THOMAS MICHAEL, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. at Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon service, attached to col. sec.'s office, 1867; additional pol. mag., Kurunégalla, June, 1867; pol. mag., Harrisipattu, Jan., 1869; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Feb., 1870; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, Oct., 1870; asst. govt. agt., &c., 1871; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1874; prin. asst., Sept., 1876; treas., Aug., 1886; acted several times as col. sec.; auditor-gen., 1890; col. sec., Cyprus, 1891; ditto, Hong-Kong, 1892-5; ret., 1895; gov. Fiji, 1897.

O'BRIEN, H. L.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Roy. Naval Schl. New Cross, Kent, England; 3rd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, Apr., 1881; 2nd clk. to the a.-st. dir. of pub. wks., July, 1881; extra clk., N. Div., Aug., 1881, to July, 1882; ag. during same period as clk. to the gen. supt. of rlys.; 1st clk. to asst. director of pub. wks. July, 1882; transfd. to the financial branch, Oct., 1883; 2nd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, Sept., 1884; ag. ch. clk., Mar. and Apr., 1888; ch. clk. registr.-gen.'s office, Oct., 1889; ag. dep. registr.-gen., Mar. and Apr., and June to Nov., 1892, Jan. to Apr., 1893; capt., Trinidad Lt. Infy. Vols., Feb., 1891.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. SIR J. TERENCE N., C.M.G. (1879), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Ensign 67th regt., Sept., 1847; transfd. to 70th foot, Mar., 1848; lieut. May, 1850; capt. 5th fusiliers, Feb., 1858; transfd. to 20th regt., Feb., 1858; brevet-major, Apr., 1859; major, unattached, May, 1868; brevet lieut.-col., June, 1870; embarked with his regt. for

India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a survr. and a civ. engr.; became asst. in the revenue survey, from which he was transfd. to the pub. wks., in which he rose to be exec. engr.; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1855, at Peshawur, during the Ensofaize expedn. (medal and clasp); served throughout the Oudh campaign of 1858-59, as dep.-asst. qrtmstr.-gen. to a column in the field; present at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Amethie, evacuation of Shunkurpore, and flight of Beni Madho; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gosra Affairs of Muehleegawn and Kumdakoti, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepal (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as asst. mil. sec.; apptd. to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior dist., 1863; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius, May, 1867; poor-law comsrs. and dir. of the Orphan Asylum, 1870; gov. of Heligoland, 1881; of Newfoundland, 1888; ret. on pension, 1895.

O'CONNOR, C. Y., C.M.G. (1897), C.E.—Under sec., pub. wks. dept., N. Zealand; marine engr., 1890; engr.-in-chief, W. Australia, 1891.

O'CONNOR, CAPT. JOHN THOMAS.—Clk. to offr. comdng. No. 5 Company, F.A.M.P., King William's Town, Apr., 1867; served in Br. Basutoland in 1868, under Col. Bowker, ag. as postmr., collr. of rev., &c., in addition to his regimental duties; sub-inspr. of F.A.M.P., July, 1870; commanded No. 3 Troop at the Diamond Fields, Nov., 1871, to May, 1873; J.P. for that territory, Sept., 1872; commanded No. 3, and subsequently No. 2, Troop, June, 1873, to Aug., 1875; acted as magistrate in Tambookieland, Aug., 1875; commanded F.A.M.P. in E. Griqualand, July, 1876, to Mar., 1880, and served during the Griqua rebellion in 1878; also at Moirosis mountain in 1879, and commanded the whole field force after the taking of that stronghold, until the disbandment of the auxiliary forces; Kaffir war medal and clasp; inspr., F.A.M.P. July, 1877; capt. C.M.R., Aug., 1878; R.M., Bomvanaaland, Mar., 1880; ditto, Umzimkulu dist., Nov., 1881; despatched by the Cape govt. on three special missions to the Pondo chief Umqikela, between Sept., 1884, and Apr., 1885, all of which were successful, and elicited the express thanks of the Cape govt.; R.M., Tsolo, E. Griqualand, Sept., 1886; now R.M., Ngwamakwe, Transkei.

O'CONNOR, LEON D.—Crown solr. and adminr.-gen., Trinidad, May, 1869.

O'CONNOR, OWEN L.—Inspr. of pol., Mauritius, Oct., 1862; poor law guardian, district of Moka, 1866; was hon. sec. of the "Moka special fund committee" for the relief of the sick poor during the fever epidemic of 1867, and was presented with silver plate by inhabitants for his services; poor law guardian, dist. of Flacq., Jan., 1872; ditto, Grand Port, Jan., 1874; sanitary guardian, Savanna, June, 1874; poor law guardian, Grand Port, Jan., 1875; ag. inspr. of imigrts., 1877; inspr. of imigrts., Feb., 1883; mem. of dist. prison comtee., 1868-76, and of local bd. of health, 1868-74; dir., widow and orphans' fund, Jan., 1885; ag. protector of imigrts. and mem. of coun. of educn., 1889; chmn., Rodriguez Inquiry Comn., 1889; ag. prot. of imigrts., May, to Dec., 1894.

O'CONNOR, THE HON. RICHARD E., M.A.—Min. of just. in Dikka ministry, N.S. Wales, 1891-94.

O'DONOVAN, DENIS, C.M.G. (1893), F.R.S.L.,

F.R.G.S., Knight of the Legion of Honour (1897).—Ed. partly in Ireland, partly in Paris; for some time on the French press, and prof. in one of the colls. of the Univ. of France; in Melbourne, sec. of roy. comsn. on federation of Australasian colls. in 1870; partly, librarian of Queensland, 1874; is author of "Memories of Rome," and other literary works, and has produced an analytical and classified index of the library over which he presides; is a fellow of the Incomp. Soc. of Authors (England), mem. of the Soc. of Art (England), mem. of the Library Assn. of United Kingdom fellow of the Soc. of Literature (England), officier de l'instruction publique (1896), and hon. mem. of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris; also a corresp. mem. (*causa honoris*) of the Sociétés de Géographie Commerciales of Paris and Havre.

O'DWYER, RICHARD H.—Mem. Newfoundland exec. coun. and rec.-gen., 1889-93; comsnnr. of poor, 1893.

OFFORD, JAMES ALBERT, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond).—Surgical scholarship, Lond. Hosp., 1889; late supt. Forston Asylum, and house-surg., surgical asst., and asst. in dept. of skin diseases, Lond. Hosp., and res. med. offr., Bradford children's hosp.; asst. govt. med. offr., Fiji, 1894.

O'HALLORAN, JOSEPH CLANFERGAE.—First clk. and cashier, crown lands dept., S. Australia; 2nd clk. to the protector of immigrants; 3rd acctnt., survr.-gen.'s dept., 1865-8; inspr. of constab., Mauritius, Sept., 1870; poor law guardian of Flacq dist. in 1874, and of Plaines Wilhems dist. in 1875; twice received the thanks of the govt. for services rendered while in the police; pol.-mag., Rodrigues, 1879; civ. comsnnr., 1882; res. just. and collr., Gov.'s Harbour, Bahamas, Mar., 1892; ditto, Harbour Isld., July, 1893; ditto, Inagua, Sept., 1895; J.P. and coroner, Tobago, Nov., 1896.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER, C.M.G. (1895).—Clk. in audit office, S. Australia, 1859; clk. of exec. coun., and clk. to the ct. of appeals, 1869; acted also as priv. sec. to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart., Gov. of S. Australia from Feb. to May, 1870; sec. roy. col. inst., Jan., 1884.

OKEDEN, W. E. P.—Formerly immgrn. agt., Brisbane; under-col. sec., Queensland, 1890.

OKES, H.—C. C. and res. mag., Willowmore div., Cape Col., Apr., 1890.

OLIVIER, SYDNEY, B.A.—Ed. at Tonbridge Schl.; open exhibnr., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1878; 2nd class in final classical schl., 1881; apptd., after comp. exam., clk. in office of the S. of S. for Colls., 17th Apr., 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883; ag. col. sec. Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890, to Apr., 1891; ag. auditor-gen., Leeward Is., Oct., 1895, to Feb., 1896; priv. sec. to the Earl of Selborne, Sept., 1896; sec. to the roy. comsn. apptd. to inquire into condition of the W. Indies, Dec., 1896; 1st-class clk., June, 1897; sent to Washington on special service in connection with W. Indian reciprocity negotiations, 1898.

O'LOGHLEN, THE HON. SIR BRYAN, BART.—Atty.-gen., treas. and premier of Victoria, Australia, July, 1881; ret., 1883; M.L.A. for Port Faunty, 1889; mem. of Patterson ministry, 1893-4, as atty.-gen.

O'MALLEY, SIR EDWARD LOUGHLIN, KT. BACH. (1891).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb., grad. B.A., 1864; M.A., 1868; called to bar (Mid. Tem.), 1866; joined Norfolk circuit; atty.-gen. of Jamaica, 1876; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, Nov., 1879; ch. just., S. Straits, 1889; ret., 1892; ch. just. Br. Guiana, 1895; judge cons. ct., Constantinople, 1897.

O'MEARA, WILLIAM.—Third asst. clk., the

regisr.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1868; 2nd asst. clk., 1872; 1st ditto, 1872; sworn clk. and notary public, 1876; 1st sworn clk. and notary public, 1882; provost marshal, Br. Guiana, June, 1892.

OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1882). K.C.M.G. (1890).—Late capt. R.E.; ed. at Cheltenham Coll., and R.M.A., Woolwich; entered the roy. engnrs., Jan., 1864; employed under the W. O. and Admiralty, and at R.M.A., from 1867 to 1874; priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, sec. of state for the colls., Mar., 1874, to January, 1877, when he was apptd. a crown agt. for the colls.; a comsnnr. for the col. exhibn., 1887; mem. roy. comsnnr. for Paris Exhibn. of 1900.

ONGLEY, PERCY ALGERNON.—Clk., comsnnr.'s office, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1879, and sub. collr. customs and excise, 1882; local comdt. police, 1894.

ONSLOW, EARLOP, G.C.M.G. (1889), K.C.M.G. (1887), WILLIAM HILLIER ONSLOW, VISCOUNT CRANLEY, 4TH EARL (created 1801).—Ed. at Eton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford; J.P. and dep.-lieut. of Surrey, and High Steward of Guildford; partly under-S. of S. for the colls., Feb., 1887; partly sec., bd. of trade, Feb., 1888; vice-pres. of the col. confce., 1887; a deleg. to sugar bounties confce., 1887; gov., N. Zealand, 1889; resig. 1892; under-S. of S. for Ind., 1895.

ONSLOW, SIR ALEXANDER CAMPRELL, KT. BACH. (1895).—Ed. Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. in 1864; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1868, home circuit and Surrey sess.; atty.-gen. Br. Honduras in 1878; ditto, W. Australia, in 1880; ch. just., July, 1883; adminstd. the govt., 1885; and again in 1891 and 1895.

ONTARIO, ARCHBISHOP OF, THE MOST REV. J. T. LEWIS, D.D.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., B.A., 1847 (gold medallist, ethics and logic); Dominion bronze medal for service in cause of lit. and sci., Nov., 1885.

ORD, DUNCAN BERRSFORD.—Clk., crown lands office, W. Australia, 1882; clk., treasury, 1882; clk. to magis., postmr., &c., Derby, 1883; 2nd clk., pol. dept., 1884; clk., gov.'s office, 1889; priv. sec. to Sir G. Smith, K.C.M.G., 1897.

O'REILLY, HON. C.—Min. of lands and wks., Tasmania, Aug., 1876, to Aug., 1877, and Dec., 1878, to Nov., 1882; stip. mag. Ringarooma, and comsnnr. of gold fields and mines, N.E. dist. Jan., 1883.

ORGIAS, PAULIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., Lond.—Med. offr. of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surg. of Col. Hosp. and med. offr. of the town of St. George, 1867; health offr. and surg. of roy. gaol, 1870; has been a mem. of the legis. assem. since 1868; is a J.P.; mem. of legis. coun., 1881.

ORGILL, BERNARD CHURTON.—2nd-class clk., internal rev. dept., Jamaica, Oct., 1870; ret., Oct., 1871; J.P. for the parish of Portland, June, 1872; mem. of the parochial bds. of that parish, Jan., 1873, to Nov., 1875; 1st-class clk., collr.-gen.'s office, Nov., 1875; chf. clk., Feb., 1878; supervisor of rev. offices, Jan., 1889.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Suptdg. offr. pub. wks. dept., Ceylon, 1866; ag. prov. asst., N.W.P., July, 1870, to May, 1871; prov. asst. Ratnapura, 1876; ditto, Anuradhapura, 1877; financial and office asst. to dir., Aug., 1877; ag. prov. asst., W.P., May, 1879; ditto, Uva, 1880; ditto, C.P., 1883-4; ag. dir. of P.W., May, 1887, to Jan., 1888.

ORRORKE, THE HON. SIR GEORGE MAURICE, KT. BACH. (1890).—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., of which he is a graduate; emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and settled in N. Zealand in 1854; elected to House of Representatives in 1861 for the town of Onehunga, which he represented until it was merged in the elective dist. of Manukau, for which he has sat since 1882; elected speaker of the House

of Representatives, July, 1879; and a dissolution taking place in Aug., was re-elected speaker in Sept. following; on both occasions was elected unanimously; previous to this he had been thrice elected chrmn. of committees of the House of Reps., viz., in 1871, 1875, and 1876; had been also speaker of the Auckland prov. coun. for 12 years, from 1865 to the abolition of the province of Auckland in 1876; entered the Waterhouse ministry in 1872 as sec. for crown lands, and min. for immigr. On Mr. Waterhouse resigning the premiership in 1873, he continued in the ministry of Sir Julius Vogel until 1874, when he resig.; is a mem. of the N. Z. bar, and in 1879-80 was chmn. of the roy. comsn. to inquire into the operations of the Univ. of N. Z., and the secondary schls. of the col. in their relation to the Univ.; was for the 3rd and 4th time unanimously elected speaker of the House of Representatives, May, 1882, and Aug., 1884, respectively; and again in 1887; was elected as first chmn. of the coun. of the Auckland Univ. Coll., founded in 1883, and still holds that office; he is also chmn. of the bd. of govs. of the Auckland gram.schl.

ORPEN, A. R.—In service of Orange River Sovereignty, 1852-3; clk. to R.M., E. London, 1856; served in customs, 1857-62; R.M. and sub-collr. of customs, Hondeklip Bay, Cape Col., 1862 to 1870, and sub-collr. of customs, E. London, July 1st, 1870; sub-collr. and survr. of customs, Port Elizabeth; survr. and registr. of shipping, 1878; chmn., harbour bd., 1882.

ORPEN, C. E. H.—Temporary clk. to C.C., Griquatown Div., Cape Col., 1872; clk., P.O., Barkly, and thence clk. to survr.-gen., 1873; clk. to survr.-gen., on the fixed establishment, Griqualand W., 1874; sec. to comsn. on Griqualand claims (on special duty), Feb. to June, 1875; clk. to C.C., Barkly, 1876; re-appointed to survr.-gen.'s office, Sept., 1876; sec. to special comsnr. on native claims and locations (special duty), Feb. to June, 1877; served by special permission as a volr. in the One Star Diamond Contingent, and in the Intelligence Dept., Griqualand Field Force, May to Dec., 1878; S. African war medal; clk. (special duty) in staff paymaster's office, Mar., 1879; inspr. of native locations, div. of Hay, 1882; inspr. of natives, Herbert div., 1883.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERBERT.—Capt. comdg. Colesberg native loaves, from Jan., 1851, to Aug., 1853, during the Kaffir war also as dist. adjt. of N. Victoria from Apr., 1852, to Mar., 1853; held several other military apptmts. during same period; Kaffir war medal; apptd. to the customs dept. at Port Elizabeth, Dec., 1853; landing survr., Aug., 1857; sub-collr. and survr. and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Capetown, Oct., 1867; temporary charge of customs dept., Apr., 1868, asst. treas., acctnt.-gen., and stamping. comsnr., May, 1876; rec.-gen. and paymr.-gen., 1881.

OSBORN, SIR MELMOTH, K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1882).—Clk. and native interp. to R.M., Inanda, Natal, 1854; clk. to R.M., Pietermaritzburg, 1855; J.P., clk., and sub-acctnt., Ladysmith, 1860; clk. to atty.-gen., R.M., and admstr. of native law, Newcastle, 1865; capt. comdg. Newcastle mounted rifles; accompanied Sir T. Shepstone, H.M.'s special comsnr. in S. Africa, as sec. to the mission, Dec., 1876; on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, Mar., 1877; sec. to govt., Transvaal, July, 1877; Br. ros. in Zululand, 1880; comsnr. in the Zulu reserve, 1882; res. comsnr. and ch. mag., Zululand, 1887; ret., 1893.

OSLER, B.—R.M., Cathcart div., Cape Col., Feb., 1881.

OSLER, FEATHERSTON.—Puisne judge, Ontario 1879; promoted to court of appeal, 1884.

OSMENT, DAVID S.—Col. engnr., St. Vincent, Feb., 1876.

O'SULLIVAN, ARTHUR WARREN SWETE, B.A., Univ. scholar and medallist, Trin. Coll., Dub.—Cadet, S. S., Oct., 1883; passed final exam. Mar., 1885; dist. offr. S.W. dist., Penang, Jan., 1888; dist. offr., Balik Pulau, Penang, 1888; ag., collr. land rev., Singapore, 1889; ag. postmr.-gen., S.S., Oct., 1889, to Jan., 1890; collr. land rev., Penang, June, 1890; ag. Ind. immigr. agt., Apr. to Oct., 1892; ag. sen. dist. offr., P.W., May to Nov., 1895; ag. inspr. of prisons, S.S., Apr., 1896; ag. 1st mag., Singapore, May, 1896; also collr. land rev. and offr. in charge of treas., Malacca, May, 1897; ag. inspr. of prisons, Apr., 1897.

OTWAY, LOFTUS JOHN BRIDGEWATER.—Postmr.-gen. Grenada, 1874; was speaker house of assem. in 1875; on change of constitution official mem., legis. assem.; ag. pol. mag. W. dist., Apr., 1876; pol. mag. and coroner N. dist., Sept., 1876; pol. mag., W. dist., Dec., 1884; coroner and registr. of births and deaths, Dec., 1884; ag. pol. mag. S. dist., Apr., May, and Oct. to Dec., 1888; co-manager, dist. savings bk. of St. John's and St. Mark's in W. dist., Mar., 1889, in addition to magisterial duties.

OUIMET, G., D.C.L., Q.C.—Premier of Quebec, 1873; supt. of pub. instruction, 1876.

OUIMET, THE HON. JOSEPH ALDRIC, Q.C.—Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, 1890-91; min. of pub. wks., 1892-6; judge, ct. of appeal, Montreal, May, 1896.

OVERBEEK, J. D.—5th clk., customs, Capetown, Apr., 1865; 4th, ditto, 1867; 3rd, ditto, 1870; Port Elizabeth, 4th examining offr., Apr., 1871; 3rd offr., 1874; 2nd ditto and measuring survr., 1879; E. London, ch. examng. offr., 1880; measuring survr. of shipping, 1882; asst. survr. of customs 1883; special offr. of customs on staff of Sir B. Frere in Natal, Sept. to Nov., 1878, to report on feasibility of establishing a customs union; inaugurated collection of customs inland at Beaconsfield, Feb. to Oct., 1883, and rebate system at Frere, Bethulie, and Colesberg bridges, Aug., 1884; prin. offr. of customs, Kimberley, Nov., 1886; ch. clk., gen. management dept., customs, Nov., 1888. On special service in Orange Free State in reference to customs union, June-Aug., 1889, Oct., 1890, and Sept., 1891; acted as collr. of customs, Jan. to Mar., 1891. On special ser. in S. A. Republic, June-July, 1892.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Ag. clk., immigr. office, Trinidad, May, 1872; temporary clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1872; 4th clk. Jan., 1873; ag. inspr. of pol., June, 1873; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Longden, 1873 to 1874; inspr. of pol., 1873; J.P.

PACKER, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.—Entered telegraph service, Tasmania, Jan., 1859; landing waiter, customs, Launceston, 1862; sessional clk. house of assem., 1862; clk. ordnance dept., 1863; sessional clk., legis. coun., 1864, clk. R.E. dept., 1865; ch. clk., telegraph dept., 1866; supt. of telegraphs, 1873; clk. asst., house of assem., 1878; clk. of the house, and librarian to parlt., 1882. Is a J.P. for the col.

PACKER, JOHN EDWARD.—Entered telegraph ser., Tasmania, 1859; ch. clk., 1866; ministerial clk. and sec. to pub. debt comsn., 1886; under-treas., 1886.

PAGDEN, A. S.—Ed. Wellington Coll. and King's Coll., Camb., scholar of King's Coll., 1st class, classical tripos, 1881; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1881; pol. mag., Panadure, June, 1887;

office asst. to the govt. agt., Colombo, Dec., 1890; dist. judge, Badulla, 1896.

PAGE, ARTHUR GEO.—Clk. to judicial comsnn., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; ag. registr., high ct. of just., Feb., 1882; asst. registr. sup. ct., and clk. to the judges, Mar., 1883.

PAGE, SIDNEY HERBERT.—Clk., auditor, and acctnt.-gen.'s office, Cyprus, 1881; higher div. clk., 1882; transf'd. to audr.'s office, 1883; ret., 1892; 1st clk. Island treasury, Cyprus, 1894.

PAIRAUDAU, E. A.—2nd clk., crown lands dept., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1876; 1st Citto and draughtsman, Sept., 1879; 3rd asst. crown survr., Sept., 1884; 2nd govt. survr., Jan., 1887.

PALMER, ACALUS LOCKWOOD.—Called to the bar, N. Brunswick, 1846; Q.C., 1867; and leader of the bar, 1874-9; mem. of Dominion house of commons for St. John, 1871-9; puisne judge, N.B., and judge in equity, 1879.

PALMER, ALFRED FELIX.—Auditor's clk., Grenada, Sept., 1879; rev. offr., St. Lucia, 1882; ag. ch. rev. offr., 1882-83; ag. ch. clk., treasury, 1883 and 1884; sub-collr., customs and inland rev., and clk., 2nd dist. ct., Oct., 1884; acted twice as mag., and as coroner, dep. coroner, and J.P.; ag. ch. clk., govt. office, 1893.

PALMER, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HUNTER, K.C.M.G. (1881).—Col. sec.; sec. for works, Queensland; sec. for lands, Queensland, 1867-68; col. sec. and premier, May, 1870, to Jan., 1874; col. sec. and sec. for pub. instruction, Jan., 1879, to Dec., 1881, when apptd. pres. legis. coun.; adminstr. of the govt., May to Nov., 1883, Apr. to Dec., 1886, and Oct., 1888; was a mem. of legis. assem. for sixteen years.

PANÉT, COLONEL C. E.—Dep. min. of militia and defence, Canada, 5th Feb., 1875.

PANTON, JOS. ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1895).—Comsnn. of crown lands and goldfields, Victoria, 1852; res. comsnn., Bendigo and Sandhurst goldfields, 1854; pol. mag. in various parts of the col. from 1862; first metropolitan pol. mag., Melbourne, coroner, guardian of minors, &c., 1874; is also pres. of mil. ct. under Defence Act.

PARDEY, JAS. McIMERY, M.B. Ch.B. (Melb.).—House surg., Launceston Gen. Hosp., Tasmania, 1886.

PARKER, FREDERICK HARDYMAN, M.A. Edin., 1877, F.R.G.S.—Scholar in property law, Mid. Tem., 1879; called to the bar, Trin., 1880; employed in Canada; admitted to the bar, Br. Honduras, 1881; dep. atty.-gen., Corossal circuit, 1882; notary and standing conveyancing counsel, 1883; registr. of the sup. ct., keeper of the records, and provost marshal, Sept., 1884; also registr. Admty., lands, titles, a J.P., &c.; acted as dist. mag. and coroner, Belize, and as atty.-gen., 1883-7 and 1889; ag. ch. just., 1886-7; pres., dist. ct., Papho, Cyprus, 1890; ag. pres., Limasol, 1892, and Larnaka, 1893-5; pres., Famagusta, 1892; passed in modern Greek, 1894.

PARKES, J. C. ERNEST.—Ed. at the Catholic Inst., Freetown, and at Albert Coll., Suffolk; asst. clk., Sherbro, S. Leone, 1882; 3rd clk., col. secretariat, 1884; employed in the aborigines dept. from Mar., 1885, to Dec., 1888; supt. of that dept., 1889, now called sec. for native affairs; J.P.

PARMELEE, WILLIAM GRANNIS.—Asst. comsnn. of customs, Canada, Jan., 1885; comsnn., Mar., 1892; ch. controller of Chinese immigr. since 1885; dep. min. of trade and commerce of Canada, 1893.

PARR, LT.-COL HENRY HALLAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Mil. sec. to Sir B. Frere at the Cape; served in

the Egyptian expedn., 1882; dep. asst. adjt. and qtrmr.-gen., 1882; A.D.C. to Her Majesty.

PARRY-OKEDEN, W. E.—Insp. of border patrol, Queensland, 1870; pol. mag., 1872; immigr. agt., Brisbane, 1886.

PASEA, H. A.—Asst. insp., immigr. dept., Trinidad, Jan., 1882.

PASLEY, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES, C.B., late R.E.—Employed in 1850 at Bermuda in deepening and improving the entrance to St. George's Harbour by the col. govt.; in 1853 apptd. col. engrn. of Victoria, and in 1854 was nominated a mem. of the legis. coun.; was despatched by Gov. Sir Charles Hotham on a special mission to Ballarat during the outbreak in the same year; on the proclamation of the new constitution in 1855 he joined Mr. Haines's cabinet as comsnn. of pub. wks., and was returned to the assem. for the dist. of S. Bourke; resig. with Mr. Haines in 1857, and on the reconstruction of his cabinet in the same year served as professional head of the dept. of pub. wks. till 1860, when, on the outbreak of the N. Zealand war, he volunteered to serve in that col. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Pratt; was severely wounded at the capture of the Kaihihi Pass in Oct.; was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to brevet-major for his services there; returned to England in 1861, and was special agt. in that country for the govt. of Victoria from 1864 to 1868; suptd., on behalf of the col., the equipment of the "Nelson," and the design, construction, armament, and despatch of the "Cerberus" dir. of wks. of the navy from 1873 to 1882; ag. agt.-gen. for Victoria between the years 1880 and 1882.

PATERSON, HON. WILLIAM.—Elected mem. town coun., Brantford, 1868; dep. reeve in 1869-71, and mayor in 1872; he was first returned to parliamt. at the gen. election in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874, 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891; mem. for Ontario, and comptroller of customs in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

PATTERSON, THE HON. JOHN COLEBROOKE.—Sec. of state for Canada, 1892; min. of militia and defence, Dec., 1892; lieut.-gov., Manitoba, 1895.

PATERSON, L. J.—Ch. clk. to audr.-gen., Barbados, 1868; has acted on several occasions as auditor; govt. audr., Barbados rly., May, 1883.

PAUL, G. W.—Dist. ct. judge, Queensland, Aug., 1874.

PAUNCEFOTE, THE RT. HON. SIR JULIAN, G.C.B. (1892), G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1880), KT. BACH. (1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1852; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, May, 1865; was *ex officio* mem. of the exec. and legis. couns.; ag. ch. just. in 1869, and again in 1872; received the thanks of the legis. coun. of Hong Kong and the honour of knighthood for his pub. services to the col.; ch. just. of the Leeward Is., 1873; asst. under-sec. of state for the cols., Sept., 1874, to June, 1876; asst. under-sec. of state for foreign affairs, June, 1876; permanent under-sec. of state for foreign affairs, 1882; min. at Washington, 1889; ambassador, 1893; privy coun., 1894.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS OTONBA, F.R.G.S.—Comsnn. petty debt ct., Lagos, Aug., 1863; clk. of pol. ct., Jan., 1866; registr. of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; employed to name the streets of Lagos, 1868; collr. of taxes, Mar., 1869; clk. of ct., civ. and crim. just., and performing the duties of sheriff, Nov., 1869; clk. of ct. of requests, Jan., 1871; clk. of cts. on the amalgamation of the two offices of the pol. ct. and clk. of the sup. ct., Nov., 1872; registr. and taxing master, sup. ct., Apr., 1877; registr. of aliens, Feb., 1878; ag. dist. comsnn. from Nov. to Dec., 1881; ag. crown prosecutor, 1881

mem. of the Lagos exec. comtee., Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1885-6; registr., V.-A. ct., Feb., 1887; ch. registr., sup. ct., Aug., 1889; census comsnr., Apr., 1891; dep. coroner, July, 1891; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack," "Otonba Payne's Table of Principal Events in Yoruba History," 1893; comsnr. for affidavits, Mar., 1896.

PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1893), F.S.S.—Emigr. agt. for Natal, Jan., 1881; London agt. for Natal harbour bd., Sept., 1881; author of "Our Colony of Natal;" chevalier de l'ordre de Léopold, for services as Belgian consul in Natal, 1870-9; agt.-gen. for Natal, 1893.

PEARCE, G. H.—Clk. in penitentiary, Jamaica, 1860; in priv. sec.'s office, 1864; in P.O., 1865; ch. clk., P.O., 1875; acted as postmr., 1874 to 1875, and 1882.

PEARCE, W. T.—Asst. traffic man., Ceylon rlys., Oct., 1881; ag. financial and traffic man., 1882; gen. man., 1885.

PEARSE CHARLES, T.—Calet, Sarawak civ. ser., July, 1875; cashier, 1875; ag. treas. and clk. to sup. coun., Feb., 1876; treas. of Sarawak, May, 1877; and mem. and recorder of sup. coun., May, 1889.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Ed. at Rugby; apptd., 1867, after a compet. exam., clk. in the office of the S. of S. for Cols.; 2nd-class clk., Sept. 1872; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, Mar., 1874, to Feb., 1878; asst. priv. sec. to Sir M. Hicks Beach, Feb. to Mar., 1878; priv. sec. to Earl Cadogan, July, 1879, to Apr., 1880; priv. sec. to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Apr., 1880, to Dec., 1880; 1st-class clk., Jan., 1881; principal clk., Mar., 1895.

PEARSON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR CHARLES K., C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879).—For distinguished service in the Zulu war.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-ctrlr. of customs at Port Alfred, Cape, Apr., 1869; ch. clk., in gen. management dept. of customs, Capetown, Sept., 1880.

PEARSON, TURNER.—Ch. clk. and purveyor, pub. hosp., and clk. to the lock hosp., Jamaica, April, 1875; clk. to the govt. reformatory at Stony Hill, Aug., 1869; transf'd. to the Queen's Coll., Spanish Town, Aug., 1873.

PECK, CAIT. HERBERT W.—Served in Pul-tim's rifles, Zulu War (medal); cadet, Sarawak service, Feb., 1884; ag. comdt., Mar., 1884; capt. and comdt., Apr., 1885; prin. inspr. of pol., July, 1886; ag. Sarawak consul for Brunei and Labuan, June, 1888; admsr. of Brooketon and vice-consul for Brunei and Labuan, June, 1889; res. 2nd class, 1st div., July, 1892.

PEEL, LT. HON. SIR FREDERICK, P.C. (1857), K.C.M.G. (1869) (2nd son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.).—Ed. Harrow, and at Trin. Coll., Camb., 1st class in classics, 1845; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1849; under-sec. for the cols., Nov., 1851, to Mar., 1852, and Dec., 1852, to Feb., 1855; under-sec. for war, 1855 to 1857; is a dep.-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster, Feb., 1849, to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, July, 1852, to Apr., 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and apptd. sec. to the treasury, 1860; rly. comsnr., 1873.

PEIRCE, T. ESTWICK.—Ed. Harrison's Coll., Barbados; clk. to col. sec., Barbados, 1880; 5th clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1881; 4th clk., audr.-gen.'s office, Mar., 1881; excise offr., St. Lucia, 1882; special clk., audr.-gen.'s office, Barbados, 1884; offr. of customs, 1887; supervisor of customs, G. Coast., Feb., 1892; ag. travelling and inspecting supervisor, May to Aug., 1892; cashier, treas., 1893; asst. treas., Feb., 1894; asst. comptroller of customs, G. Coast., Nov., 1895; ag. treas. and collr. of

customs, Gambia, July, 1896; collr. of customs, Gambia, Sept., 1896.

PELLETTIER, CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALEON, C.M.G. (1878).—Pres. of the exec. comtee. for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibn., and late min. of agricul. and statistics, and comsnr. of patents for the Dominion; mem. of privy coun. for Canada.

PELLETTIER, PHILIPPE.—Called to the bar, Quebec, 1875; mem. of the coun. of the bar of Montreal, and sec., 1878; a fire comsnr. for city of Montreal, 1879 to 1887; unsuccessfully contested St. John's in provincial elections, 1886, and Beauharnois in Dominion elections, 1887; ch. clk. to sec. of state, Canada, 1888.

PEMBERTON, SHOLTO RAWLINS.—Ed. Downing Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1882; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1883; admitted to the bar, Leeward Is., 1883; elected mem. legis. assem., Dominica, and of gen. legis. coun., Leewards, 1885 to 1895; mem. educn., coms., 1886; of road bd., Dominica, 1889; nominated mem. legis. asst., Dominica, and mem. exec. coun., 1895; comsnr. of valuation, 1895; comsnr. of assessed taxes, 1896; J.P., 1896; frequently prosecutes for the crown, and presents indictments for the atty.-gen.

PENDLETON, A. G.—Gen. traffic man., S. Australia rly. dept., Nov., 1876; comsnr. of rlys., 1895.

PENFOLD, HUGH MARCHANT.—Comdr. R.N.R.; J.P., Cape Col.; marshal of admiralty ct., nautical assessor, port capt., and shipping master, 1879; supt. of convict station, 1886; post capt., Table Bay, 1889.

PENNEFATHER, LT.-COL. E. G.—Insp.-gen. of pol., S.S., Apr., 1895.

PENNELL, CHARLES HENRY.—Clk., exec. coun., and confil. clk. to gov., Cape; entered civ. ser., Cape, 1868; specially selected in 1879 for employment in the gov.'s office; acted as priv. sec. to the following offrs. when admsr. the govt. of the Cape: Maj.-gen. the Hon. Sir H. Clifford, 1880; Gen. Sir Wm. Cameron, 1892, and Lieut.-gen. W. H. Goodenough, 1896; J.P. for Capetown dist., 1886.

PENNEY, F. GORDON.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, and Edin. Univ., M.A., 1876; cadet, S.S. Sept., 1876; mag. for Singapore and a J.P. for the col., Sept., 1878; ag. coroner, Dec., 1878; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Jan., 1879; collr. land rev., Penang, 1880; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, 1882; ag. supt. educn., Penang, 1882; 2nd mag. and comsnr. ct. of requests, Singapore, May, 1883; ag. sen. mag., 1884-5; ag. 2nd asst., col. sec., 1886 and 1888; is a licensing just.; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1886; mag. Malacca, Jan., 1890; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., Apr., 1890; sen. dist. offr., P.W., June, 1890; 1st mag., Singapore, Apr., 1897; ag. col. treas., S.S., May, 1897.

PENNYCUICK, CHARLES EDWARD DECAT.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1866; ag. landing survr., Galle, Mar., 1867; pol. mag., &c., Panvalla, Feb., 1868; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Mar., 1871; ag. dist. judge, &c. Badulla, May, 1871; dist. judge, Tangalle, 1873; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, 1874; dist. judge, Badulla, 1874; ag. asst. agt., Puttalam, 1876; ditto, Kegalla, 1876; ag. dist. judge, Kurunégala, 1877; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Dec., 1883; ditto, Trincomalee, May, 1886; ditto, Puttalam, 1891; chmn. mun. coun. and mayor, Colombo, Oct., 1893; postmr.-gen., June, 1896.

PERCEVAL, SIR WESTRY BROOK, K.C.M.G. (1894).—Was mem. for Christchurch City in legis. assem. of N. Zealand; chmn. of comtees. in 1890; agt.-gen. for the col. in England, 1891-96; called

to bar, Mid. Tem., 1878; roy. comsnr. for Chicago Exhibn., 1893; agt.-gen. for Tasmania, 1896.

PEREGRINE, LAWSON N.—Dist. comsnr., G. Coast, 1888.

PERHAM, REV. J.—Missionary, S.P.G., in Sarawak, 1868-88; col. chaplain, Singapore, 1891; archdeacon, 1892.

PERKINS, H. INNES, F.R.G.S.—Ck. to dir. of surveys, Trinidad, 1880-81; 3rd asst. crown survr., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1881; 2nd ditto, Sept., 1884; accompanied E. F. Im Thurn on an expedn. to ascend Mount Roraima in 1884-5, and furnished from actual survey a map of the mountain and the country in its vicinity to the Roy Geogr. Soc.; is a J. P.; author of papers on natural history, geography, and mining industries of Br. Guiana; asst. crown survr., July, 1889; ag. crown survr., 1890, 1892, and 1893; is mem. of institution of mining and metallurgy, London.

PERKIN, GEO. SAMUEL, F.L.S., F.R.S. (Tasm.).—Forester, woods and forests dept., S. Australia, 1880; chief forester, Wirrabura, 1885; conservator of forests, Tasmania, 1886; ditto, Victoria, June, 1888.

PERRY, GEORGE McREDDIE, M.B., C.M., Glasgow, and St. Mary's Hosp., London, F.R.G.S.—Asst. col. surg., Lagos, Oct., 1893; ag. col. surg., Feb.-Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., May, 1894; med. off. to expedn. to Idanan mountains; sen. asst. col. surg., Aug., 1895; ag. col. surg., 1895.

PERRY, HAROLD ARTHUR.—Ed. at Eton, Newcastle scholar, 1869; scholar of King's Coll., Camb., 1870; Sir William Browne's medallist, 1873; proxime accessit Craven scholar, 1873; 1st class, classical tripos, 1874; fellow of King's Coll., 1875; called to the bar (Inner Temple), Jan., 1878; comsnr. of the high ct. for the Macclesfield savings bank enquiry, Apr., 1889; res. mag., Jamaica, Dec., 1891.

PERRY, J. F. M.A.—Matriculated Magdalen Coll., Oxon., Oct., 1891; 1st class, classical mods., 1893; 2nd class, lit. hum., 1895; Lothian prize essay, 1896; fellow of All Souls, 1896; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd-class clk., C.O., Sept., 1896.

PETERS, JOSHUA HENRY.—Officer, Antigua gaol, 1853; supt. of convicts, June, 1874; gov. of the gaol, 1868; keeper of gaol of Leeward Is., 1871.

PETHER, CARLTON H.—Probation clk., printing dept., W. Australia, Apr., 1876; 3rd clk., audit office, 1878; ag. 2nd clk., May, 1880; rly. storekeeper, Feb., 1889; asst. govt. storekeeper, Jan., 1894; govt. storekeeper, Jan., 1895.

PETHER, RICHARD.—Ck. to mags., Perth, W. Australia, Oct., 1852, to Aug., 1863; temporary clk. treasury, 1865; clk., G.P.O., 1865; 3rd-class clk., col. sec.'s office, 1865; G.P.O. 1867; again in col. sec.'s office, 1867; govt. printer, 1870.

PETT, F. P.—Entered civ. ser., Cape Col. 1858; C.C. and R.M. Carnarvon, 1873; Murraysburg, 1878; Prince Albert, 1883; relieving C.C. and R.M. of the col. 1885; C.C. and R.M., Humansdorp, 1886.

PHEAR, SIR JOHN RUDN, Kt. BACH. (creat. 1877), M.A., F.G.S.—Ed. at Pembroke Coll., Camb., and grad. 6th wrangler in 1847; fellow and asst. tutor of Clare Coll.; called to the bar 1854; puisne judge, high ct., Calcutta, 1864; ret. 1876; ch. just. of Ceylon, 1877; resig. 1879; J.P. and chmn. of quarter sess., Devon.; unsuccessfully contested the Honiton div. of Devon in 1885, and the Tavistock div. in 1886; author of "Elementary Hydrostatics," "The Aryan Village," "Internat. Trade," and other works.

PHILLIPS, GEO. B.—Writer, col. sec.'s office, W. Australia, 1851; 3rd clk., 1852; 2nd clk., 1856;

and was also employed in the gov.'s priv. office; asst., dist. registr. of births, deaths, and marriages, 1856; ag. ch. clk., 1865; ch. clk., Mar., 1866; also held the offices of registr.-gen., registr. of titles, and registr. of deeds; acted as col. sec. 1873; ag. col. treas. 1875 to 1877, and 1878 to 1880, with a seat in the excheq. coun.; J.P., 1878; asst. col. sec., 1880; ag. col. sec., 1880 and 1883; now comsnr. of pol.

PHILLIPS, H. DENBIGH.—Superm. clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1887; ag. clk., col. engr.'s office, 1888; ag. rev. offr., July, 1888, to Feb., 1889; clk. to atty.-gen., May, 1889; clk. to registr. sup. ct., 1894.

PHILLIPS, HAROLD E.—Ck. to auditor, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1892; 5th clk., treasury, custom house, and P.O., June, 1893; 4th clk., treasury, and clk. to comsrs. of currency, Aug., 1895; 2nd clk., May, 1897.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH HENRY, C.M.G. (1892).—Unofficial mem. of exec. coun., Br. Honduras.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS B.—5th clk., treasury, customs, and P.O., Br. Honduras, Sept., 1891; 3rd clk., treasury, and customs, 1894; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1897.

PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1884).—Resided in Formosa 1863 to Dec., 1870; received the thanks of the U.S. govt. for assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with the savages at the S. of that island; also thanked by the Br. min. at Peking for securing Spanish subjects from slavery; Chinese interp., S. Stlmts., Dec. 1871; during 1874 was engaged in the native states, and twice received the thanks of S. of S. for Col. for conducting the negotiations which terminated in the pacification of Larut, and for services in Sunget Ujong; J.P. and pol. mag., Singapore, Mar., 1874; prot. of Chinese, Apr., 1877; ret., 1889.

PICKWOOD, CECIL A.—3rd customs offr. Br. Honduras, June, 1895; 2nd customs offr., Nov., 1895; 3rd clk., treasury, and customs, and clk. to quarantine bd., May, 1897.

PICKWOOD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Priv. sec. to Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. W. Cairns, when lieutenant-gov. of Br. Honduras, July, 1870; ch. clk. to the col. sec. and clk. to the legis. coun. of Br. Honduras, Mar., 1872; acted as col. sec., May to Oct., 1877; ag. additional mag. N. dist., Oct., 1877; mag. N. dist., Apr., 1878; dist. mag., Orange Walk, 1885; ditto, Corozal, Aug., 1896.

PIERCE, G., M.B., C.M.—Med. offr., Antigua, Feb., 1882.

PIERIDES, LUKE, G. Z.—Ck. to comsnr., Larnaca, Cyprus, Dec., 1884; treasury clk. Larnaca, June, 1887; offl. mem. of local admstrve. coun.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Ck. of the peace of the co. of Caroni, Trinidad, Nov., 1860; clk. of the peace of the co. of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clk. of the peace of Port of Spain and the W. dist. of the co. of St. George, in June, 1869; ag. stip. mag. of the co. of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse, in the co. of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and in Jan., 1874, stip. mag. of the co. of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and ag. stip. mag. of Arouca and Arima; stip. mag. of the town of Arima and the ward of Arima, 1878.

PIERS, GEORGE.—Civ. comsnr. and res. mag., Herbert, Cape Col. 1886; Bedford, 1890; ch. clk., judicial branch, atty.-gen.'s office, 1894; supt. convict stn. and Porter's reformatory, Tokel, 1895; comsnr.-in-charge, Robber's Is., 1895.

PIERS, W. R.—Res. mag. Murraysburg div., Cape Col., 1883; master and registr. of E. dist. ct., Feb., 1880; res. mag., Peddie, Aug., 1884.

PIGGOTT, FRANCIS TAYLOR, M.A.—Barrister at law; employed by F.O. on special service in 1887; legal adviser to prime min., Japan, Nov., 1887; sec. to atty.-gen. Sir C. Russell (now Lord Russell of Killowen) during Behring Sea arbitrn., 1893-4; proc.-gen., Mauritius, 1894; ag. ch. just., 1895 to 1897; author of "Foreign Judgments," "Services out of the Jurisdiction," "Exterritoriality," "Law of Torts."

PIGUENIT, JAMES GEORGE.—Ag. asst. master at gram. schl., St. Christopher, 1865; clk. to sec. to govt., 1866; clerk to bd. of health, 1867; clk. to the pres. as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873; ag. mag., Dominica, 1878; 1st clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, 1880; clk. to pres. and exec. coun., St. Kitts, 1882.

PILCHER, ERNEST G.—Entered P.W. dept., N. Zealand, June, 1874; record clk., rly. dept., Oct., 1880; ch. clk., Apr., 1882; sec. to N. Z. rly. comsrs., Jan., 1889.

PILE, SIR GEO. CLARKE, KT. BACH. (1892).—Pres. of legis. coun. and mem. of exec. coun., Barbados.

PILLE, THEODORE CONRADE.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Trinidad, June, 1892; asst. sec. judicial enquiry comsn., 1892; priv. sec. to gov., Aug. to Dec., 1892; sec. to road loan bd., 1892-5; to Chicago exposn. comsn., 1893-4; 2nd asst. hrbrmr., Aug., 1893, to Dec., 1894; ag. sec. to quarantine bd., June to Oct., 1894; asst. hrbrmr., Jan., 1895.

PILLINGER, THE HON. A. T.—Min. of lauds and wks., Tasmania, Oct., 1888-92.

PILOT, CHAS. LOUIS HENRY.—Copyist, col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, 1882; addl. offr. of civ. status, Plaines Wilhems, 1884; also dist. cashier, Curepipe, from Feb., 1890; dist. cashier, Savanne, Feb., 1894; called to the bar, Mid. Tenn., June, 1894.

PILOT, G.—Dist. mag., Mauritius, Sept., 1882; dist. mag., Grand Port, Jan., 1888; ag. jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, Sept., 1890, to Jan., 1891; ag. pol. and addl. dist. mag., Mar., 1893, and Nov., 1895; ag. sen. dist. mag., Port Louis, Aug. to Nov., 1895; dist. and stip. mag., Riviero du Rempart, Mar., 1896.

PINKETT, F. P.—Solr., admitted 1892; 1st-class clk., secretariat, Lagos, 1895; dist. comsur., 1897.

PINNEY, F. B.—Clk., legacy duty dept., London, 1830; sub-collr. of customs, Simon's Town, Cape Col., 1838; res. mag., 1847; collr. of customs, 1855; chmn. of Table Bay harbour comsn., 1868; ret., 1868; mem. of exec. coun.

PIRBRIGHT, THE RT. HON. LORD, 1ST BARON (creat. 1895), **BARON HENRY DE WORMS.**—Ed. King's Coll., Lond., fellow in 1863; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1863, S. E. circuit; is mag. and dep. lieut. for Middlesex; M.P. for Greenwich, 1860-5, and for Toxteth div. Liverpool since 1885; partly sec. to bd. of trade 1885, and again 1886; partly under-S. of S. for Cols., 1888 to 1892; pres. of sugar bounties confce., 1887-8; author of "The Earth and its Mechanism," 1863, "The Austro-Hungarian Empire," 1872, "England's Policy in the East," 1877, "Memoirs of Count Beust," 1887; privy coun., 1888.

PISANI, PROF. S. L., C.M.G. (1895), M.D.—Grad. Malta Univ., 1850, Edinburgh Univ., 1853, L.R.S.C.E., 1853; prof. of anatomy and histology, Malta Univ., Mar., 1858; prof. of anatomy and midwifery, Dec., 1859; of anatomy and surgery, Oct., 1869, of surgery, Oct., 1876; ch. govt. med. offr., July, 1885.

PITTS, HON. JAMES S.—Apptd. to legis. coun., Newfoundland, 1883; mem. of exec. coun., 1888 and 1889; again Apr. to Dec., 1894.

PLAMONDON, M. A.—Puisne judge, super. ct., Quebec, 1874.

PLAYFORD, THE HON. THOMAS.—Mem. house of assem., S. Australia; held office as comsnr. of crown lds. and immigr. at various periods between Feb., 1876, and June, 1881; comsnr. pub. wks., June, 1884, to Feb., 1885; comsnr. of crown lands and immigr., Feb., 1885, to June, 1885; treas. and premier, 1887-9, and again 1890 to 1892; mem. of fed. convention, 1891; mem. of Kingston ministry, 1893; agt.-gen. for S. Australia, 1894, and representative of col. at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

PLOWMAN, G. T.—Clk. and shorthand writer, col. sec.'s office, Natal, 1890; 1st clk., 1891; ch. clk., 1894; sec. to civ. ser. bd.

POGUE, ROBERT H.—3rd-class clk., col. sec.'s office, Gibraltar, Feb., 1883 (after compet. exam.); transfd. to pol. office, Jan., 1886; 3rd-class clk., P.O., 1889; 2nd-class, Jan., 1891; 1st-class clk., col. sec.'s office, Nov., 1893; 1st-class clk. treasry. and port. dept., and registr. marine ct., July, 1895.

POIRIER, FRÉDÉRIC.—Apr., 1870, volunteer, proc.-gen.'s office, Mauritius; 1870, copying clk., ditto; 1872, ag. clk., ditto; 1873, asst. clk., jun. dist. magistracy; 1874, 2nd clk., proc.-gen.'s dept.; ch. clk., 1886; in 1876, sec. to a comtee. to inquire as to the central gaol; in 1882, sec. to a comtee. of inquiry as to the working of the central civil status depts.; curator of vacant estates, June, 1890.

POLKINGHORNE, HON. J. T.—Mem. legis. coun., Natal, 1868 to 1879; of the exec. coun. from 1872; col. treas., 1879-93; is J.P.; pres. of legis. coun. on introduction of responsible govt., 1893.

POPE, JOSEPH.—Entered civ. ser. of Canada in 1878 as priv. sec. to min. of marine and fisheries; priv. sec. to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, prime min. from 1882 till his death in 1891; asst. clk. of the Queen's Privy Coun. for Canada, 1889; under-sec. of state and dep. registr.-gen. of Canada, 1896; author of the Life of Sir John A. Macdonald; attached to the staff of the Br. agt. on the Behring Sea arbitration at Paris, 1893.

PORRAL, ALBERT.—Supernum. clk., crown land office, Gibraltar, Nov., 1862; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1875; 1st-class clk., Jan., 1883; sec. to comsn. to enquire into the organization of the pol. force, 1887; contracting offr. in 1890; sec. to the crown lands bd., with a seat at that bd., Jan., 1891; ag. contracting offr., June to Oct., 1892; comsn. of crown lands 1894.

PORRAL, JOHN.—Clk., port office, Gibraltar, Aug. to Sept., 1874, and July, 1877, to May, 1878; writer in H.M.'s dockyard, Sept., 1874, to July, 1877; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1878; 2nd clk., 1883; 1st-class clk., Jan., 1890; ch. clk., Dec., 1891.

PORTELLI, COL. A. M., of the Royal Malta Feucible Artillery, C.M.G. (1882).—For services in connection with the Egyptian expedn., 1882.

PORTELLI-CARBONE, ALFONSO, M.D. (Malta Univ., 1883).—L. M. (Rot. Hosp., Dub.), 1890; police physician for Zurrico, Safi, Crendi, and act. pol. phys. for Mienbiba and Chircop, and sanitary inspr. for the 6th country dist., Aug., 1884; dist. med. offr. for Valetta, Sept., 1885; is a mem. of the Br. Med. Assoc. (Mediterranean branch), 1888; fell. Br. Gynecol. Soc., and mem. Intern. Med. Cong., Berlin, 1890, and Rome, 1894 (obst. sec.).

PORTER, ALEX.—J.P., Br. Honduras, 1879; foreman, pub. wks., Dec., 1886; dist. mag. and coroner, W. dist. Sep., 1889; ditto, Stamm Creek, July, 1890; *ex-officio* judge, civil jurisdiction et., and dist. registr. births, deaths, marriages; ag. dist. mag. and coroner, Orange Walk, 1886; W. dist. 1887; and Toledo, 1888-9.

PORTER, SIR NEALE K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1888).—Capt. 1st Warwickshire regt. (Mil.); pres. mag. in charge of Anguilla, Mar., 1869, to May, 1871; ag. col. sec. of Antigua, May, 1871, to Oct., 1871; ag. lieut.-gov. Dominica, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1872; ag. pres., Apr. to June, 1872; pres. Montserrat, June 1872; ag. pres. Dominica, June to Nov., 1872; ag. sec., Leeward Is., Apr., 1883; adminstr. govt. June, 1883, to Jan., 1884, July to Sept., 1884; and July to Dec., 1887; col. sec., Jamaica, 1887-95.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Clk., pres.'s office, Dominica, Nov., 1874; treas. clk. and excise offr. Nevis, 1878; 1st landing waiter and quarantine offr., St. Kitts, May, 1881; ag. treas. Dominica, Feb., 1884 to Oct., 1887; ag. mag., dist. F. Nov., 1887 to Feb. 1888; treas., Dominica, July, 1890.

POTBURY, J. A.—St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A.; math. tripos, 1881, M.A., 1886; 2nd master, Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1882; acted as principal, Apr., 1884, to Oct., 1885, and Apr. to Sept., 1888.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Ed. S. Leone Gram. Schl.; served in H.M.'s commissariat, S. Leone, June, 1853, till Jan., 1860; ag. 2nd clk., treas., July, 1865, to Jan., 1866; extra clk., Jan., 1866; house and land-tax clk., Aug., 1869; 2nd clk., treas., after a compet. exam., Sept., 1870; census master, 1871; ch. clk. and cashier, 1877; ag. aud.-gen., Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1887; charity comsn., 1890.

POWELL, COL. W.—Adj.-gen. of militia at headqrs., Canada.

POWELL, JAMES.—Collr. of customs, N.S. Wales, Aug., 1881.

POWELL, ROBERT ALBERT, A.M.I.C.E., assoc. roy. coll. of science, Dub.—Dist. engr., P.W.D., Ceylon; ag. 2nd financial and office asst., Nov., 1892; dist. engr., Oct., 1893.

PRATT, CHARLES E. J. BLYTH.—Ed. Trent Coll.; 2nd lieut., 4th Batt. Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire regt., Jan., 1887; lieut., 4th batt. Prince of Wales North Stafford regt., May, 1888; instructor of musketry, Jan., 1890; lieut., Falmouth div. submarine miners, R.E., Apr., 1893; asst. inspr. Sierra Leone frontier pol., Aug., 1895; inspr., Apr., 1896; J.P. for S. Leone.

PRENDERGAST, SIR JAMES, KT. BACH. (1881).—Is grad. of Univ. of Camb.; called to bar (Mid. Tem.), 1857; admitted a barrister of the sup. ct. in N. Zealand, Dec., 1862; atty.-gen., 1865; ch. just. of N.Z., 1875.

PRENDERGAST, JAMES EMILE PIERRE.—Ed. at Seminary of Quebec, and Laval Univ., Quebec; B.A., 1878; LL.B., 1881; returned for La Verandrye, Manitoba, Aug., 1885; again Dec., 1886; on formation of cabinet by Hon. Thomas Greenway, Jan., 1888, was given portfolio of prov. sec.; re-elected in said constituency; elected for Woodlands, 1888, which he now represents.

PRICE, FERDINANDO HAMLYN.—Ed. at Rossall, and Queen's Coll., Camb.; open scholarship, 1875; writer to the govt. of Ceylon, Mar., 1878; attached to the Colombo Kacheri, June, 1878, to the Kandy Kacheri, Dec., 1878; extra office asst. to the govt. agt. for the central prov., Sept., 1879; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., cent. prov., Oct., 1880; also at Nuwara Eliya, Nov., 1880; resumed duties at Trincomalee, Jan., 1881; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov. Mar., 1881; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., cent. prov., June, 1881; asst. govt. agt., Negombo, Dec., 1883; asst. col. treas. and chmn., Colombo municipality, Jan., 1884; ag. office asst. cent. prov., Dec., 1885; office asst. to govt. agt., N.-cent. prov., 1886; ag. chmn., mun. coun. and mayor, Colombo, Sept., 1889; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Dec., 1891;

chmn. mun. coun., and mayor, Colombo, June, 1896.

PRIEST, HENRY.—2nd-class clk., library and museum, Jamaica, Oct., 1873; librarian, Inst. of Jamaica, Apr., 1879; sec. to govt. of the inst., Oct., 1879.

PRINSEP, HENRY CHARLES.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; went to W. Australia, 1866; apptd. J.P. in 1867; ag. clk. and draftsman in lands dept., 1874; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to admstr., Nov., 1884, to June, 1885; ch. draftsman, lands dept., 1890; ch. clk., 1892; under-sec. for mines, 1894.

PROBYN, LESLIE.—Ed. at Charterhouse, and in France and Germany; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1884; joint author of "The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Mayor's Court," and other law books; atty.-gen. Br. Honduras, 1893.

PROCTOR, S. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., and L.M.—Ed. Univ. Edin. and St. Thomas's Hosp., Lond.; apptd. asst. med. offr., Grenada, June, 1878; house surg., Col. Hosp., Grenada, Nov., 1879; resid. Sept., 1880; ag. med. offr., Trinidad, June, 1881, to May, 1882, during yellow fever epidemic; asst. col. surg. and imigr. med. offr., St. Lucia, Oct., 1882.

PROUT, W. T. M.B., C.M., Edin.—Asst. poor law med. offr., Mauritius, 1885; asst. col. surg., G. Coast, 1888; col. surg., Gambia, 1893; ditto, S. Leone, 1894.

PROWSE, D. W.—Central dist. ct., judge, Newfoundland, 1869; author of a "History of Newfoundland," 1895.

PRIOR, WM. BURGESS.—Mem. provisional N. Borneo Assoc.; res. E. Coast dist. Br. N. Borneo, Aug., 1881; prot. of coolies, E. Coast, 1884; mem. E. Coast coun., 1883; Br. consular agt., 1889; res. and mag., Gold Field dist., Feb., 1887.

QUARTEY, R. E.—Outdoor offr., customs, Acera, 1881; 4th clk., customs and treas., 1883; 2nd clk., audit office, 1885; 1st clk., 1887; audit clk. to local auditor, Jan., 1889; has several times acted as local auditor.

QUEBEC, 4TH BISHOP OF, DR. J. W. WILLIAMS, 1863.—Ed. at Crewkerne Schl., and Pemb. Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1851, 3rd-class classics; curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1851; proceeded to Canada to open gram. schl. in connection with Bishop Coll., Lennoxville; is a prof. in that coll.; consec. 4th Bishop of Quebec 1863.

QUENTRALL, THOMAS.—Mining engr., Kimberley, Cape, July, 1889; inspr. of mines, Kimberley, July, 1891.

RADFORD, HENRY WYAT.—Clk. asst. legis. assem., Queensland; clk. of legis. coun., 1881.

RAE, JAMES MACLURE.—Admitted to Bahamas bar, 1877; notary public same year; J.P., 1878; res. just., Crooked Is. dist., Oct., 1878; asst. comsirr. at Cockburn harbour, Turks and Caicos Islds., July, 1880; ag. judge of the sup. ct., and ex officio auditor of the Turks and Caicos Islds., Aug., 1882, to May, 1883, and Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1886; asst. comsirr. Grand Turk, 1885; stip. mag., Bahamas, Nov., 1887; ag. atty.-gen., July, 1893, to Feb., 1894; ag. ch. just., Feb. and Mar., 1894; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1896, to Jan., 1897, and June, 1897.

RAE, WM. CHARLES.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, after exam., Nov., 1876; clk. of the exec. coun., and of coun. of govt., Mar., 1884; compiler of Handbook on the Constr., Practice, and Proceedings of the Coun. of Govt., 1896.

RAINIER, G. G.—Civ. comsar. and res. mag. Tulbagh div., Cape, 1883.

RAMA-NATHAN, PONNAMMALAM, C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. at the Acad., Colombo, and Presidency

Coll., Madras; barrister-at-law, In. Tem.; advoc., sup. et., Ceylon, 1873; mem. of the legis. coun., 1879; mem. of the law comsn. apptd. to report upon certain codes dealing with the laws of Ceylon, 1879; served also on the comsn. apptd. at his instance to report upon the Thoroughfares Ordinance, 1881; obtained the introduction of P.O. savings bank in Ceylon, 1881-83; was one of the select comtee. of the legis. coun. apptd. to report upon retrenching the public expenditure of the island, 1882-83; a mem. of the coun. of legal educn., 1884; mem. of the Ceylon comsn. of the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; mem. of the Cent. Irrign. Bd., 1888; and of the select comtee. to report upon the incidence of the grain taxes, 1889; mem. of the comsn. to inquire into the extension of the rly. to the N. parts of the island, 1890; solr.-gen. of Ceylon, 1892; ag. atty.-gen., 1894.

RANFORD, HENRY SAMUEL.—Contract survr., W. Australia, 1872; employed on admiralty survey, 1875; staff-survr., 1884; sen. ditto, 1886.

RANNIE, CLARENCE RUPERT.—Clk. to col. engr., Antigua, Mar., 1891; ag. clk. to audr.-gen., Sept., 1894; 2nd clk. to audr. gen., Leeward Is., Jan., 1895.

RAPINET, CHARLES.—Entered colonial service, Oct., 1853; clk. in office of controller of charitable institns., Malta; transf'd. to ch. sec.'s office in 1869; ch. clk. in audit office in 1877; acted as audr.-gen., May to Nov., 1878; and as audr.-gen. and dir. of contracts, June to Oct., 1880, Oct. to Nov., 1881, May to Nov., 1882, and July to Dec., 1883; comsry. of the monte di pietà and savings bank, 1885.

RATTRAY, W. WALLACE M.—3rd clk., gov.'s office, Windward Is., 1883; transf'd. to Grenada as 2nd clk. in gov.'s office on separation of Barbados from Windward Is., June, 1885; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Nov., 1891; ag. controller of customs, May to Sept. 1892, and Feb. to May, 1894.

RAWSON, SIR RAWSON WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1875). C.B. (1858).—Ed. at Eton; clk. in the bd. of trade, Jan., 1829; served as priv. sec. to the vice-pres., Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, 1830-34; to the pres., Mr. Alex. Baring, 1834; and to the vice-pres., Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1841-42; acted as sec. to the pilotage comsn., 1834-36; civil sec. to the govr.-gen. of Canada, Aug., 1842; treas., Mauritius, Jan., 1844; col. sec. Cape of G. H., May, 1854; gov., Bahamas, Nov., 1864; received, Nov., 1865, a dormant comsn. lieut.-gov. of Jamaica; gov.-in-ch. of Windward Is. from 1868 till 1875; ret. on pension.

RAWSTORNE, HENRY CLANCY.—Asst. offr., civil status, Mauritius, Jan., 1874; clk., stip. et., Flacq. Mar., 1875; asst. clk., dist. et., Port Louis, July, 1875; joint clk., ditto, Oct., 1876; inspr. of pol. force, May, 1877; inspr. inland rev., Mar., 1880; and supt. of distilleries, Mar., 1893; ag. supt. inland rev., May to Oct., 1895.

RAWSTORNE, L. G.—Res. mag., Wodehouse div., Cape Col., May, 1880.

RAYNER, THOMAS CROSSLEY.—Ed. at Owens Coll.; matric., London, 1878; barrister, Mid. Tem., 1882; dist. comsrr., G. Coast Col., 1887; acted as judge, 1890; mag., Trinidad, 1890; ag. puisne judge; June to Oct., 1891; chmn. of comsn. of enquiry into registry of sup. et., Jan., 1892; ag. comsrr., Tobago, Sept. to Dec. 1892; ag. puisne judge, Trinidad, Dec., 1892, to Sept., 1893; puisne judge, G. Coast, Jan., 1894; ch. just., Lagos, 1895.

READ, EDWARD INSKIP, F.R.C.S.L.—Entered govt. service, Trinidad, Feb., 1882; ag. dist. med. offr., S. Naparima and town, and Port of San Fernando, 1882-3; asst. surg., Col. Hosp., Port of

Spain, 1884; surg.-in-charge, San Fernando Hosp., 1887; ag. health offr. of shipping; inspr. of imigrts. and dist. med. offr., Port of Spain, 1891; in charge of Col. Hosp., Port of Spain, Nov., 1892; clinical asst., Roy. Westminster Ophthal. Hosp., 1893.

READ, HERBERT JAMES, B.A.—Brazenose Coll., Oxford; 1st class math. mods., and 1st class math. finals; clk., higher div., W. O., Feb., 1887; 2nd-class clk., C.O., Jan., 1889; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Sept., 1895; priv. sec. to Mr. Wingfield, Feb., 1898.

READ, HORATIO.—Ensign, 40th regt., Mar., 1867; lieut., 1870; exchanged to 2nd W. I. regt., 1871; ret., 1873; priv. sec. to Sir James Longden, gov., Br. Guiana, 1875 to 1877; sub-agt. of imigrn., W. Coast dist., Br. Guiana, 1877; stip. mag. 1884; is a J.P.; student, Mid. Tem., Easter, 1885; ag. inspr. of prisons, June, 1886 to May, 1887, and Aug. to Oct., 1888.

READ, THE VEN. ARCHDN. J. H., D.D.—1st Archdeacon of P. E. Is., 1860; ecclesiast. comsry., 1858; formerly of St. John's Coll., Camb. and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's Coll., Fredericton, N.B.; rector of Milton, 1865.

READ, WILLIAM HENRY MACLEOD, C.M.G. (1886).—M.L.C. S. Stlmts., 1867-85.

REAL, C.—2nd puisne judge, Queensland, 1890.

REECE, FREDERICK ST. AUBYN.—Clk., P. O. Barbados, 1873; 2nd clk., 1875; resig. 1878; landing waiter, St. Lucia, 1883; col. postmr., St. Lucia, 1885.

REECE, REV. J. E.—Ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. in 1868; M.A. in 1874; ag. curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, and priv. sec. to Bishop Parry, 1872; asst. master of Harrison Coll., and curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, 1877; curate of St. Bartholomew's, 1878; curate of St. Luke's, 1882; bishop's chaplain, 1884; inspr., of schls., 1885.

REECE, J. RICHARD.—Ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. in 1870; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1871; J.P., Barbados, 1873; coroner for parishes of Christchurch and St. George, 1873; ag. provost-marshal and serjt-at-arms, 1874; ag. pol. mag. of St. Michael's parish in 1875; ag. judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1875; apptd. to investigate the preliminary charges preferred against the rioters in 1876; ag. judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1877-79; a comsrr. of probates in 1877; ag. solr.-gen. in 1880; registr. of friendly and benevolent societies, 1880; ag. judge of the asst. ct. of appeal in 1880-82; comsrr. to report on the several pol. mags' cts. and petty debt cts. (Barbados) in Oct., 1882; ag. atty.-gen. of Grenada, 1883; sole comsrr. to report on a complaint made by the vestry of St. Michael's parish against the Bridgetown Water Works Co. in Oct., 1883; judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1883; ag. ch. just. of St. Vincent, 1884 and 1885; local comsrr. of the Incumbered Estates Ct. (St. Vincent) in Oct., 1884; res. mag., Jamaica, 1888.

REES, SIR JOSIAH, KT. (1891). F.R.A.S.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1851; went the S. Wales and Chester circuit; was a revising barrister on that circuit from 1865 to 1877; ch. just., Bermuda, 1878; judge of the V.-A. et., and pres. of the coun.

REEVE, HENRY.—A.M.I.C.E.—Cadet, Victorian survey dept., 1873; cadet, N.S.W. survey dept., 1874; survr., 1878; survr. Fiji survey dept., May, 1880; staff survr., Jan., 1881; ag. comsrr. for wks., July, 1884, to Feb., 1885; col. engr., St. Lucia, 1887; dir. of survey, Windward Is., 1891; mem. legis. coun., St. Lucia, 1891; special mem. exec. coun., St. Lucia and St. Vincent, 1891; col. engr.

Gambia, 1894; ch. English consmr., Anglo-French bndry. comsn., and mem. exec. coun., 1895-6.

REEVES, SIR WILLIAM CONRAD, KT. (1888). Q.C.—Called to the bar at the Mid. Tem., June, 1863; acted as atty.-gen. of Saint Vincent from May to Dec., 1867; elected mem. of the house of assem., Barbados; solr.-gen. and also escheator-gen. of Barbados, Aug., 1874; acted as atty.-gen., Aug., 1874, to Feb., 1875; resig. office in Apr., 1876; nominated mem. of the exec. comtee. on passing of the Executive Committee Act, 1881; atty.-gen., Feb., 1882; *ex officio* mem. of the exec. coun. from Feb., 1882; Q.C., July, 1883; ch. just., Barbados, 1886; *ex officio* pres. Windward Is. ct. of appeal.

REIBEY, THE HON. T.—Speaker of house of assem., Tasmania, mem. for Westbury; mem. of the exec. coun., July 1876; was leader of the Opposition, Mar., 1875, to July 1876; and Aug., 1877, to Dec. 1878; premier and col. sec., July, 1876, to Aug., 1877; col. sec. in Mr. Crowther's ministry, Dec. 1878, to Oct. 1879; elected speaker, July, 1887.

REID, THE RT. HON. G. H., P.C.—Min. of pub. instrcn., N.S.W., Jan., 1883, to Mar., 1884; M.L.A. for E. Sydney; leader of Opposition, 1891; premier, 1894; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

REID, IRVINE KEMPT.—M.B.C.M. (1884), M.D. (1887), D.P.H. (1st class honours in practical hygiene), (1891), Abdn. Univ.; mem. of Roy. Med. Soc., Edin.; mem. of Soc. of Med. Offrs. of Health; house surg. and sec., W. Norfolk and Lynn Hosp., King's Lynn, 1886; surg., res. med. staff, Col. Hospital, Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 1887-89; govt. med. offr., Is. of Wakenaam, Rio Essequibo, 1889; med. offr., penal stltn., Massarua, and res. surg. pub. hosp., Bartica, 1892; med. offr., Mara dist., 1893; ditto, Peter's Hall dist. and mem. med. bd., 1894; med. offr., Cotton Tree dist., 1895.

REID, WALTER SCOTT.—Barrister of sup. ct. of N. Zealand, admitted in 1865; asst. law offr. to govt. in 1871; solr.-gen. (non-political) in 1875.

RENNER, WILLIAM, M.D. (Brux.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M. (Ireland).—Ed. at the Liverpool Coll., and Univ. Coll., Lond., and Liverpool, Rotunda, Dublin, and St. Jean Hosp., Brussels; mem. of the Pathological Soc. of London; late ophthalmic asst. to Prof. Streetfield, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Lond.; ag. surg., S. Leone, 1882-83; asst. col. surg., 1884; in charge of lun. asyl., and incurable and smallpox hosp., Kissy; ag. col. surg., 1887.

RENNIE, ALFRED HERBERT.—Ed. Hamilton Gram. Schl., and Upper Canada Coll., Toronto; confid. clk. to Hon. John Norquay, premier and prov. treas., Manitoba, 1885 to 1889; deleg. to England and New York to negotiate a loan for Manitoba, 1887; corresp. clk., pub. wks. dept., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. asst. harbmr. and ag. supt., water pol., 1892; ag. sanitary supt., and sec., sanitary bd., Hong Kong, 1893.

RENWICK, SIR ARTHUR, KT. BACH. (1894), B.A. (Sydney), M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E.—Min. of pub. instrcn., N.S.W., Feb., 1886; sec. for mines, Oct., 1881, to Jan., 1883; exec. consmr. for N.S.W. at Melbourne Internat. Exhbn., 1880-81; vice-pres., Amsterdam Exhbn., 1883; mem. of med. bd. of N.S.W., 1873; pres., state children's relief dept., 1881; fellow of the senate, Sydney Univ., 1872; pres., Sydney hosp., benevolent society of N.S.W., and of deaf, dumb, and blind asylums; consmr. for N.S.W. at Chicago exhibition, 1893.

REVELL, THOMAS F.—4th clk., customs dept.,

Natal, May to July, 1881; clk. to sub-audr., rly. dept., Jan., 1883.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—Entered audit office, Cape, 1865; transf. to office of C.C., Colesbery, Jan., 1868; 2nd-class certif. in law and jurisprudence; asst. to C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, Feb., 1869; acted as C.C. and R.M. 1869-71; as sub-collr., Port Nolloth, in 1871; and as R.M. and sub-collr., Hondeklip Bay, in 1871; investigated state of R.M.'s office, Hondeklip Bay, 1875, and took over duties Feb. to May; transf. to audit office as inspr. and acctnt. of the gen. and revenue branches, Aug., 1875; ag. C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, Nov., 1875; ch. clk., office of master of sup. ct., Dec., 1889.

REYNOLDS, THE HON. W. H.—Mem. of prov. parlt., Otago, N.Z., 1853 to 1876, having been eight years a mem. of the prov. exec., and four years speaker; mem. of col. parlt. from 1863 to 1878; mem. of legis. coun. since 1878; has held various offices in col. ministry; deleg. to Australasian confce. in 1873; is now M.L.C.

RHODES, THE RT. HON. CECIL JOHN.—M.L.A. or Barkly, Cape; mem. of exec. coun., 1882; managing dir. of Chartered Br. S. Africa Co.; and of De Beers Mining Co., 1889; premier, and consmr. of crown lands and pub. wks., July, 1890; afterwards premier, and min. for native affairs; mem. of H.M.'s Privy Coun., 1895; resig. office in Cape Govt., Jan., 1896; resig. directorship of B.S.A. Co., 1896.

RICCARD, HERBERT JACKSON HARMAR.—Insp. of pol., Mauritius mounted constab., 1869; asst. supt. of pol., Penang, June, 1878; J.P., 1879; supt. pol., 1882; ditto, Malacca, 1887; ag. ditto, Penang, 1889; supt. of pol., Penang, Dec., 1890; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., Apr., 1891, to Apr., 1892.

RICE, CECIL N.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; supernum. clk., admstr's. office, St. Vincent, 1890; ag. 2nd clk., Apr. to July, 1891; Dec., 1892, to Feb., 1893; 2nd clk., June, 1893; is also sec. to gen. bd. of health; ag. ch. clk., 1895.

RICHARDS, ED. H.—Ed. Charterhouse and Oscott; English solr., qualified 1878; admitted 1880; solr. and advoc., G. Coast, 1880; dist. consmr., Lagos, 1886; ag. judge, 1886 and 1888; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1889; ag. ch. just., 1889, 1891, and 1893; supt. of census, 1891; chmn. of comsn. on P.O., and of bd. of enquiry on acctng. system of P.W. dept., 1893; ag. ch. just., 1895; puisne judge, G. Coast, 1895.

RICHARDSON, EDMUND L.—Jun. clk., col. sec.'s office, Tobago, May, 1874; ch. clk., Oct., 1879; ag. registr. of deeds, sup. ct., July, 1880, to June, 1881; ch. clk., audit office, July to Dec., 1881; 2nd rev. offr. and landing waiter, St. Lucia, Dec., 1881.

RICHARDSON, THE HON. EDWARD, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the N. Zealand parlt. in 1871 as representative for the city of Christchurch; min. for pub. wks., 1872; held that office through various changes of ministries till Jan., 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health; again took office as min. of pub. wks., Sept., 1884, to Oct., 1887.

RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HUGH.—Stip. mag. of N.W. Territories, Canada, 1876; presided at trial of Louis Kiel, 1885; sen. puisne judge, sup. ct., N.W.T., 1887.

RICHARDSON, JAMES A.—Copyist in the registrar's office of Br. Guiana, Dec., 1878; 1st sworn clk., July, 1883.

RICHEY, MATTHEW HENRY, Q.C., D.C.L.—Mayor of Halifax, N.S., 1864-67, and again 1875-78;

sat in the commons for Halifax 1878-83; lieutenant-gov. of N. S., 1883-8.

RICHMOND, JAMES, M.I.C.E.—Engr. irrigation wks., Jamaica, 1874-90; dist. engr., 1876-90; asst. dir. pub. wks., 1890; acted as dir. on several occasions; is a J.P., and also man. comsrs., Kingston improvement works.

RICKETTS, OSWALD F.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Oct., 1881; asst. res., 4th div., June, 1881; res., 2nd class, 4th div., Jan., 1888.

RIDLEY, HENRY NICHOLAS, M.A. (Exeter Coll., Oxford).—Dir., botanical gardens, Singapore, 1888.

RIDGEWAY, THE RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., P.C. (Ireland).—Ret. from the army with the rank of col., 1889; under-sec. foreign dept., India, 1881-5; comsrs. for delimitation of Afghan frontier, 1885-7; under-sec. to lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1887; lieutenant-gov. of the Isle of Man, 1893; gov. of Ceylon, Dec., 1895.

RIPON, 1ST MARQUESS OF (created 1871). **GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K.G.** (1869), **P.C.** (1863), **G.C.S.I., C.I.E.**—Son of 1st Earl of Ripon; born 1827; succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon and Viscount Goderich, 1853, and his uncle as Earl de Grey and Baron Grantham the same year; created a marquess in 1871, in recognition of his services as chmn. of the Joint High Comsn. which arranged the Treaty of Washington in 1871; is lord-lieut. and C.A., N. Riding of York; dep. lord-lieut. of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; under-S. of S. for War, June, 1859; removed to India Board, Feb., 1861; returned to W.O., July, 1861; and was S. of S. for War, Apr., 1863, to Feb., 1866, when he resumed his position at the India Board; finally resig., June, 1866; lord pres. of the coun., Dec., 1868, to Aug., 1873; gov.-gen. of India, 1880-4; 1st lord of the admiralty, Feb. to Aug., 1886; S. of S. for the Colonies, Aug., 1892, to June, 1895; was M.P. for Hull, 1852-3; for Huddersfield, 1853-7; and for the W. Riding of York from 1857-59; hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1879.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH NORMAN, M.A.—Ed. at King's Coll., Windsor, N. S., 1857; Q.C., 1872; was recorder of Halifax; is lieutenant-col., militia; asst. judge, N. S., 1885.

RITTER, GUSTAVE A.—Cik. to the judge of the sup. ct. of Mauritius, 1864; registr. V.-A. ct., 1873; marshal of V.-A. ct., 1882; unoff. nominated mem. of legis. coun., May, 1891.

ROBB, DAVID.—2nd clk. asst. and shorthand writer, legis. assem., Natal, Feb., 1894; clk. asst. and Hansard reporter, legis. coun., Mar., 1894; has acted as sec. to govt. comsrs.

ROBERTS, SIR ALFRED, KNT. (1883).—Hon. sec. and consulting surg., Prince Alfred Hosp., Sydney, N.S.W.; consulting surg., Sydney Hosp., hon. sec., Carrington Centennial Hosp. for convalescents; pres., Roy. Soc., N.S.W.; chmn., bd. of official visitors of hospitals for the insane; trustee, Australian museum, and Technological museum.

ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A.—Ed. Charterhouse and Magd. Coll., Oxon.; 1st class in classical mods., and 2nd class in classical finals; was "proxime accessit" for the Hertford scholarship, and was awarded the "Gaisford" Greek prize in 1879; asst. master in Winchester Coll., 1883; 1st class prof., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1886.

ROBERTS, MAJ.-GEN. C. F., C.M.G. (1885).—Late R.A., comdg. artill. forces, N. S. Wales, 1876.

ROBERTS, CHARLES JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Ed. at Sydney Gram. Schl.; alderman of Sydney, 1877; J.P., 1878; mayor and ch. mag. 1879; comsrs. at the Sydney Internat. Exhibn., 1879-80; comsrs. for N.S. Wales at Melbourne Exhibn., 1880-81; at Amsterdam Exhibn., 1883; at Calcutta

Exhibn., 1883-84; and at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886-7; M.L.A., 1885 and 1888; postmtr.-gen., 1887, in the Parkes ministry; mem. Centennial Celebration Comsn., N.S.W., 1888.

ROBERTSON, ABRAHAM FAURE.—Ag. 1st clk. to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870; clk., audit office, Feb., 1872; 2nd clk. to C.C. and R.M., George (ag. as ch. clk.), May, 1872; clk. to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert (2nd-class clk.), Dec., 1872; ditto, Bredasdorp, July, 1874; asst. acctnt., treasury, Jan., 1876; ditto, col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1877; ditto, native affairs office, Apr., 1879; acctnt., July, 1879; acted as C.C. and R.M. at George in 1872, Prince Albert 1873-74, Bredasdorp 1874-76, Stellenbosch 1878, and Robertson 1878; sec. to the tender bd., Apr., 1877, to Apr., 1879; was mem. of the 2nd deptmtl. comtee. on system of books and accts. in 1879; at request of impl. govt. acted as C.C. and R.M., Vryburg, Br. Bechuana-land, Oct., 1885, to Apr., 1886, when he resumed duties as acctnt., native affairs office; C.C. and R.M., Colesburg, July, 1880; ditto, Robertson, 1890.

ROBERTSON, J.—Suptdng. offr., pub. wks. dept., Ceylon, July, 1878.

ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1889).—M.L.A., Natal; represented col. at col. confce., 1887; and at customs and rly. extension confce. at Capetown, 1888; 1st premier of the col. on the introduction of responsible govt., 1893, with office of col. sec. and min. of educn.

ROBINSON, T. M.—Postmtr., telegraphist, gaoler, and offr. for the sale of ammunition, Ixopo, Natal, Nov., 1883; sub-distributor of stamps, Nov., 1885.

ROBINSON, W. A.—Ed. Queen's Coll., Oxford; 1st class classical honours, 1893; 1st class lit. hum., 1895; B.A., 1895; 2nd class mod. hist., 1896; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd-class clk., C.O., Oct. 11, 1897.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM.—Reg. surg.-supt. of New Providence asylum, Bahamas, 1883.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G. (1897), **K.C.M.G.** (1883), **C.M.G.** (1877), **F.R.G.S.**—Cik. in the C.O. Jan., 1854; asst. junior, Nov., 1854; 3rd class, June, 1858; was priv. sec. to Mr. Herman Merivale from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blackford from May, 1860, to Mar., 1862, when he was promoted to be an asst. senior; priv. sec. to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell from Apr. to June, 1864; apptd., Nov., 1869, to represent the C.O. on the E. African Slave Trade Comsn.; sen. clk., July, 1870; prin. clk., Sept., 1872; one of the col. comtee. for the Vienna universal exhibn. of 1873, and special comsrs. for the crown cols., and supt. of the col. ct. at that exhibn.; edited the report upon the Br. cols. represented there; was one of the comtee. for securing a permanent col. museum in London; lieutenant-gov. of the Bahama Is., Oct., 1874, and gov., 1875; lieutenant-gov., Windward Is., 1880; gov., 1881; gov. of Trinidad, 1885; gov. of Hong Kong, 1891; received thanks of bd. of trade, 1877, and of H.M.'s govt., Nov., 1878, in reference to administration of Bahamas; received also thanks of H.M.'s govt., Dec., 1887, for satisfactory settlement of Venezuelan difficulty arising out of the "Henrietta" and "Josephina" cases; ret. 1898.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM VALENTINE.—Cik. of the legis. assem. of Victoria; ed. at T. C. Lockwood's schl., Leeds, and at the Leeds Gram. Schl.; reporter for the "Leeds Intelligencer" (now "Yorkshire Post"); shorthand writer and occasional reporter for, as well as correspondent for and contributor to, various Yorkshire newspapers; prov. correspdt. for the "Morning Herald,"

"Standard," and other London journals; left England for Melbourne, Oct., 1861, under engagement with the proprietors of "The Argus" to be one of their staff of purely reporters; resig. his connection with that newspaper at the beginning of 1866, to assist in the production of official reports of the debates and proceedings of both houses of the Victorian parlmt.; clk. legis. assem., May, 1891.

ROBTAILLE, THE HON. THEODORE.—Lieut.-gov. of prov. of Quebec, Canada, July, 1879, to 1884; senator, 1885.

ROCHA, J. G. DA.—Entered the P.O., Hong Kong, Feb., 1865; acctnt., July, 1872; ag. asst. postmr., Sept., 1881, to May, 1883.

ROCHE, S. E.—Col. rev. offr., Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; dist. registr. of births and deaths, 1866; pol. mag. and coroner, 1876; ag. ditto, S. dist. 1880-1; pol. mag. N. dist., 1881.

ROCKETT, E. D.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O. Nov., 1880; supt. of printing dept., 1894.

ROCKWOOD, W. G. M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Med. asst., civ. med. dept. in Ceylon, 1866; asst. col. surg., 2nd class, 1867; 1st class, 1874; surg.-gen hosp., Colombo, 1878.

RODEN, ROBERT B.—Clk., public library, Antigua, 1880; 2nd clerk to the gov., Leeward Is., 1881; acted on several occasions as ch. clk., and as clk. to the legis. and exec. coun., and as a dist. mag., Antigua; also acted as priv. sec. to gov., Leeward Is., in 1883 and 1890; mag. Nevis, 1890; mem. St. Kitts and Nevis legis. couns., 1891.

RODGER, JOHN PICKERSGILL.—Ed. at Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxon.; called to the bar, Inner Temple (certif. of honour), Jan., 1877; ch. mag. and comsrr. of lands, Selangor, Sept., 1882; ag. Br. res., Mar., 1884; Br. res., Pahang, Sept., 1888; ag. res., Selangor, Apr. to Dec., 1891; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, July, 1894; res., Selangor, July, 1896.

ROE, J. B.—Jun. clk., survey dept., W. Australia, 1851; sen. clk., July, 1851; registr. of brands, 1865; 1st-class clk. and keeper of records, land office, 1876; sheriff, 1877, and inspr. of prisons, 1886; 2nd in command exploring expdn. under F. T. Gregory in 1858, from the Murchison to the Gascoigne and back; received thanks of H.M.'s govt.

ROGER, CAPT. ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd roy. Lanark militia, Aug., 1859; gazetted to the 2nd W. I. regt., Nov., 1860; lieutenant, Aug., 1861; capt., Oct. 1862; exchanged to the 1st batt., 17th regt. Feb., 1867; sold out of the service, Jan., 1870; was priv. sec. to Mr. Bayley, gov. of the Bahamas, Dec., 1860, to July, 1863, and fort adjt., Jamaica, Dec., 1863, to Sept. 1864; pol. mag. of the rural dist., St. Christopher, June, 1873; dist. mag., May, 1874.

ROGERS, CHARLES HENRY, A.M.I.C.E. (1889).—Ch. road offr., P. W. D., Trinidad, 1878; ag. 2nd engnr., 1878-79; ag. 1st engnr., 1881-82, 1884-85, also 1886 and 1888; special duty in connection with Port of Spain water wks. and light rlys., 1890-92; ag. engnr., S. Province, 1892.

ROHRWEGER, FRANK.—Ed. at Radley and Brasenose; called to the bar, Inn. Tem., Hilary, 1885; joint author of "Parochial Assessment Rules"; a dist. comsrr., Lagos, 1894; ag. Queen's advoc., 1894; D.C., E. dist., 1895; pol. mag., 1896.

ROLLESTON, LOFTUS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Late commandant, Diamond Fields Horse, Griqualand West, Cape.

ROLLESTON, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Ed. at Rossall; grad. at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; 2nd class in the classical tripos in 1855; was apptd. a mem. of

an educn. comsn. which framed the educational system adopted in the prov. of Canterbury, N. Z., 1863; prov. sec. of that prov. and mem. of the bd. of educn. 1864; under-sec. native dept., and inspr. of native schls., 1865; elected supt. of the prov. of Canterbury, 1868; was again elected supt. at two consecutive elections, and held the office at the time of the abolition of the provs., 1876; sat in the col. parlmt. from the year 1868 to 1887; is a mem. of the senate of the Univ. of N. Zealand; min. for educn., lands, and immigr., 1880; also, temporarily, min. for native affairs, 1881; min. for lands, mines, and immigr., 1882 and 1883, and till the accession of the Stout ministry in 1884; leader of the Opposition, 1891-93.

RONAYNE, THOMAS.—Ed. Wakefield, Yorks; apprentice at Inchicore works, Dublin, of Gt. S. and W. Rly. of Ireland; employed subsequently at Atlas loco. wks., Manchester; emig. to N.Z., 1875; employed in various capacities on N.Z. rlys. up to 1886, when apptd. res. and loco. engnr. on Wellington section, where he effected improvements on the Rimutaka incline; subsequently transf'd. as loco. engnr. to Addington, and later to Greymouth, to put the Grey-Brunner line into working order. Is now gen. man., N.Z. rlys.

ROOKS, CHARLES JOHN.—Capt. Trinidad Lt. Infy. Vols.; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office; ag. ch. clk., June to July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. and legis. couns., July to Sept., 1892; first appt. (col. sec.'s office), Oct., 1881; ag. warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions, Apr. to July, 1893; has held the following apptmts.: hon. sec. to coun. for management of Queen's Roy. Coll.; sec. to bd. of special loan for pub. wks. and roads; sec. to bd., civ. ser. W. & O. pension fund; hon. sec. Trinidad branch. St. John's ambulance assn., and to comsrr. on rly. extension; col. A.D.C. to gov., June, 1894; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to admstr., July to Nov., 1895.

ROOSMALEUCOCH, GERALD CHARLES.—Ed. at Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond.; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser. Sept., 1872; pol. mag., Panalure, 1875; asst. agt., 1877; dist. judge, Chilaw, 1883; Tangalla, May, 1887; pol. mag., Galle, Nov., 1887; ag. comsrr. of requests, Colombo, July, 1890; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, Oct., 1890; ditto, Batticaloa, 1895; dist. judge, Negombo, 1895.

ROPER, H. B.—Clk. in treasry, and sec. to govt. office, Griqualand W., 1873; ag. postmr.-gen., 1874; C.C. and R.M., Hay, 1876; ditto, Herbert, 1878; ag. R.M., Kimberley, 1881; ag. C.C. and registr. of deeds, 1882; chmn. of municipal and mining areas comsn., 1882; inspr. of Silundel's Diggings, 1883; held inquiry into detective dept., at Kimberley, 1884; ch. of detective dept., and comsrr. of pol., Kimberley, 1885; comsrr. of pol., 1888; inspr.-gen. of gaols and convict stations, 1888.

ROPER, W. H.—Sub-inspr. of schls., Dominica, Aug., 1882; ag. dist. mag., coroner, and registr. dist. F. June, 1886; mem. bd. of poor law guardians; nominated mem. legis. assem., 1886; ag. inspr.-gen. of schls., Leeward Is., July, 1887.

ROSE, JOHN F. B.—Temporary clk., customs, at Capetown, June, 1845; transf'd. to fixed estabmt., Feb., 1848; 2nd clk. (2nd class), Oct., 1853; 2nd clk. (1st class), audit office, Apr., 1860; 1st clk., Oct., 1867; ch. clk., Aug., 1875; and Jan., 1876; on the introduction of the new audit system, under Act No. 30 of 1875; apptd. asst. controller and auditor, 1875; ag. comptroller and audr.-gen., 1880.

ROSS, A. C.—Clk. of the legis. and exec. couns., and confid. clk., col. sec.'s office, Trinidad, June, 1868; also sec. to bd. of educn. and to the coun. for the management of the Queen's Roy. Coll., Jan.,

1880; ag. rec.-gen., Nov., 1885, to Feb., 1886; entered the service Feb., 1864; now asst. col. sec.

ROSS, A. E. CLARENCE.—2nd clk., surg.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, 1875; clk. to dir. pub. wks., Feb., 1876; savings bk. clk., rec.-gen.'s dept., Nov., 1880; acctnt., sav. bk., Oct., 1882; sec. to trade and taxes comsn., 1886; acctnt., rec.-gen.'s dept., May, 1889.

ROSS, DAVID ALEXANDER.—Admitted to the bar, Quebec, 1884; Q.C., 1873; in 1878-9 mem. legis. assem. for co. of Quebec; mem. of the exec. coun., atty.-gen., and in 1887-8 mem. legis. coun.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, C.M.G. (1890), M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Mem. Roy. Med. Soc. of Edin.; served formerly on the army med. staff; parochial med. attendant, Spanish Town, Jamaica, July, 1866; med. supt., coolie depôt, 1867; med. attendant, lazaretto, Apostle's Battery, 1867; a govt. med. offr., Dec., 1868; acted as res., 1869; ch. med. offr. and dir., pub. hosp., Kingston, May, 1870, to Jan., 1874, and in 1875 and 1876; acted as suptd. med. offr., 1872-3, and as ch. med. offr. of lock and smallpox hospitals, 1873-74 (organised both the latter); asst. med. offr. and registrar, pub. hosp., and surg. Kingston constab., Jan., 1874; sen. med. offr., Apr., 1879; mem. quarantine (1873) and central (1871) bds. of health, med. examr. civ. ser., W. & O. pension fund (1875), and a J.P., col. surg., S. Leone, Apr., 1885; also inspr. of health and shipping for Freetown, and a J.P. and mem. of exec. coun., and *ex officio* mem. legis. coun.; ch. med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1894.

ROSS, G. W., LL.D.—Held seat in house of commons, Ontario, 1872 to 1883; min. of educn. in 1883; was inspr. of pub. schls. from 1871 to 1883; comsnr. for Ontario and also for the Dominion to the Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886.

ROSS, JOHN KENNETH MURRAY.—Clerical asst., native dept., Fiji, Sept., 1879; stip. mag., 1886; ag. res. comsnr., Colo West, Oct., 1882; mag., Tailevu and Ra, Apr., 1887; ditto, Lauravitu, Aug., 1888; proceeded in July, 1893, to Rarotonga and Penrhyn Is. as special judicial comsnr. under the W.P. high comsnr.; collr. of customs, ch. inspr. of distilleries, &c., Dec., 1896.

ROSSELLOTTY, J. C.—Med. offr., Sussex dist., W. Australia, June, 1864; res. mag. and med. offr., Williams and Kajainp dists., 1876.

ROUILLARD, JOHN.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1858; grad. of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1860; edited a complete edition of the laws of Mauritius; dist. mag., Mauritius, 1865; sen. dist. mag., Port Louis, 1881; chmn., forest lands purchase comn., 1881; master, sup. ct., 1884; puisne judge, 1886.

ROULEAU, CHARLES B.—Ed. at Laval normal schll., Quebec; advoc., Quebec, 1868; dist. mag., Ottawa, 1876; stip. mag., N.W. Territories, 1883; judge, N.W. Territories, 1887.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., M.A., C.M.G. (1887).—Ed. at Marl., and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double 2nd class in mods., and a 2nd in classics in the final exam., 1868; apptd. after a compet. exam., clk. in the office of the S. of S. for the Cols., Feb., 1869; 2nd-class clk., Sept., 1872; accompanied Sir P. Jyvan to Mauritius in 1873 as sec. on special mission of inquiry into the civil estabmt. and gen. expenditure of that col.; asst. priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mar., 1878; priv. sec., 1st Apr. to 27th Apr., 1880; priv. sec. to Mr. Herbert, Jan., 1881; 1st-class clk., and financial clk., Dec., 1881; on special service to Br. Bechuanaland and Mauritius, 1886; acted as col. sec., Mauritius, 1886-7; prin. clk., Mar., 1896.

ROUSSEAU, JAMES TOD, M.A., Edin.—Asst. sub-intendant of crown lands, Trinidad.

ROUTLEDGE, ROBERT M.—El. at Abdn. Univ.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1879; judge and mag., Falklands, June, 1891; judge, mag., and col. sec., Dec., 1891; stip. mag., Trinidad, 1893; acted as puisne judge in 1894-6.

ROWELL, THOMAS IRVINE, C.M.G. (1890), M.D. C.M., Aberdeen.—Prin. civ. med. offr., S. Stlmts., July, 1877; and health offr., port of Singapore; J.P.; acted as col. surg. on several occasions from May, 1868, to Mar., 1876; accompanied Sir W. Robinson on mission to invest king of Siam with G.C.M.G., Nov., 1878; registrar of births and deaths, Dec., 1882, and of Mohammedan marriages, Dec., 1883; pres. fisheries inquiry comn., 1887; pres. Singapore mun. coun., 1888-9; ret. 1890.

ROWLAND, J. W., C.M.G. (1897).—Asst. col. surg., G. Coast Col., May, 1880; dist. comsnr. Lagos, 1887; col. surg., 1887.

ROWLEY, THOS. WM.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; 2nd lieutenant, 2nd L.I. Regt. Roy. Guernsey Militia; attached to 105th Regt., L.I., at Guernsey, for two trainings, and passed school; lieutenant, Mar., 1879; passed prelim. exam., R.M.C., Sandhurst, Apr., 1880, and qualifying exam. for line, July, 1881; joined armed constab., N.Z., 1885; transf'd. to mtd. pol., Jan., 1886, and to N.Z. Artill., June, 1886; resig., Aug., 1888; inspr. of roads, Perak, Nov., 1889; asst. collr. land rev., mag. and J.P., Perak Dec., 1890.

ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE.—Ed. Edin. Univ.; clk. petty sess., parish of St. Elizabeth, and asst. clk. to dist. ct., Jamaica, Jan., 1882; clk. of sts., St. Eliz., Apr., 1888; 1st-class clk., col. sec.'s office, Feb., 1890.

ROYAL, THE HON. JOSEPH.—Lt.-gov., N.W. Territories, Canada, 1888-93.

ROZELLS, BENJ. B. J.—Ck. col. sec.'s office, Singapore, 1871; accompanied Sir A. Clarke to Selangor, as clk., and subsequently clk. to comsnr. to enquire into piracy case at Langat, 1874; ch. clk., res.'s office, Larut, 1875; clk. to gov., 1878; 4th. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1881; 3rd clk., 1883; ch. clk., pol. office, Feb., 1886; ch. clk., pol. ct., Penang, Apr., 1896; compiler of general index to proceedings of legis. coun., S.S., 1867-82.

RUDOLPH, GERHARDUS M., C.M.G. (1882).—Ck., and Dutch and Zulu interp., and postmr., Weenen, Natal, 1855; J.P., 1870; Landdrost, Utrecht, and comsnr. of Swazi and Zulu borders, Jan., 1874; rendered valuable services to British commanders in Zulul war: mem. Transvaal-Swazi bndry comn., 1880 (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Klip River, Natal, June, 1881.

RUMSEY, ROBERT MURRAY.—Entered R.N., Sept., 1862; lieutenant, Apr., 1873; served on N. American, W. Indian, E. Indian, Pacific and Home stations; comsnr. of Volta dist. G. Coast, May, 1880; ret. commander R.N., Jan., 1882; ag. asst. col. sec., Lagos, and dist. comsnr., Jan. to July, 1883; ag. asst. col. sec., G. Coast, Jan., Feb., 1884; dep. gov., Lagos, Mar. to Aug., 1884; asst. harbmr., Hong Kong, 1884; harbmr., 1888; mem. of legis. coun.

RUSSELL, MAJ.-GEN. SIR BAKER CREED, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.B., 13th Hussars.—Was in command of the troops employed against Sikukuni, in S. Africa; A.D.C. to Her Majesty, 1880; asst. adjt.-gen. for cavalry in the expdn. to Egypt, 1882, where he also commanded the 1st Cavalry brigade.

RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1890).—

Govt. astronomer, N. S. Wales, July 1870; author of memoirs on Australian eclipse expedn., 1875, and of numerous other papers on astronomical subjects, and has designed a variety of instruments for use in the observatory.

RUSSELL, JAMES GEORGE—Master of the sup. ct., S. Australia, Dec., 1878; registr. of V.-A. ct., of companies, of trades unions, 1878; comsnr. of inland rev. and ag. registr. of probates, 1884; comsnr. of taxes, 1884; of stamps, 1886; of insolvency, 1889; special mag. local ct., Adelaide, 1889; pres. of state bd. of conciliation, 1895; ag. judge of sup. ct., 1897.

RUSSELL, JAMES JOHN.—Entered col. office, Mar., 1867; apptd. a clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div., Nov., 1879; promoted to higher grade, Apr., 1890; supt. of copying branch, Feb., 1892; ret. 1897.

RUSSELL, ROBERT.—Ed. at Edin. Univ. and Church of Scotland Training Coll.; headmr., govt. high schl., Durlan, Natal, May, 1866; inspr. of schls., Jan., 1875; suptd. inspr., Jan., 1878.

RUSSELL, ROBERT, JUN.—Natal exhibn. from Pietermaritzburg high schl. to Merton Coll., Oxford, 1885; B.A., M.A., and B.C.L., 1893; called to the bar by the In. Tem., 1893; acted as clk. in atty.-gen.'s office, Natal, 1891; asst. inspr. of schls., 1892; sec. to the agt.-gen. for Natal in London, Dec., 1893; acted as priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. H. Escombe, ex-premier of Natal, during his visit to England, 1897.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Formerly defence min., N. Zealand; also comptroller of customs and navigation laws.

RUSSELL, WESTERN F.—Chr. Ch., Oxford, B.A. (1884); prof. of math., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1886.

RUSSOUW, J. W. H.—C.C. and R.M., Piquetberg div., Cape, 1882.

RUTHERFORD, G., C.M.G. (1888).—Landing waiter, Grenada, 1841; landing survr., St. George's, 1845 to 1847; sub-collr. of customs, Falmouth, Jamaica, 1850; collr. of customs, Natal, 1853; also comptroller of customs and navigation laws, 1854; ret., 1889.

RUTHERFORD, H.—Excise Dept., England, from Mar., 1864; inspr. of distilleries, Natal, Feb., 1882; comptroller of excise, Jan., 1885.

RUTLEDGE, THE HON. A.—Barrister, Queensland, 1878; mem. of legis. assem. since 1878; atty.-gen. from 1883 to 1888.

RYAN, SIR CHARLES LISTER, K.C.B. (1887), C.B. (1881), J.P., Berks.—Apptd. asst. examr., Impl. audit office, Mar., 1851; jun. clk. in H.M.'s treasury, Whitehall, Feb., 1852; was priv. sec. to Mr. Disraeli, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gladstone; apptd. to audit office as sec., May, 1865; asst. comptroller and auditor, Mar., 1873; comptroller and audr.-gen., June, 1888; was hon. auditor of certain crown cols. (see p. 13), ag. on behalf of H.M.'s S. of S. for the Cols.; ret. 1896.

SABREN, FREDERICK.—Ed. Royal Naval Schl.; govt. agt., Fiji, July, 1882; inspr. of immigrts., Jan., 1883; boarding offr., Nov., 1883; bondkeeper, 2nd-class clk., and magazine keeper, Jan., 1884; inspr. of pol., and offr. in charge of gaol, May, 1886; gaoler, Aug., 1887.

ST. AUBYN, GEOFFREY PETER.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Apr., 1880; W. circuit, pol. mag., Kingstown, St. Vincent, 1891; mem. legis. coun., 1891; ag. ch. just., June, 1893; ag. treas., Nov., 1893; ag. atty.-gen., Dec., to May, 1894.

ST. HELENA, 2ND BISHOP OF (founded 1853), **RT. REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D.**—Archdeacon of George Town, Cape, 1856; bishop of St. Helena, 1862; also col. chaplain, 1862-86.

ST. QUINTIN, C.—Clk. to A.A.G., Griqualand W., 1879; border pol., 1880; ag. sub. inspr., Cape pol., 1884; sub-inspr., Bechuanaland pol., 1884; lieut., Bechuanaland border pol., 1885; inspr. of native reserves and J.P., 1887; storekeeper, 1889.

SALOMONS, SIR JULIAN EMMANUEL, Q.C., KT. BACH. (1891).—Vice-pres., exec. coun., N.S. Wales, 1891; resig. 1893; mem. of legis. coun.

SAMUEL, LIONEL L.—Admitted solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, June, 1878; acted as clk. of petty sess., clk. of St. Ann's circuit ct., 1879; asst. clk., Port Antonio (now E.) dist. ct., and clk. of Bath circuit ct., Oct., 1879; now clk. of cls., St. Ann's; is a J.P.

SAMUEL, THE HON. SIR SAUL, BART. (1898).

K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1886).—Late postmr.-gen. of N. S. Wales; vice-pres. of the exec. coun. and representative of the govt. in the legis. coun. of that col.; has also held office in four previous administrations as min. for finance and trade; was first elected in Oct., 1854, in the old legis. coun., before the introduction of responsible govt. in the col.; he afterwards represented various constituencies in the legis. assem., his last election being for the metropolitan electorate of E. Sydney, and continued in that branch of the legislature until May, 1872, when he resig. to accept a seat in the legis. coun. to represent the govt. in that house; in 1873 apptd. special comsnr. to visit N. Zealand, England, and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of a mail service between the U.K. and the Australasian cols. by way of the U. S.; resig., 1875, with the rest of the Parkes ministry; agt.-gen. in London for N.S.W., 1880 to 1897; royal comsn. Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886; and representative for N.S.W.; deleg. to col. confce., 1887.

SAMUELSON, S. O.—Ag. registr. native high ct., Natal, Feb., 1881, to Apr., 1882; ag. Zulu interp., sup. ct., May to June, 1882; clk. and Zulu interp. to R.M. Umlazi div., Oct., 1882; Zulu interp. sup. ct., Feb., 1888; under-sec. for native affairs, 1893; mem. of civ. ser. bd.

SANDERSON, JAMES.—Clk. to ch. just., Barbados, 1867; clk. to gen. bd. of health, Barbados, Apr., 1871, also clk. to quarantine bd. in 1880; solr., atty., and proctor, Barbados, in 1873; was deleg. for Barbados to quarantine confce. at Demerara in 1888; govt. dir. on bd. of Barbados Ry. Co. in 1891.

SANDFORD, THE RT. REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; apptd. 1874; ed. at Rugby and Chr. Ch., Oxford, where he was tutor and sen. censor; M.A., 1851; hon. canon of Canterbury, 1871; rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1870 to 1873.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—1st-class clk. in col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, Aug., 1878; clk. in office of main road comsrs., Sept., 1863; clk. in office of exec. comtee., Feb., 1864; 2nd-class clk. in financial sec.'s office, 1886, and now in col. sec.'s office; was sec. to a comsn. apptd. "to inquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica," 1877; one of the compilers of the "Handbook of Jamaica, 1881;" ag. comsrs., Turks and Caicos Islds., 1883; and again, 1885; ag. col. sec., treas., and pol. mag., Falklands, July, 1890-1; admstr. of the govt. for a short time in 1891; ag. col. sec., Jamaica, 1894.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, KT. BACH. (1861).—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb., 1843, 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1848; formerly ch. just. of the Ionian Is.; puisne judge, Bombay, 1876; ch. just., 1882.

SARGOOD, LT.-COL. THE HON. SIR FREDERICK THOS., M.L.C., K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G.

(1885).—Min. of defence, Victoria, Nov., 1883, to 1885; again in 1891.

SANTORIUS, LIEUT.-COL. REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., &c. (1874).—6th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry; apptd. to the Order of St. M. and St. G. for service in the Ashantee war, 1873-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the V.C. for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergt.-maj. of Houssas.

SARWAR, HAFIZ GHULAM.—Cadet, S.S., Sept., 1897.

SAUER, THE HON. J. W.—Sec. for native affairs, C. Col., May, 1881; ret. 1884; col. sec., July, 1890, to Jan., 1896.

SAUNDERS, CHARLES J., B.A.—Ed. Merchant Taylors, and St. John's Coll., Oxon; cadet S.S., 1891; passed final exam. in Chinese, Feb., 1895; ag. 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Feb., 1895; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, May, 1895; ag. dist. offr. Penang, Mar., 1897; Malacca, May, 1897; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, Aug., 1897.

SAUNDERS, C. J. R., C.M.G. (1895).—Cik. of thect. and Zulu interp. to the R.M., Alexandra co., Natal, Nov., 1876; to the R.M., Durban, 1878; to the R.M., Alexandra, Nov., 1879; ag. ch. clk., office of sec. for native affairs during Zulu War, for the purpose of registering native levies, Apr., 1883; Zulu interp., sup. and circuit cts., Dec., 1883; ag. registr. to the native high ct., Apr., 1884; asst. admsr. native law, Umlazi, Jan., 1886; ditto, Inanda, June, 1886; proceeded to Amatongaland to ratify treaty with queen of that country, Sept., 1887 (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Eshowe, Zululand, Jan., 1888; apptd. to define bdry. between Amatongaland and Zululand (again mentioned in despatches), July, 1889; asst. consnr. and R.M., Lubombo, Aug., 1890; R.M., Eshowe, 1891; special consnr. to territories of Sambaun, Umbegiza, and Muhlalein, N. of Zululand, Apr., 1895.

SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1886).—Asst. survr., Ceylon, 1857; asst. agt., Trincomalee, July, 1862; asst. to govt. agt. at Kandy, Aug., 1865; dist. judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; asst. to the govt. agt., W. Prov., at Ratnapura, Oct., 1867; inspr.-gen. of prisons, 1874; agt., E. Prov., 1878; agt., W. Prov., 1879; M.L.C., 1879; ag. audr.-gen., 1890; treas. and consnr. of stamps, Oct., 1890; ag. audr.-gen., 1896.

SAUNDERS, JAMES B.—Harbmr., Trinidad, Sept., 1894; also J.P. and mag. and registr. of births and deaths for waters of the col.; coroner for Gulf of Paria; mem. of quarantine bd., and shipping master, &c.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Cik. in the col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Aug., 1857; asst. registr. col. sec.'s office, June, 1863; registr., June, 1882; ag. ch. clk., immgr. dept., Aug., 1889, to Oct., 1890; ag. ch. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Oct., 1885, to Sept., 1887; June, 1894, to Jan., 1895; June to Dec., 1895, and Mar. to Sept., 1896.

SAYER, W. F.—Ed. Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond.; solr., 1879; barrister and solr. in W. Australia, 1891; sec. law dept., Mar., 1897.

SCANLEN, THE HON. SIR THOMAS CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Mem. house of assen., Cape, since 1869; dep. sheriff for Cradock, 1857-66; J.P. for Cradock, May, 1869; mem. of the divisional coun. of Cradock, 1867-77; consnr. and chmn. of the municipality of Cradock, 1870-77; apptd. by sup. ct. examr. for admission of attorneys and notaries, May, 1887; mem. of the exec. coun., May, 1881; atty. gen. and premier, May, 1881, to June, 1882; col. sec. and premier,

July, 1882, to May, 1884; proceeded to England to negotiate loan for pub. wks., Oct., 1883; as a priv. mem., carried through the Executors and Trustees Accounts Act, 1873; Titles Registration and Derelict Lands Act, 1881; prepared and carried during term of office, General Loans Act, 1881; Postal Act, 1882; Lands Clauses Act, 1882; Municipal Act, 1882; Police Regulation Act, 1882; Aliens, Naturalization Act, 1883; Public Health Act, 1883; Liquor Licensing Act, 1883; legal adviser, Rhodesia, 1894.

SCARISBRICK, RIGHT REV. W. B.—Roman Catholic bishop, Mauritius, Dec., 1871, to 1887.

SCHARSCHMIDT, SAMUEL T.—Ed. at King's Coll., Lond.; engrn.'s asst., 1865-72; asst. engrn., pub. wks. dept., Jamaica, 1872; dist. engrn., 1876; conducted part of survey for rly., 1872; supt. of survey of part, 1888-9.

SCARTH, WILLIAM BAIN.—Dep. min. of agricul. and statistics, Canada, Dec., 1895; dep. consnr. of patents, Mar., 1897.

SCHERMBRUCKER, THE HON. FREDERIC.—Lieut., Br. German legion, during the Crimean war; came to the col. with the corps of German military settlers in 1857; represented the div. of King William's Town in house of assen., 1868; comdt. during the Gaika rebellion and Galeka war, 1877-78, and subsequently commanded the corps of Kaffrarian riflemen during the Zulu war, 1879; organised the corps of Basutoland pol. at the outbreak of hostilities in Basutoland in 1880, and was apptd. comdt. thereof; ret. from the service, 1881, and entered the legis. coun. as one of the reprstvs. of the E. circle in 1882; at the gen. election in 1884 again returned at the head of the poll for the E. circle; consnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., 1884 to 1890.

SCHOLTZ, CLERKE BURTON.—Comsnt., Lichtenburg, Transvaal, 1877; lieut., Bechuana-land field force on Sir C. Warren's staff; mem. of consn. on Stellaland claims, 1885; ch. clk. and asst. mag., Vrijburg, 1885; R.M., Kuruman, 1889.

SCHOOLES, HENRY RAWLINS PIPON.—Ed. Marl., called to the bar Mid. Tem., hiliary, 1873; admitted to bar, Leeward Is., May, 1873; mem. for Sandy Point legis. assen. of St. Kitts, Mar., 1874, to Apr., 1876; ag. atty.-gen., Leeward Is., Apr. to Sept., 1876; re-elected mem. for Sandy Point, Jan., 1877; mem. of new legis. coun. of St. Kitts, 1879, and elected by the legis. coun. as sen. mem. for St. Kitts of fed. coun. of the Leeward Is.; June, 1880, atty.-gen. Br. Honduras; June, 1881, apptd. provisionally as ch. just. of Br. Honduras; atty.-gen., Grenada, Apr., 1883; ditto, Jamaica, 1893.

SCHREIBER, COLLINGWOOD, C.M.G. (1893).—Emigrated from England, 1852; entered service of Hamilton and Toronto Rly., and became asst. engrn., 1852; suptdng. engrn. of wks., N. Rly. of Canada, 1860-64; div. engrn., Nova Scotia govt. service, on Truro and Pictou Rly., 1864-5; survey engrn., Dominion govt. service, on inter-col. rly., 1886; suptdng. engrn., N. Brunswick E. Rly., 1863-71; ditto, inter-col. rly., 1871-3; ch. engrn. of govt. rlys. in operation 1873-8; also gen. man., 1878-80; also engrn.-in-chief, Canadian Pacific Rly., 1880; now engrn.-in-chief, govt. rlys. and dep. min. of rlys. and canals.

SCORTINO, ADOLFO.—Entered the Malta col. service in 1852; was a clk. in the land rev. office; transfd. to the ch. sec.'s office in 1865; ch. clk. and asst. clk. of coun. 1871; acted as sec. to Mr. F. W. Rowsell when consnr. in Malta on the Fiscal system; rec.-gen., 1880; audr.-gen., July, 1892.

SCOTT, MAJ.-GEN. SIR FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, K.C.B. (1896), K.C.M.G. (1892), C.B.—Served throughout Crimean war, 1854 to 1856, with the 42nd Highlrs.; medal with clasps for Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol; 5th class Medjidie, and Turkish medal; served with same regt. in Indian Mutiny, 1857 to 1859; medal and clasp for Lucknow; also in Ashanti war, 1874; mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-col., created C.B. medal and clasp; served in H.M.'s body guard, 1878 to 1888; household jubilee medal, 1885; commanded 4th batt., Middlesex regt., 1885 to 1888; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Nov., 1891; mem. exec. and legis. coun.; commanded Jebu expedition, force, May-June, 1892, and after three days' fighting captured the capital of Jebu Ode, took the Awujale, or king, prisoner, with his court and family; received thanks of gov. of Lagos and exec. and legis. couns.; created K.C.M.G., and extra clasp (1892) on Ashanti medal; in command of Attalububu expdn., 1893-4, when the Ashantis invaded Nkoranza; commanded Ashanti expdn. of 1895-6; occupied Kumasi and took the king and all his court prisoners; received thanks of seers. of state for cols. and for war and of the comdr.-in-chief.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Employed in the F.O. on the affairs of the N. American bndry. comsn. from 1840 to 1843; apptd., in 1843, sec. to the bndry. comsn., established in conformity with the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, for which he received the special approbation of the S. of S.; survr.-gen. to the new stlmt. of Labuan, 1848; ag. lieutenant-gov. and treas. in 1849; lieutenant-gov., Nov., 1850; gov. of Natal, 1856-65; gov. of Br. Guiana, 1868-73, when he ret. on pension.

SCOTT, J. H.—Mag., Tembuland, Aug., 1876; capt. in Tembu levies, Sept., 1877; ag. ch. mag., Tembuland, Apr. to July, 1878; ch. clk., native affairs dept., Oct., 1878; sec. to atty.-gen., on special duty to N. Border during war there, Feb. to Apr., 1879; ag. special comsurn., N. Border, May to July, 1879; special comsurn. and special mag. of N. Border, July, 1879; res. comsurn., Pondoland, July, 1888.

SCOTT, RALPH.—B.A. Lond. Univ.; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1895; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore Mar., 1897.

SCOTT, THE HON. RICHARD WILLIAM, Q.C.—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1884; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legis. assem. of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there carried the Separate School Act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario assem. at confedn., 1867; ret. on his entrance into the Dominion Govt., Nov., 1873; called to the senate, Mar., 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assem. from 7th to 21st Dec., 1871; mem. of exec. coun. and comsurn. of crown lands for same prov., from later date until Nov., 1873, when sworn of the Queen's privy coun.; S. of S. of Canada, Jan., 1874; ret. on resignation of Mackenzie govt., Oct., 1878; is now a senator; was the framers of the Canada Temperance Act, known as the Scott Act; joined Sir W. Laurier's govt. as S. of S., June, 1896.

SCOTT, W.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., 22nd Jan., 1883; promoted to higher grade, 2nd div., 1896.

SEAGER, MERRING BLOOMFIELD.—Ed. at Wellington Coll.; 2nd lieutenant, R.M.L.I., 1866; 1st lieutenant, 1867; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1874; asst. comsurn., Nicosia, Cyprus, 1878; comsurn. Kyrenia, 1879; dep. judicial comsurn. and Br. deleg. of Evkaf, 1880; capt. R.M.L.I., 1881; pres. dist.

ct., Nicosia, 1883; major, R.M.L.I., 1887; ret. from R.M.L.I.; pres. dist. ct., Larnaca, 1896.

SEALY, A.—Pol. mag. of dist. B, Barbados, Sept., 1878.

SEALY, FRANK DEAN.—Supernum. clk. immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1884; 4th class clk., Apr., 1891; 3rd class, Jan., 1893; has acted as ch. clk.

SEALY, GORDON COURLAND MILLER.—Clk. to the atty.-gen., Tobago, Jan., 1882; clk. in col. sec.'s dept., 1883; acted as confid. clk. to the admstr. and clk. of couns., 1883 to 1886; 3rd clk., surg.-gen.'s dept., Br. Guiana, 1887; 2nd clk., 1887; has acted as ch. clk.

SEALY, HERBERT HAMILTON.—Confid. clk. to gov., and to exec. and legis. couns., Tobago, Jan., 1878; ag. audr. and registr. of deeds and of the sup. cts. from Apr. to May, 1882, and June, 1882, to Feb., 1883; ag. pol. mag., Windward dist., Oct., 1883, to Jan., 1886; is a J.P.

SEALY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.M.G. (1869).—Ed. at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1829; grad. M.A., 1833; called to the bar Mid. Tem., Nov., 1833; solr.-gen. of Barbados from 1841 to 1846, atty.-gen. 1846; chancellor of the diocese for many years, and a mem. of the house of assem.; resign. and was apptd. mem. of coun. in 1858; ret. on pension, 1874; resign. seat in coun., 1876; again mem. of exec. coun., 1882-4.

SEALY J. ERNEST CAMERON.—2nd clk., audit and registry. dept., Tobago, Feb., 1888; clk. to comsurns. and financial bd., Nov., 1890, and Oct., 1893; sec. to bd. of educn., Sept., 1892; ch. clk. treasury, June, 1893; postnr. of Tobago, Dec. 1895.

SECCOMBE, G. S.—L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1874; mem. Medico-Psychological Assoc.; sen. asst. med. offr. and dep. med. supt. of Caterham Asylum, England, 1874; med. supt. of lun. asyl., and med. offr., roy. gaol, Trinidad, Sept., 1882.

SEDDON, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD J., P.C.—Premier of N. Zealand, 1893; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

SEDEGWICK, ROBERT, Q.C.—Dep. min. of just. and solr. of Indian affairs, Canada, 1888; now a puisne judge, sup. ct.

SEE, THE HON. JOHN.—Mem., legis. assem., N.S.W.; treas. in Dibbs's ministry, 1891-4.

SEIGNORET, C. A.—Supernumerary treas., Dominica, 1890; sec. to special yaws comsurn., Mar., 1891 to Sept., 1892; ch. clk., registr.'s office and clk. pub. market, 1892; asst. sec. to Sir R. Hamilton during his enquiry in Dominica, 1893; govt. offr., treasury, 1895; sec. bd. of health and quarantine, 1895; ag. clk., admstr.'s office and exec. coun., 1895.

SELBORNE, EARL OF, THE RT. HON. WM. WALDBOROUGH PALMER, 2nd Earl.—Succeeded his father in 1895; 2nd title Viscount Wolmer; is a J.P. for Hants; mem. of parlt. for E. Hants, 1885-92, and for W. Edinburgh City 1892-95; under S. of S. for Cols. June, 1895; chmn., Pacific Cable Comtee., 1896.

SELWYN, ALFRED RICHARD CECIL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—On the geol. survey of Gt. Brit., 1845-52; dir., geol. survey, Victoria, 1853-68; dir., geol. and nat. hist. survey, Canada, 1869-95.

SEMPER, JOHN.—Asst. clk., govt. office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1878; auditor, July, 1881; auditor, Grenada, 1885; M.L.C., 1886-7.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Med. offr., dist., Dec., 1883; ag. pres. of legis. assem., St. Kitts, and mem. of exec. coun.

SENDALL, SIR WALTER JOSEPH, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1887).—Ed. Christ's Coll., Camb.;

B.A., 1858; honours, 1st class in classics, and 3rd class in mathematics; entered the educational branch of the Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1859; inspr. of schls. for the col. in 1860; in 1870 dir. of pub. instrctn., a post which he resig. in 1873, and entered the dept. of the local gov. bd. as temporary gen. inspr.; permanent gen. inspr. in 1876; asst. sec. in 1878; nominated lieut.-gov. of Natal, 1882, but did not take up appoint.; gov. and comdr-in-chief, Windward Is., Barbados having been separated, 1885; gov. of Barbados, 1889; high comsur., Cyprus, 1892; gov. Br. Guiana, 1898.

SENEVIRATNE, ALEXANDER DE ALWIS.—Mem. of legis. coun., Ceylon; advoc. of the sup. ct.; mem. mun. coun., Colombo and coun. of legal educn.; chmn. Ceylon national assoc.

SENIOR, BERNARD.—Clk. to the bndry. comsn. (Redistribution of Seats Act), 1884; attached to Scotch educn. dept., 1885, and again 1888; priv. sec. to Sir F. R. Sandford, under-sec. for Scotland, 1887; 1st-class clk. col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, 1888; local auditor, Lagos, Aug., 1889; ditto, G. Coast, Dec., 1889; ditto, Br. Bechuanaland, Feb., 1894; ditto, Cyprus, 1895.

SEON, HENRY SHARPE.—Col. rev. offr., Barbados, Dec., 1871; ag. inspr. inland rev. offr., 1874; sen. landing waiter, customs, 1879, and ag. col. postmr. in same year; J.P., 1876; ag. pol. mag., Dist. D. and visiting just. Dist. D. prison, 1876-80; jun. pol. mag., Bridgetown, 1881; sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, 1882; ag. judge asst. ct. of appeal and coroner Dist. B. Jan. to Mar., 1883, and judge, petty debt ct., Bridgetown, July, 1883; acted again as judge of petty debt ct., Bridgetown, and registr. of friendly and benevolent socs., Jan. to Mar., 1884; ag. judge of petty debt ct., Bridgetown, from June, 1885.

SERVICE, THE HON. JAMES.—Premier, treas., and min. of pub. instrctn., Victoria, Mar., 1883; ret. 1886; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; again elected to assem., 1888; mem. fedn. convention, 1891.

SETH, ARATHOON.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1893; Hindustani interp., magistracy, Hong Kong, Feb., 1868; 3rd clk., Sept., 1872; 2nd clk., Sept., 1873; 1st clk., Feb., 1875; clk. of couns. and ch. clk., Feb., 1881; J.P., Jan., 1882; supt. of the opium revenue, Aug., 1883, to Feb., 1885; ditto, imports and exports, June, 1887; sec. to bd. under Taipingshan resumption ordee., 1894; sec. to insaniatry properties comsn., July, 1896; dep. registr. and appraiser, sup. ct., and comsur. for oaths, Mar., 1895.

SETON, MAJOR WINTON.—Roy. Can. regt., lieut. 1871; capt. 1883; major 1892; adjt., Br. Guiana Militia, 1894.

SEWELL, A. CLARE.—Extra clk., native high ct., Natal, Mar., 1880; ag. prosecutor, Jan., 1882; ag. 2nd clk., atty.-gen.'s office, Apr., 1882; ag. 1st clk., Aug., 1882; sub-audr., rly. dept., Mar., 1882.

SHANNON, M.—Govt. med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1873.

SHARPE, GEORGE ARNOLD.—Clerical asst. treas., Dominica, 1889; supernum. clk. in registr.'s and prov. marshal's dept. same year; ag. ch. clk., 1891-92; ch. clk. P.O., 1893.

SHARPE, W. S.—Capt. 4th batt. R. I. Rifles, 1893; inspr. Sierra Leone frontier force, Mar., 1894; 3rd comsur. to Anglo-French bndry. comsn. and delimited frontier from Atlantic coast to Little Mold River, 1896; dist. comsur., Karen dist., Jan., 1897; F.R.G.S., and J.P. for the col.

SHAW, BERNARD.—Dep. clk. of the peace, Swansea, Tasmania, Sept., 1853; pol. mag., 1866;

sec. of mines, 1883; sheriff and inspr. of pol. for the col., Feb., 1886.

SHAW, CAPT. BERNARD VIDAL.—Late capt. rifle brigade; priv. sec. to dir. of crim. investign., London; comsur. of pol., Capetown, 1882 to 1888 (office abolished); visiting mag., Breakwater convict station (Cape); author of "Epitome of the Criminal Law of the Cape"; sub-inspr. agt., Br. Guiana, 1889; ag. supt., H.M.'s penal stlmt., Massaruni, Jan., 1894; J.P. for the colony.

SHEA, THE HON. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G. (1883).—Mem. of assem., Newfoundland, 1850-87; deleg. to Washington on reciprocity treaty, 1854; speaker 1855-61; organized plan for water supply for St. John's, 1860; deleg. to London on French Fishery Treaty, 1861; deleg. to Quebec on confederation of provs., 1864; and on trade convention, 1865; comsur. at fishery exhibn., London, 1883; deleg. to Washington on fishery treaty, 1885; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; gov., Bahamas, July, 1887-94.

SHEA, THE HON. E. D.—Col. sec. and clk. of coun., Newfoundland, Jan., 1874; cashier of savings bank, and pres. of legis. coun., Feb., 1886.

SHELFORD, THE HON. THOMAS, C.M.G. (1892). Unoffl. mem. of legis. coun. of S. Stlmts.

SHENTON, THE HON. SIR GEORGE, KT. BACH. (1893). J.P.—Mem. of the legislature of W. Australia, 1870-74, 1875-90; on the introduction of respon. govt., col. sec. in the first ministry formed by Sir John Forrest; pres. of the legis. coun., Oct., 1892, on the death of Sir T. Campbell, Bart.; is senior mem. of the metropolitan prov.; has been mayor of Perth on eleven different occasions.

SHEPSTONE, H. C., C.M.G. (1895).—Priv. sec. to the lieut.-gov., Natal, 1857; clk. to exec. coun., 1863; Indian immgr. agt. and J.P., 1864; R.M. and admstr. of native law, Alfred co., 1870; ditto, Durban co., 1878; acted as sec. to Mr. Justice Phillips, C.M.G., on special service to Barbados, 1876; served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., H.M.'s special comsur. in S. Africa, 1877; sec. for native affairs, Transvaal, July, 1877; attended Cetywayo on his visit to England, 1882; sec. for native affairs, Natal, 1884; ret., 1893.

SHEPSTONE, JOHN WESLEY, C.M.G. (1888).—July, 1846, govt. interp., Natal; July, 1847, accompanied Capt. Kyle on special mission to Zulu king; Dec., 1850, accompanied Capt. Gordon on special mission to Pondos; Oct., 1851, interp. to recorder and mag.'s offices; Dec., 1851 asst. R.M., Pietermaritzburg co.; Aug., 1852, R.M., Lower Umvoti, and govt. agt., Noniti country, and J.P.; 1857, commanded native forces against Chief Usidoi and tribe, and against Chief Matyana and tribe; Nov., 1858, supt. of the cultivation of cotton; Apr., 1861, ag. sec. for native affairs and judicial assessor; July, 1861, commanded a native force in the Fort Buckingham expedn.; May, 1862, ag. R.M., Inanda div.; Aug., 1863, asst. R.M., Pietermaritzburg co.; ag. R.M., Umvoti co., Sept., 1867; May, 1874, comsur., Klip River and Weenen counties; July, 1874, ag. sec. for native affairs and judicial assessor; Oct., 1874, J.P. for the col.; Sept., 1876, sec. for native affairs and mem. exec. and legis. couns.; Mar., 1878, mem. of the bndry. comsn.; Dec., 1878, delivered ultimatum to Zulu delegs. at Lower Drift, Tugela; Aug., 1879, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to arrange the settlement of Zululand; mentioned in despatches; Dec., 1882, Br. comsur., Zululand; Jan., 1884, judge, native high ct.; ret. 1896.

SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Was in command of a Basuto regt. in the Zulu war; mem. of Natal legis. coun. until 1887; counsellor with Umbandene, King of Swaziland, 1887-91.

SHERIFF, WILLIAM ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.—Entered the Mid. Tem., 1864; called to the bar, 1867; admitted to the bar at Antigua, 1868; at St. Vincent, 1870; atty.-gen. and mem. of the legis. coun., Grenada, 1872; one of the comsurs. for the consolidation of the laws; atty.-gen., Bahamas, 1879; ag. ch. just., 1880; completed and edited "A Manual for the Guidance of Justices of the Peace;" ch. just., Br. Honduras, Apr., 1882; sole comsnr. to consolidate and amend the laws of the col., Apr., 1884; and comsnr., gen. exposn., New Orleans, 1885; asst. comsnr., Ind. and Col. Exhbn., 1886; puisne judge, S. Stlmts., 1886; ditto, Br. Guiana, 1887.

SHIELDS, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Atty.-gen., Victoria, 1891; premier and treasr., 1892-3.

SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY GONOLPHIN ALEXANDER, M.A., D.C.L., C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Ed. at King's Coll. Schl., Lond.; Ireland exhibnr., Oriel, and Lusby scholar, Hertford Coll., Oxford; M.A., Cape Univ.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1867; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns., Griqualand W., Jan., 1873, to Dec., 1887; atty.-gen., 1873; confirmed, 1875; ag. recorder of the high ct., 1877; judge of the sup. ct. of the Cape, Apr., 1880; in Nov., 1884, Br. comsnr. on the *Ancra Pequena* and W. Coast claims; Anglo-German Comsn., Feb. to Sept., 1885; admsnr., ch. mag., and pres. of the land coms. of Br. Bechuanaland, and dep. comsnr. for Bechuanaland and the Kalahari, Oct., 1885; ret. 1895; legal adviser to the Consolidated Goldfields of S. Africa Co., 1895.

SHOLL, L. H.—Under-treas., S. Australia, July, 1883; under-sec., 1890.

SHOLL, R. A.—Probation clk., P.O., W. Australia, 1863; 3rd-class clk., 1864; 2nd-class clk., 1869; ch. clk., 1873; ch. clk. and acctnt., treasury, 1873; ditto, P.O., 1881; postmr.-gen., 1889; also lieut. Metropolitan Rides (W. Australia), 1875; capt., 1883; capt.-comdt., 1888.

SHORT, EDWARD MORRISON DE COURCY.—Ceylon writer, 1878; pol. mag., 1883; asst. to govt. act., S. prov., 1886.

SIERRA LEONE, 6th BISHOP OF, RT. REV. E. G. INGHAM, D.D.—Consecrated Feb., 1883.

SILVA, J. M. A.—1st clk. to audr.-gen., Hong Kong, 1859; entered the colonial service, 1856; clk. in registr.-gen.'s office, 1858; also inspr. of telegraphs since 1873.

SIMMONS, FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN LINTON ARABIN, G.C.B. (1878), K.C.B. (1869), C.B. (1855), G.C.M.G. (1887)—Lieut. R.E., 1837; inspr. of rlys., sec. to the rly. comsrs., and sec. to the rly. dept., bd. of trade, 1846 to 1853; proceeded to Turkey in 1853; was employed on several special missions; comsnr. with the Turkish army under Omar Pasha; served on the Danube in the defence of Silistria, at the battle of Eupatoria; at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in Asia Minor; Br. mem. of the internat. comsn. for marking the budry. of Russia and Turkey in Asia, 1856; consul-gen. at Warsaw, 1857; comdg. R.E., Aldershot, 1860; dir. R.E. estabmt. Chatham, 1865; lieut.-gov., roy. mil. acad., Woolwich, 1868; gov., 1870; inspr.-gen. of fortifications and dir. of wks., 1875 to 1880; attached to the special embassy during the Congress of Berlin, 1878; mem. Roy. Comsn. on colonial defence, 1879; apptd. to assist Lord Odo Russell at the confce. at Berlin on the Greek frontier question, 1880; gov. of Malta, 1884-8. Mil. promotions: lieut., 1839; capt., 1846; major, 1854; lieut.-col., 1854; col., 1857; maj.-gen., 1868; lieut.-gen. and col.-comdt. of R.E., 1872; gen., 1877; has received the Medjidieh, 3rd class, a sword of honour and gold medal from the Sultan, and is offr. of Legion

of Honour, sent on mission to the Vatican in connection with the affairs of Malta, 1890.

SIMON, MAXIMILIAN F.—M.D. (St. Andrews), 1894; L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1870, and M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1869, of St. Thomas's Hosp., where he was res. accoucheur and house surg.; govt. med. offr., Jamaica, 1871; asst. col. surg., S. Stlmts., 1875; col. surg., Singapore, 1878; prin. civ. med. offr. and registr.-gen. of births and deaths, S.S., Jan., 1891.

SIMONS, JACOB.—Jun. clk., sec.'s office, Elmlan, under the Dutch govt., Apr., 1861; ch. clk., Aug., 1863; transfd. to the Br. govt., Aug., 1872, and apptd. 3rd clk. of customs; 2nd clk., col. secretariat, Dec., 1874; acted as ch. clk. in the secretariat in 1877-9; ch. clk., Feb., 1879; comsnr., Secondee, July, 1880; special interp. to Sir S. Rowe on occasion of threatened Ashanti war; now registr. of corrupce., col. sec.'s office.

SIMPSON, GEORGE.—Insp. of schls. Bermuda, 1880; also inspr. of dockyard schls.

SIMPSON, J. S.—Res. mag., Walwich Bay, Cape Col., 3rd May, 1883.

SINCLAIR, WM.—Clk., stores dept., I. and N.W. rly., Jan., 1863; stores auditor, July, 1875; rly. storekeeper, Midland system, Cape govt. rlys., Aug., 1878; ch. rly. storekeeper, Jan., 1886.

SINCKLER, E. G.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Barbados, Nov., 1874; acted as clk. to lieut.-gov., 1878; 2nd clk., corrupce. branch, col. sec.'s office, 1879; ag. asst. clk. to Gov. W. Robinson, 1880; 1st clk., record branch, col. sec.'s office, and clk., courts of ordinary and error, Jan., 1883; ag. ch. clk., 1886; comsnr. of census, 1891; ch. clk. to judges, 1892; J.P., Oct., 1892; ag. registr. friendly socs., June, 1893; ag. sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, and dist. A, Aug. to Oct., 1893; ag. pol. mag. and judge dist. B, Sept. to Oct., 1894; has acted several times as coroner dist. A; ag. pol. mag. and judge dist. F, July, 1896, to Jan., 1897; ag. pol. mag., judge, and coroner, dist. B, Sept. to Oct., 1897.

SINGAPORE, LABUAN, AND SARAWAK, 3rd BISHOP OF LABUAN, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSE, D.D.—Ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1861; M.A. 1867; D.D. 1881; curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-65; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-67; col. chaplain, Malacca, Nov., 1867; ditto, Singapore, Feb., 1874; registr. of the diocese of Labuan, Apr., 1874; archdeacon of Singapore, Dec., 1874; bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, 1881.

SISNETT, HERBERT KORTRIGHT McDONNELL.—Supernum. clk., gov.'s office, Barbados, Jan., 1882; 2nd clk., savings bk., June, 1882; 3rd clk., record branch, col. sec.'s office, 1883; 4th clk., record branch, ditto, July, 1884; 3rd clk., Jan., 1888; iuld. rev. offr., 1891.

SISSISON, JOSEPH.—Capt. comdg. Murraysburg volr. cavalry and auxiliary forces in Gaika war, Jan. to Apr., 1878; recommended by Lord Chelmsford to Cape govt. to organise a mounted force of 100 men; in May, 1878, organised Sissison's horse, and commanded that and auxiliary forces on the N. Border and in Griqualand W. to Dec., 1878; in Jan., 1879, was recommended by the special comsnr., N. Border, to organise "Northern Border Horse," and commanded lines of communication and base at Kenhardt up to close of military operations, July, 1879, filling during that period the offices of special mag., comsry., and paymr.-gen. of N. Border forces; Sept., 1879, to June, 1880, employed in compiling gen. war acts. for adjustment between col. and impl. govts.; receiver of house duty, Capetown and dist., July, 1880, to Oct., 1882; detached as asst. staff and commissariat offr., Cape

dist., Oct. to Dec., 1880; detached to act as comsnyr. in the field in Tembuland and Basutoland campaigns, Jan. to July, 1881; comsnyr. of dists. Nos. 2 and 4, Feb., 1886, and to No. 1, July, 1890; apptd. offr. in charge, stationery office, Sept., 1891; supt. of stationery dept., pol. and gaol stores depôt, July, 1894; Kafir war medal and clasp; J.P. for the col.

SITWELL, CECIL F.—Priv. sec. to gov., Windward Is., Nov., 1889, to Dec., 1892; ag. harbmr., St. Lucia, Apr. to Oct., 1891; ag. ch. of pol., St. Vincent, May to Dec., 1892; travelling comsnyr., Gambia, Jan., 1893.

SIVEWRIGHT, THE HON. SIR JAMES K.C.M.G. (1892). C.M.G. (1880).—Gen. man. of telegraphy, C. of Good Hope, Apr., 1878; ret. 1885; M.L.A., 1889; mem. of Rhodes's ministry without portfolio, July, 1890, and subsequently as comsnyr. of crown lands and pub. wks.; resig., 1893; resumed office, Jan., 1896.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Extra asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, 1869; asst. govt. printer, 1872; govt. printer, 1881.

SKEEN, HENRY G.—2nd asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, June, 1888.

SKEETE, ELLIOT L., B.A., Durham. 1888.—Asst. to supt. bot. station, Barbados, Sept., 1890; ag. supt., Dec., 1890, to Jan., 1891; ch. offr. reformatory, May, 1892; ag. supt. reformatory and bot. station, July to Dec., 1894, and Apr. to May, 1895; and other occasions.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN, C.M.G. (1891).—Called to the bar, June, 1867; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1868; sheriff of Singapore, Jan., 1871; accompanied, July, 1871, the expdn. to Selangor; inspr. of schls. Jan., 1873, to report on the state of educn.; was also inspr. of prisons, hospitals, and asylums; attended the gov. to Pangkor during negotiations with chiefs of Perak in Jan., 1874; asst. col. sec. and clk. of the couns., July, 1879; audr.-gen., May, 1881; treas. and comsnyr. of stamps, May, 1882; ag. col. sec., Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1885; res. coun., Penang, Sept., 1887; also consul for Siamese Malay States, 1888; ag. col. sec., 1887-9.

SKINNER, Wm., M.A.—Ed. Bedford Gram. Schl.; scholar St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; B.A. (math. tripos), 1882; M.A., Oct., 1886; headmr., Govt. Gram. Schl., Dominica, Dec., 1892.

SLATTERY, THE HON. T. M.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; sec. for mines and agricul. in Dibbs's ministry, 1891-94.

SLOLEY, HERBERT CECIL.—Served in C.M.R. in campaigns against Griquas and Moiroi (medal with clasp, 1877-8-9); capt. in native contingent, Basuto war, 1880-1; sub-inspr. Cape Police, 1883; ditto, Basutoland, 1884; inspr., 1886; asst. comsnyr., Basutoland, 1889; ag. res. comsnyr. July to Dec., 1895; ag. govt. sec.

SMALLWOOD, HENRY ARMSTRONG.—Entered navy, 1885; on board H.M.S. "Victoria" at time of disaster, June, 1893; asst. comsnyr., Colo West, and stip. mag., Apr., 1894; ag. stip. mag. Ba and Yasawa, Apr., 1896; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, and priv. sec. to gov. Fiji, Apr., 1896.

SMART, J. P.—Entered pub. wks. dept., G. Coast, Mar., 1893; survr. of roads, Dec., 1893; supt. of roads, Oct., 1894; lieut. G. C. rifle volrs., May, 1893; capt., Nov., 1893; ag. adjt., May to Nov., 1893; ag. comdt., Oct., 1895, to Mar., 1896; local auditor, Niger C. Protec., 1896.

SMARTT, JAMES A.—Alderman of Brandon, Manitoba, 1882-84; mayor, 1885-87; mem., judicial bd., 1886; mem. of prov. legislature, 1886; min. of pub. wks., 1888; dep. min. of the Interior of

Canada, Apr., 1897; dep. supt.-gen. of Indian affairs, July, 1897.

SMEETON, S. P.—Extra clk. in office of S. of S. forCols., June, 1862; 1st-class clk. in col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, June, 1870; registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages, 8th Feb., 1878; suptd. the taking of census of Jamaica, 1881.

SMIBERT, JAMES.—Clerk in telegraph dept. Victoria, 1858; acctnt. and ch. clk., 1866; cashier, P.O., 1869; ch. clk., P.O., 1878; registr. sec., 1882; dep. postmr.-gen., sec. post and tel. dept., and gen. supt. of tels., 1887.

SMITH, ALLAN F.—Clk. in P.O., Bermuda, 1879; clk., col. sec.'s office, 1886; asst. col. sec., 1895.

SMITH, C. ABERCROMBIE.—M.A. (Camb. and Glas.), fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb., 2nd wrangler and 2nd Smith's prizeman, 1858, &c., mem. of the house of assem., Cape, 1866-75; mem. of the exec. coun., 1872; comsnyr. of crown lands and pub. wks., 1872-75; mem. of contec. under Ordinance 97, 1872-5; comsnyr. of the sinking fund, 1872-4; mem. of the Univ. coun., 1873; chmn. of the meteorol. comsn., 1874; comptroller and audr.-gen., 1875; chmn. of the tender bd., 1875; mem. of the surety bd., 1875-86; vice-chancellor, Cape Univ., 1877-9; comsnyr., civ. ser. exams. bd., 1886; chairman, 1887.

SMITH, C. A.—Apprentice, pub. wks. dept., Jamaica, 1870; asst. to ch. supt., 1877; supt., 1878; 3rd-class ditto, 1879; 2nd-class ditto, 1881; Kingston dist., 1886.

SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G. (1892), K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. at St. Paul's Schl. and Corp. Chr. Coll., Camb; B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interp., Hong Kong, Mar., 1862; registr.-gen., Mar., 1865; ag. pol. mag., June, 1865; ag. col. sec., 1867; mem. of exec. coun., 1869; ag. col. sec., Feb., 1872, to Dec., 1873; treas., 1871; acted as col. sec. Oct., 1874, and also from Mar., 1875; col. sec., S. Sttlmts., July, 1878; apptd. under the F.O. to be Br. comsnyr. to settle certain marine claims at Manila, Sept., 1878; and received the thanks of H.M.'s govt.; also for services in connection with the "Nisero" case, 1884; administered govt. S.S., Mar., 1884, to Nov., 1885; lieut.-gov. and col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1885; gov. of S.S., 1887; also consul-gen. and high comsnyr. for Borneo and Sarawak, 1889; ret. 1893.

SMITH, EDWIN MITCHELL.—Entered survey, crown lands. dept., S. Australia, as asst., June, 1862; cadet and jun. survr.; survr., Jan., 1869; draftsman, Jan., 1874; steward and survr. of educnl. lands, Feb., 1882; ch. clk., land office, Jan., 1886; dep. survr.-gen., July, 1894; mem. of central pastoral and central lands bds.

SMITH, FRANCIS.—Ch. mag., Gambia, 1879; puisne judge, G. Coast Col., 1887.

SMITH, THE HON. SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862).—B.A., Lond. Univ., 1840; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., May, 1842; solr.-gen., Tasmania, 1840; atty.-gen., 1854; mem. of the legis. assem., 1849-60, and of the exec. coun., 1855-60; atty.-gen., upon the introduction of responsible govt. in 1856; prime min., 1857; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the sup. ct., 1860; ch. just., May, 1870; was adminstr. of the govt., 1874; again, 1880; ret., 1885.

SMITH, HON. SIR FRANK, KNT. BACH. (1894).—Mem. of Dominion cabinet, without portfolio, 1893-6.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Barbados, 1859; in office of gov.-in-chief of the Windward Is., 1860 to 1866; pol. mag. of Christchurch, Barbados, 1866; sen. pol. mag. of Bridgetown and St. Michael, 1873; ag. judge

of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1878 to 1880; inspr. of prisons, 1878, held with office of provost-marshal from 1882; ag. col. sec., 1879.

SMITH, GEORGE.—Transfd. from W.O. to ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Nov., 1879; ch. clk., 1881; asst. to ch. sec., 1883 to 1891; clk., legis. coun., 1886 to 1891; sec. to the comtee. for the representation of Cyprus at the Col. and Ind. Exhibn.; ag. ch. sec., May to Oct., 1888 comsr. of Papho, 1891; regis.-gen. and mem. legis. coun., 1895.

SMITH, GEORGE.—Ed. at Galway House Schl., Leyton, Essex, and at Morden House, Greenwich; ag. dist. comsr., Anamaboe, G. Coast, 1877; dist. comsr., Dexeve, 1878; ditto, Palma and Leckie, Lagos, 1880; sub. collr., customs, Palma and Leckie, 1883; ch. clk. and warehouse keeper, customs, Lagos, Aug., 1889; ag. dist. comsr., E dist., Lagos, Mar., 1892.

SMITH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G. (1895).—Late lieut.-col. Roy. Scots Guards; groom-in-waiting to Her Majesty, 1883-5; M.P. for High Wycombe, 1883-5; J.P. for E. Riding of Yorkshire; gov. of W. Australia, 1895.

SMITH, HENRY EDWIN.—Temporary clk. in col. sec.'s office, Tasmania, 1848; promoted to the survey dept. in 1849; served 22 years in that dept.; 1st-class clk., 1859; 1st lieut. and adjt., Buckingham rifles, 1860; transfd. to col. sec.'s office, 1871; ch. clk., 1873.

SMITH, JAMES ALFRED.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Apr., 1891.

SMITH, JAS. C.—Clk. and storekeeper commissariat dept., Nassau, 1876; mem. house of assem., 1882, 1889, and 1890; postmr. Bahamas, Aug., 1889; J.P. for col., 1890; mem. of the bd. of educn.

SMITH, JOHN, M.D., C.M.G. (1877).—Mem. of the bd. of technical educn., N.S. Wales, May, 1883.

SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G. (1884).—Agt.-gen. for Victoria in United Kingdom, 1881-86.

SMITH, SIR JOHN SMALMAN, KT. BACH. (1896).—M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar in Tem., 1872; special pleader Oxford circuit; puisne judge, G. Coast Col., 1883; judge, Lagos, 1886; ch. just., Lagos, 1889; ret., 1895.

SMITH, OLIVER.—Ed. at Paris, Dusseldorf, and St. John's Coll., Oxon; modern languages Univ. scholarship, 1865; B.A. 1870; M.A. 1873; called to the bar in Tem., June, 1875; sec. to Internat. Law Soc., 1875-82; Queen's advoc., Lagos, 1886; on special mission to Ibadan, Aug. to Nov., 1886; ag. col. sec., Feb. to Dec., 1890; atty.-gen., St. Vincent, 1892, admstd. govt. at intervals; ditto Leeward Is., 1894; admstd. govt., Mar., 1895; puisne judge, Mauritius.

SMITH, T.—Suptdg. offr., pub. wks. dept., Ceylon, 1868; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1871; prov. asst., N.-Cent. prov., 1877; ditto, N.W.P., 1878; E.P., Dec., 1882.

SMITH, THOMAS SERCOMBE, B.A., LL.B. (Lond.).—Hong Kong cadet, 1882; attached to C.O., 1883; passed cadet, 1886; ag. asst. regis.-gen., 1886-90, except for five months as ag. pol. mag.; asst. regis.-gen., 1891; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1893; ag. puisne judge, various dates, 1895-7; treas., Dec., 1896.

SMITH, WM. EDWARD.—Employed on L. & N.W. Rly., 1872-82; asst. traffic man., Indian guaranteed rlys. (Scinde, Punjab and Delhi), 1883-86; ag. dist. traffic man., Lahore and Delhi div.; gen. man., Barbados Rly., 1889; gen. and traffic man., Trinidad and Govt. Rly., Feb., 1894; received special allowance of 100% in 1895 for reorganizing rly. dept.; is a J.P.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES, K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1863; solr.-gen., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1865; atty.-gen., Oct., 1874; admstd. the govt., Apr. to Sept., 1884, and in 1887; gov., Leeward Is., Nov., 1888; gov., Bahamas, 1895; high comsr., Cyprus, 1898.

SMITH, SIR, WILLIAM JAMES, KT. BACH. (1896).—M.A., LL.M., Trinity Hall, Camb.; acted as puisne judge of the G. Coast Col. from Dec., 1880, to July, 1881; puisne judge of the sup. ct. of Cyprus, 1882; ch. just., 1892; ch. just., Br. Guiana, 1898.

SMUTS, JOHANNES.—Clk., treasury., Cape, 1882; acted as priv. sec. to the Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, 1885-6; to Sir H. A. Smyth, 1889; to Lieut.-Gen. H. E. Cameron, and to Sir H. Loch, 1891; sec. to Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr (Swaziland Convention), 1890; asst. despatch clk., govt. house, 1886; 2nd-class clk., 1887; ag. priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gen. Cameron and to Sir H. B. Loch, 1891 to 1895; ch. clk. to high comsr., 1891; acted as clk. of exec. coun., 1891 and 1895; Br. consul in Swaziland, Aug., 1895.

SMYLY, PHILIP CRAMPTON.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., B.A., LL.B.; called to the bar, Kings Inns, Dub., 1888; LL.D., 1891; Queen's advoc., S. Leone, 1895; atty.-gen., 1896.

SMYTH, C. E. OWEN.—Ed. at Erasmus Smith Schl., Dub.; specification clk., S. Australia, 1876; profnl. clk., 3rd class, 1878; 1st class, 1883; supt. of pub. bldgs., 1886.

SMYTH, GEN. SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS, K.C.M.G. (1890).—In command of the troops, S. Africa, 1889; gov. of Malta, 1890-3.

SOLEY, B. T.—Under-sec., Tasmania, Oct., 1857.

SOLOMON, JOHN.—2nd-class asst. of excise, England, Apr., 1868; 1st-class asst., June, 1870; ride offr., June, 1871; resig., Jan., 1876; ag. 3rd clk., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, July, 1877; ag. cashier in rec.-gen.'s office, 1878; comsry. of taxation, 1879.

SOLOMON, JULIUS STAFFORD.—Ed. at Stowe's Normal Seminary, and the High Schl., Glasgow; lieut., New Providence artillery, Bahamas, 1845; in 1866, collr. of revenue for dist. of Harbour Is.; in 1861, also ag. pol. mag. for same dist.; in 1869, confirmed pol. mag. (now termed res. just.).

SOLOMON, W. H.—Asst. law adviser, C. Col.; puisne judge, Griqualand, 1887.

SOMERVILLE, EDMUND.—Late 3rd batt. E. Kent Regt., the Buffs; extra offr. 4th div. Sarawak service, June, 1883; offr. in charge Bintulu, Oct., 1888; res. 2nd class, 3rd div., Jan., 1891.

SOUTHEY, THE HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1872).—Volr. for mil. duty at Kaffrarian outpost, 1828; joined volrs. for mil. service, Dec., 1834; volunteered to carry despatches to an outpost; on return elected lieut. of volrs., and present at various skirmishes in Fish River Bush; organized a corps of guides, and capt. of same; res. agt. and mag. to certain Kaffir tribes, until 1837, when Gov. Sir Benjamin D'Urban's arrangements for govt. of frontier districts, having been disallowed, he ret.; sec. to high comsr., 1847; present at the battle of Boomplaats, and acted as pres. of war tribute coms. in Orange River Sovereignty; C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, 1850; during the Kaffir war of this period, enrolled native levies, and acted for Impl. commissariat; ag. sec. to govt., 1852 to 1854; sec. to lieut.-gov., Graham's Town, Mar., 1855; audr.-gen., Jan. to Apr., 1859; ag. col. sec., Capetown, Aug., 1860; treas.-gen., Jan., 1862; col. sec., July, 1864; lieut.-gov., Griqualand W., Dec., 1872; ret., Nov., 1875.

SORZANO, TILDEBER.—Draughtsman, crown

lands office, Trinidad, 1874; first ditto, survey dept., Aug. 1881.

SPALDING, LIEUT.-COL. WARNER WRIGHT, C.M.G. (1885).—N. S. Wales Artill., 1876; in command of the detachment which served in the Soudan, 1884; res. mag. Norfolk Is., 1896.

SPENCE, FRANK.—3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, Fiji, 1880; clk. to comsrs. of wks., Oct. 1884; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Jan. to May, 1884, Feb. 1885, to Jan., 1887, and since Dec. 1887; clk. in office of consul-gen. for W. Pacific, June, 1889; stip. mag., 1897.

SPENCE, J. B.—Med. supt. of Colombo lun. asyl., Ceylon, 1886.

SPENCER, FREDERICK.—2nd clk., treasury, W. Australia, Jan., 1863; pub. wks. dept., 1863; treasury, 1865; 2nd class clk., audit dept., Jan., 1871; ch. clk. and examiner 1879; inspr. of accts., 1880; audr.-gen., Aug., 1891.

SPENCER, REV. JOSIAH.—Inspr. of schls., Cyprus, 1881.

SPICER, QUINTEEN HERBERT.—2nd clk., col. sec.'s dept., Tobago, 1884; 1st clk., audit and registry dept., 1884; 2nd rev. offr., 1885; harbmr. and landing waiter, 1880; supervisor of excise, 1892; inspr. of pol., 1896; in charge of prison, 1897.

SPRIGG, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN GORDON, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1886).—Has represented E. London in Cape assem. since 1869; col. sec. and premier, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; col. treas. May, 1884, to Nov., 1886; premier, Nov., 1886; apptd. comdr. legion of honour for services in Paris Exhbn., 1889; resig. office, July, 1890; again treas., 1893, and also premier, 1896; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

SPOULE, PERCY JULIAN, B.A., Camb.—Barrister at law (Mid. Tem.); cadet, S.S., Nov., 1895; ag. dep. registr., sup. ct., Penang, Mar., 1897.

STAFFORD, THE HON. SIR EDWARD WILLIAM G.C.M.G. (1887). K.C.M.G. (1879).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dub.; barrister, In. Tem.; prime minister of N. Zealand, 1856-61, 1865-69, and 1872; comsrr. for col. exhibn., 1886.

STALLARD, GEORGE.—Ed. at Rossall and Camb. (LL.B., 1878, 2nd class law tripos); barrister, In. Tem., 1879, Oxford circuit; priv. sec. to gov. and clk. of couns., Lagos, 1887; ag. Queen's advoc. and mem. of exec. and legis. couns., Sept., 1887, to May, 1888; dist. comsrr., Lagos, 1890; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Sept., 1891; Queen's advoc., 1892; ag. col. sec., Apr. to June, 1893; medal for Jebu war, 1892; ag. ch. just. and ag. col. sec., 1895; ch. just. of S. Leone, 1897.

STAMERS, COPELAND PLACE.—Rev. offr., Salt Cay, Turks and Caicos Is., Mar., 1873; asst. comsrr., Cockburn Harbr., Apr., 1885; asst. comsrr., Salt Cay, May, 1890.

STANFORD, WALTER ERNEST MORTIMER, C.M.G. (1892).—Mag.'s clk., Cape Col., 1863; mag., 1876; capt. of levies in Guelick war, 1877-8 (medal); mem. native laws and customs comsrr., 1880-2; comdt. in war of 1880-1; on special service to Pondoland, 1884; ch. mag., Griguland E., 1885; negotiated treaty with Pondos, 1886.

STANLEY, HENRY C., M.I.C.E.—Ch. engnr. of rlys., S. and central divs., Queensland, Sept., 1872.

STANMORE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, 1st Baron (creat. 1893), G.C.M.G. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1871).—Priv. sec. to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when 1st lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; M.P. for Beverley from July 1854, till Mar. 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission as lord high comsrr. extraord. to the Ionian Is. Nov., 1858; apptd. a companion of the Order of St. M. and St. G., 1859; capt. comdt. of the 1st Aberdeenshire

R.V., Feb., 1860; lieut.-gov. of N. Brunswick, Oct., 1861; gov. of Trinidad, Nov., 1866; gov. of Mauritius, 1870; ret., 1874; gov. of the new col. of Fiji, Jan., 1875; H.M.'s high comsrr. and consul-gen. for the W. Pacific, 1877; gov. of N. Zealand, 1880; gov. of Ceylon, 1883; ret., 1890.

STEELE, WALTER MATTHEW.—Clerical asst., treasury Br. Guiana, Feb. 1884; 5th-class clk., Feb., 1886; 4th class, July, 1888; 3rd class, Apr., 1890; ag. clk.-in-charge, sub. treasury and savings bk., Dec., 1891, to June, 1893; 2nd-class clk. (acctnt.), govt. land dept., Apr., 1896.

STEEN, DAVID MILLER, B.A.—Scholar, Queen's Coll., Belfast; 1st-class exhibitor, Roy. Univ., B.A. 1895; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., 1887; pol. mag., Balapitiya, 1889; asst. collr., customs, Trincomalee, 1890; ditto, Galle, 1892; pol. mag., Haldemulla, 1893; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, 1893; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, 1895.

STEERE, THE HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, KT. BACH. (1888).—Ed. at Clapham Gram. Schl.; squatter, W. Australia, 1860; J.P., 1861; unoffl. mem., legis. coun. since 1868; unoffl. mem., exec. coun., 1884; mem. of Australian fed. coun., 1885; speaker, legis. coun., 1886 to 1890; speaker of first legis. assem. under responsible govt., 1891, one of the reprsntves. of col. at federation convention, 1891.

STEPHEN, CHELLVUM.—Ind. interp. to res. mag., Durban, Natal, Jan., 1875; clk. and Ind. interp. to res. mag., Umlazi div., co. of Durban, Mar., 1875; Tamil interp., sup. ct., 1895.

STEPHEN, GUY NEVILLE.—Ed. Paris, Marseilles, London; M.R.C.S. Eng., 1881; licentiate of medicine, France, 1882; ag. house surg., Lincoln co. hosp.; ditto, asst. med. offr., Middlesex co. asylum (Colney Hatch); surg. to the consulate of Norway and Sweden, Marseilles, 1881; surg. to the Br. Consulate and Seamen's Home, Marseilles, 1882; dist. med. offr., Nicosia, Cyprus, 1883; med. offr., central prison, gen. and ophthalmic hosp.; med. offr. of health, Nicosia; pres. of the municipality, Nicosia, 1889; ag. ch. med. offr., 1885 and 1890; col. surg., Gambia, 1894.

STEPHEN, M. H.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S.W. 1869-71; judge, sup. ct., May, 1887.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.—Clk., col. secretariat, N. S. Wales, 1852; priv. sec. to various premiers, 1856-58; clk., land dept., 1858; under-sec. for lands, 1870; sec., atty.-gen.'s dept., 1880.

STEPHENS, MICHAEL, M.I.M.E.—Manager, Capetown and Wellington Rly. Co.'s workshops, Oct., 1860; loco. supt., Aug., 1863; transd. to the govt. service upon the purchase of the rlys., Jan., 1873; ag. ch. loco. supt., Nov., 1885.

STEPHENS, THOMAS, M.A.—P.C.S. of schls., Tasmania, Feb., 1857; ch. inspr., Feb., 1869; dir. of educn., Jan., 1886.

STEPHENS, THOMAS NOAKES.—Jun. offr. S. Australia; customs, 1864, clk. marine bd., 1865; boarding offr., customs, 1866; asst. landing waiter, 1867; confill. clk., 1870; ch. clk., treasury, 1875; sec. marine bd., 1877; sec. of customs, 1889; under-treas., 1890; collr. of customs, registrar of shipping, ch. inspr. of distilleries and excise, pres. of marine bd., 1894; is J.P.

STEPHENSON, ALBERT EDWARD.—Clk., E and A dept., Feb., 1884; local auditor, Lagos, Aug., 1888; also ag. local auditor, G. Coast, Dec., 1888, to Aug., 1889; returned to E and A depts., and apptd. to col. audit branch, Jan., 1891; clk. in charge of accts., May, 1893; asst. supt. Aug., 1897.

STERNDAL, ROBERT ARMITAGE, F.R.C.S.—Late of financial dept. govt. of India; volr. during

mutiny, 1857 (medal); dep. collr. and asst. Sttlmt. offr. from Aug., 1859; financial dept. in various capacities in Nagpur, Calcutta, and the Punjab, from June, 1864; asst. acctnt.-gen., Bombay, Jan., 1884; Madras, Nov., 1887; ret., 1890; author of "Mammalia of Br. India and Ceylon," "Denizen's of the Jungle," "Account of the District of Seoni, "Turkey and India," &c.; admsl. govt. of St Helena, Dec., 1895, to July, 1896; gov., 1897.

STEVENS, CALICOTT MAXIMILIAN.—Entered impl. service, Aug., 1868, at Roy. Observatory, Cape; 3rd asst. to H.M.'s astronomer, Feb., 1873; clk., col. sec.'s office, Feb., 1876; transf'd. to treasury, June, 1876; distributor of stamps, Dec., 1881; acctnt. to rec.-gen. of rev., Feb., 1882; ch. clk. treasury, Mar., 1889; stamping comsur., July, 1889; in command of civ. ser. detachmt., D.E.O.V. Rifles, in Basuto campaign, 1880-81; mem. of Br. expdn. to Montago Road (now Town's River), for observing the transit of Venus in Dec., 1882.

STEVENS, PERCIVAL.—Asst. M.I.C.E.; asst. engrn. govt. rlys., Trinidad, 1874; dist. engrn. Couva extension rly., 1878; res. engrn. in charge of construction, San Fernando and Guianacra rlys., 1879; 1st asst. engrn., P.W. dept., Jan., 1885; has acted as asst. dir. of P.W., 1885, 6, 8, 9, and 90; engrn., N. div., P.W.D., Jan., 1892; 1st engrn. in charge of rds. and bdges., P.W.D., Jan., 1894; engrn. in charge of rds. and bdges. rds. and bdges. dept., Jan., 1895; ag. dir. pub. wks., with seat in legis. coun., May, 1894, to Feb., 1895.

STEVENS, THOMAS HAMILTON.—2nd clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clk. in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874; supervisor of customs, G. Coast Col., 1880; in charge of special expenditure in connection with Ashantee difficulty, 1881; acted as paymr., G. Coast constab., 1882; comsur. of Elmina, 1882; in charge of dist. chest, Accra, 1884; paymr. of constab., 1885; dist. comsur. of Dixcove, 1885; Elmina, 1886 and 1887; financial asst. to pcl., Singapore, 1888; ag. asst. audr.-gen., S.S., Nov. to Dec., 1896.

STEWART, MAJ.-GEN. EDWARD HARDING, C.M.G. (1887).—Entered army, Roy. Engns., Oct., 1854; employed from 1865 to 1879 in the fortification branch of the W.O. Part services lent in 1866 to 1869 and in 1877 to the S. Australian govt., and in 1877 till 1879 to the govt. of Victoria. In charge of the defence of the Natal frontier in 1879, and comdt. of Natal and member of the exec. coun. of the col. in 1880. Part services lent to govts. of Victoria and N.S. Wales in 1883; and in 1884, on retirement from the army, became military adviser to the agts.-gen. of Victoria, N.S. Wales, Queensland, S. Australia, N. Zealand, and Tasmania; is also employed in connection with the defences of these cols. and inspection of warlike stores.

STEWART, A.—Res. mag., Victoria E., Cape Col., Jan., 1882; transf'd. to Albert, 1884.

STEWART, ALAN LINDSAY.—Asst. supt. of pol., Singapore, and J.P., S.S., Jan., 1891; served with Pahang expdn., 1894.

STEWART, ALLEN CAMPBELL.—Ed. at Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Roy. Coll. of Chemistry, Lon.; sub-agt. of immigr., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1881; ag. sen. sub-agt., June, 1883, to May, 1884; ag. immigr. agt.-gen., Dec., 1883; immigr. agt. at Calcutta for Jamaica, Fiji, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, May, 1884, and for Mauritius, 1889; also temporarily for Leeward Is., June, 1885; passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct., 1885.

STEWART, HENRY COCKBURN, C.M.G. (1897).—Priv. sec. to Sir H. Robinson, gov., Ceylon, June, 1865-71; and to Sir W. H. Gregory, Mar.,

1872; précis writer, Mauritius, Oct., 1876; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1878; ag. audr.-gen., Dec., 1878, to Dec., 1879, and Nov., 1881, to June, 1883; ag. rec.-gen., Dec., 1880, to Mar., 1881; ag. ch. comsur., Seychelles, Mar., 1881, to Nov., 1881; ag. col. sec., June, 1888; admsr., Seychelles, 1895.

STEWART, JAMES, C.M.G. (1895).—Apptd. to the civ. ser. of Fiji, Jan., 1880; Sept., 1880, boarding offr., customs; Jan., 1881, 3rd clk. of customs; Aug., 1882, 1st clk. of customs, Levuka; Apr., 1883, postmr., Levuka, and dep. comsur. of stamps; Jan., 1884, acctnt. to the immigr. dept.; also sec. to the Marine Bd., July, 1882, to July, 1884; July, 1884, ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, and clk., legis. coun.; asst. col. sec., 1890; ag. col. auditor, Oct., 1891; comsur. to report on decrease of native population, Mar., 1893; extraordinary mem. exec. coun., Oct., 1893; ag. rec.-gen. and mem. legis. coun., July, 1894, till Sept. 1895; ag. col. sec. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1895, to July, 1897; ag. rec.-gen., Feb. and Mar., 1897; dep. admsr. of Fiji, May, 1897; rec.-gen. and asst. col. sec., 1897; is a comsur. of customs and J.P. for the col.

STIRLING, RIGHT REV. W. H., D.D.—Bishop of the Falklands.

STONE, E. A.—Clk. to atty.-gen., W. Australia, 1860; called to bar, 1865; clk. to legis. coun., 1870; nominee mem. of ditto, 1880-2; crown solr., 1882; puisne judge, 1884; acted as ch. just. 1880, 1881, 1887, and 1889.

STONE, E. C. M.—Clk. to registr., Trinidad, 1875; ch. clk., 1878; clk. of complaint ct., 1878; ch. clk. to registr., sup. ct., 1880; registr., ct. of survey, 1883; ag. registr. sup. ct., 1880, 1, 3; and Apr., 1884, to July, 1885, and June to Sept., 1885; ch. clk. to registr.-gen., Sept., 1887; dep. registr.-gen., Oct., 1889; ag. registr.-gen., 1892-93; is a comsur. of affidavits, and supt. registr. of births and deaths for Port of Spain.

STONE, HERBERT C.—Entered Trinidad service, Apr., 1863; asst. clk. of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; ag. clk. of the peace, W. dist., co. of St. Patrick, July, 1865; 3rd clk., immigr. office, Mar., 1866; 2nd clk., June, 1867; ag. ch. clk., 1868-9; ag. stip. mag., co. of St. David's, and ward of Blanchisseuse, and warden of the Toco ward union, Feb., 1872; inspr. of immigrts., Nov., 1872; ag. warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, Feb., 1876; J.P. for the town of Port of Spain and counties of St. George and Caroni, May, 1876; inspr. and sub-prot. of immigrts., 1st Jan., 1882; ag. prot. of immigrts., 1882, 1887, and 1889-92, with seat in legis. coun.; mem. b.l. of educn., June, 1892; ag. rec.-gen., with seat in legis. coun., 1892.

STOPS, FREDERICK.—Clk. to solr.-gen., Tasmania, Nov., 1855; clk. to atty.-gen., 1860; sec. to law dept., Jan., 1884.

STOUT, THE HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Admitted a barrister of sup. ct., N. Zealand; entered the prov. coun. of Otago, N. Z., 1872; prov. solr. 1873; elected to the gen. assm., 1875; atty.-gen., Mar., 1878, to June, 1879; min. of lands, &c., for immigr., 1878; pres. of Dunedin Freethought Soc.; prime min., and atty.-gen., and min. for educn., 1884-87; fellow of N. Z. Univ.

STOW, AUGUSTINE.—Judge's associate and clk. of arraigns, S. Australia, Jan., 1877; admitted practitioner of sup. ct., Apr., 1883; registr. of probates and ch. clk. of sup. ct., Apr., 1884; comsur. for taking affidavits in sup. ct., May, 1884; comsur. of inld. rev. (collr. of death duties), Mar., 1886; public trustee, Sept., 1891; curator of convict-estates, Nov., 1892.

STOW, JEFFERSON P.—Sup. mag., S. Australia

1864; explored N. coast, 1865; author of "Voyage of the Forlorn Hope," and "History of South Australia;" mag., 1884; comsnr. of insolvency and stip. mag., Mount Gambier dist. (S.A.), 1886; stip. mag., Port Pirie dist., 1894.

STRACHAN, W. HENRY W., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.L.S.—Jun. res. med. off. pub. hosp., Kingston, Jamaica, 1882; sen. res. med. off., 1885; sen. med. off., 1892; mem. of bd. of govrs., Inst. of Jamaica, 1892.

STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, LORD, 1st BARON (creat. 1897), SIR DONALD A. SMITH G.C.M.G. (1896), K.C.M.G. (1886).—Gov. of Hudson's Bay Territory; special comsnr., Red River, 1869; mem. of Canadian parlt., 1871; dir. of Canadian Pacific Rly., 1880; high comsnr. for Canada, 1896; mem. of Pacific Cable Comtee., 1896.

STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM.—Entered survey and crown lands dept., S. Australia, as cadet, June, 1862; after several promotions, was apptd. examr. of licensed survr.'s work and draftsman, June, 1872; and ch. draftsman, Apr., 1877; dep. survr.-gen., July, 1886; survr.-gen., July, 1894; chmn. of pastoral, central pastoral, and central land bds.

STREATFIELD, FRANK N., C.M.G. (1879).—Comdt. of levies, S. Africa War, 1877-8-9; R.M. Transkei, 1878-84; C.C., Kuruman, Br. Bechuanaland, 1887-9.

STRICKLAND, SIR GERALD, COUNT DELLA CATENA, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. Ossett Coll., Birmingham, Maudragone Coll., Rome (gold medal, honours, 1878), Ginnasio, Principe Umberto, Rome, matric. Malta Univ., 1879, B.A. and LL.B., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1887; called to the bar, In. Tem., 1887; mem. coun. of govt., Malta, 1887; representative of nobles in coun. and unoff. mem. exec. coun., 1888; ag. asst. ch. sec., Malta, Aug., 1888; is pres., comtee. of privileges, Maltese nobility; ch. sec., 1889.

STRONG, SIR SAMUEL HENRY, KT. BACH. (1893).—Born in Dorsetshire, Eng., 1825; called to bar of Ontario, 1849; created Q.C., 1863; elected a bencher of the Law Soc. of Upper Canada, 1860; a comsnr. for consolidating the statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, Dec., 1856; a mem. of the law reform coms., 1871; vice-chancellor Ontario, Dec., 1869; puisne judge of the ct. of error and appeal, same prov., 1874; puisne judge of the sup. ct. of the Dominion, 1875; ch. just. of Canada, 1892; apptd. to the judicial comtee. of H.M.'s privy coun., 1897.

STROUD, BENJ.—Suptdng. sergt., Barbados; pol. supt., 1876; 3rd-class landing waiter, Sept., 1881.

STRUTT, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Printer, Tasmania, 1849; foreman, 1863; govt. printer, 1881.

STUART, ALEXR.—Ed. St. Andrew's Univ.; registr. of imports and exports, Singapore, Sept., 1890.

STUART, JAMES.—Ed. St. John's Coll., Hurst-pierpoint; matric. Lond. and Cape; silver medal, Natal, Eng. lit. exam., 1891; clk. G.P.O., Pietermaritzburg, Feb., 1888; clk. and interp. R.M., Eshowe, May, 1888; 1st clk. and interp. to res. comsnr. and ch. mag., Zululand, Feb., 1889; acted on various occasions as sec., res. comsnr. and res. ch. mag.'s ct., Zululand; interp. to Br. comsnr., Swaziland, 1894 to 1895; and in charge of Swazi deputations to Capetown and England in 1894; acted as Br. consul, Swaziland, 1895; R.M., Ingavuma dist., Zululand, 1895.

STUART, JAS. MARTIN.—Comsnr. of insolvency, S. Australia, June, 1883; stip. mag., Port Adelaide, July, 1881; crown solr., 1890.

SUEUR, SYBRANDT LE.—Clerical asst. and clk.

of the papers, 1871 to 1880, legis. coun., Cape; asst. clk. of the coun., clk. of the papers, and shorthand writer in 1881.

SULLIVAN, ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.N., K.C.B. (1879), C.B. (1864), C.M.G. (1878).—Entered the royal navy, 1848; comdr. of "Harrier" in N. Zealand, 1862-4, during Maori wars; present at Kohero, Rangariri, and other minor affairs; promoted capt. 1863, and rear-admiral, 1878; commodore on the Cape and African station, 1877 to 1879, during operations in the Cape and Zululand; received the thanks of both houses of parlt. for his services in connection with the Egyptian expedn., 1882; vice-admiral 1885; dir. of transports, admiralty, since 1883.

SULLIVAN, FRED.—Apptd. to gov. sec.'s office, Jamaica, 1852; clk. therein, Feb., 1853; acted as priv. sec. to Gov. Darling, 1859; 1860, ch. clk.; ch. clk., P.O., 1861; postmr., 1870.

SULLIVAN, W. W., Q.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier of Prince Edward Is., Canada; born in P. E. I., 1843; called to the bar 1867; elected to legislature in 1872, and has continuously represented the same constituency; created a Q.C. by the govt. of P. E. Is., 1876, and by the gov.-gen. of Canada 1879; is a dep. judge in the admty. ct., pres. of the bd. of educn., and pres. of the bd. of trustees of P.E.I. Hosp. for the Insane; was a mem. of the exec. coun., holding the office of solr.-gen., Apr., 1873, till Sept., 1876; leader of the Opposition in the legislature in 1877; became prime min. and atty. and advoc.-gen. in 1879, which positions he continues to hold; has been a deleg. representing the prov. govt. on several occasions in Canada, and was a deleg. to England in 1886, to confer with the impl. govt. regarding the terms of confederation between P.E.I. and Canada; ch. just., P.E.I., 1889.

SURMON, WILLIAM HENRY.—Sub-inspr., F.A.M.P., 1867; mag., Basutoland, 1871; served in Basuto war, 1879-81; asst. comsnr., Basutoland, 1884.

SUTHERLAND, WM.—Clk. to rec.-gen., Fiji, Sept., 1880; to registr.-gen., Nov., 1880; stip. mag. of col., Apr., 1883.

SUTTON, CHARLES.—Joined 31st regt., June, 1846; cornet and adjt., 2nd batt., land transport corps, in the Crimea, Jan., 1856; served in the Crimea from May, 1855, till Aug., 1856; was present at the assaults on the Redan on the 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855; medal and clasp for the Crimea and a Turkish medal; ensign and adjt., 2nd batt., 5th Fus., Oct., 1857; lieut., Oct., 1858; ag. barrack-master, Mauritius, Sept., 1860, to June, 1862; inspr. of prisons, Aug., 1862, to March, 1863; inspr. of pol., Bahamas, 1864; J.P. for the col., and mem. of the board of health.

SUTTON, THE HON. G. M.—M.L.C., Natal, treas., 1893.

SUTTOR, THE HON. FRANCIS B.—Postmr.-gen., N.S. Wales, Aug., 1880, to Nov., 1881; min. of pub. instruction, 1881 to 1883, and again, 1891-4; rep. of col. at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

SWAIN, ALFRED WILLIAM.—Jun. clk., G.P.O. Br. Guiana, June, 1881; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1883.

SWAIN, ARTHUR CLAUDE.—2nd clk., crown lands dept., Br. Guiana, Oct. 1879; asst. comsry., May, 1882; dist. ditto, July, 1881; is a J.P.

SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P.—Clk., customs dept., Br. Guiana, July, 1879; Aug., 1880, asst. comsry.; 1882, dist. ditto; J.P.

SWAIN, GEORGE DOUGLAS.—1st clk. and book-keeper, pol. dept., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1882; inspr. of pol., May, 1884; ch. inspr., Mar., 1892; ag. dep. inspr.-gen., July to Sept., 1893; on special service

with Mr. McTurk, Feb., 1894, to take over Uruan from Venezuelans, remaining in command there till July, 1894; volr. in Ashanti expdn., Nov., 1895, to Mar., 1896; mentioned in despatches (star); two months' training with R.I.C. at Dublin, 1890; possesses Hythe certifi. P.S. certifi., and 1st-class ambulance certifi.

SWAMY, PONNAMBALAM COOMARA.—Mem. legis. coun., Ceylon, and mun. coun., Colombo; proctor, sup. ct. and notary public; served on comsn. to enquire into and report on financial condition of Colombo municipality.

SWAN, ROBERT A.—Matric. at Madras Univ., Dec., 1868; passed special law test prescribed for unconvicted supts. and asst. supts. of pol.; 2nd-class inspr. of pol. in the Cuddapah dist., Madras, May, 1870; in Aug., 1871, 1st-class; in May, 1874, passed in Telugu; in Oct., 1876, special asst. to the sub-collr. and joint mag. of Cuddapah for famine relief duty, and in the same month was apptd. a mag., and placed in charge of the Kadri and Madnapully Taluqs of the Cuddapah dist.; in Feb., 1877, stip. mag., Mauritius; Jan., 1878, stip. mag. of Flacq.; and in Aug., 1879, Grand Port and Savanne; mem. of the comsn. to frame regulns. under the "labour ordinance of 1878;" barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1882; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1883; in July, 1884, sent on special duty to Madras to organise an emigr. agency for Br. Guiana; sheriff, Essequibo co., Dec., 1887; chmn. lands titles enquiry comsn., Feb., 1890; a revising barrister under Br. Guiana Constitn. Order, 1891; sheriff of Berbice and mag. New Amsterdam, 1892; acted as pol. mag., Georgetown, Feb., 1890, and Oct., 1894, to Apr., 1895.

SWAYNE, CHARLES RICHARD.—Stip. mag., Fiji; inspr. of native taxes, 1876; stip. mag. and comsnr. of sup. ct., Lau prov., 1878; sent to Kadava with special authority in native matters, 1879 and 1880; inspr. of Indian and Polynesian labourers, Lau prov., 1883; stip. mag., registr., and comsnr. of sup. ct. at Levuka, 1885; returned to Lau, 1886; asst. native comsnr., Lau, 1888; ag. Br. res., Gilbert and Ellice Is., and special judicial comsnr. for trial of certain cases, Oct., 1893, to Nov., 1895.

SWEET-ESCOTT, E. B., C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. Somersetshire Coll., Bath, and at Balliol Coll., Oxon; exhibitor, Worces. Coll., Oxon, June, 1876; 2nd class classical mods., June, 1878; 3rd class in mod. hist. finals, June, 1880; B.A., July, 1880; classical prof. at the Roy. Coll., Mauritius, June, 1881; précis writer, col. sec.'s office, Feb., and 2nd asst. col. sec., Apr., 1886; ag. col. sec., 1889; ag. col. sec., Br. Honduras, Mar., 1893; admstd. the govt. of that col., Apr. to Nov., 1893; col. sec., Br. Honduras, 1894; admstd. govt. Apr. to Nov., 1895; ag. sen. clk., C.O., Jan., 1898.

SWETTENHAM, SIR F. ATHELSTANE, K.C.M.G., (1897), C.M.G. (1886).—Cadet, S. Sttltns., July, 1870; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1872; asst. collr. of land rev. for Penang and Prov. Wellesley, Aug., 1872; collr. of land rev., July, 1873; J.P. and mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Penang, May, 1874; sent on special missions to Perak in Jan., June, and July, 1874; sent to reside with the Sultan of Selangor, Aug., 1874; asst. res., Selangor, Dec., 1874; gazetted to act temporarily as res. of Selangor, 22nd Oct., 1875; took charge of the residency in Perak on the murder of the res., Nov., 1875; dep. comsnr., Perak, Nov., 1875; mentioned in despatches; asst. col. sec. for native states, Mar., 1876; asst. col. sec., July, 1881; Br. res., Selangor, Sept., 1882; comsnr. for S. S. and Malay States, Calcutta Exhibn., 1883-84; ag. Br. res., Perak, Mar., 1884, to Jan., 1886; exec.

comsnr. for S. S. and Malay States, Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; Br. res., Perak, 1889; res.-gen. Malay States, Jan., 1896.

SWETTENHAM, J. A., C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. Clare Coll., Camb.; scholarship, May, 1867; writer, Ceylon service, 1868; ag. pol. mag., Harrispattn., Feb., 1870; pol. mag., Kays, Sept., 1870, continuing to act at Harrispattn.; ag. asst. govt. agt., Galle, Dec., 1871; ag. landing and tide survr., Galle, June, 1872; asst. collr. of customs, Jaffna, Oct., 1872, to continue to act at Galle; ag. dist. judge, Matara, Apr., 1873; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1876, and clk. of the legis. coun.; rec.-gen., Cyprus, 1883; audr.-gen., Ceylon, 1891; col. sec., S. S., 1895; admstd. govt., June to Aug., 1895.

SYDNEY, BISHOP OF (AUSTRALIA, METROPOLITAN AND PRIMATE OF) (Bishopric founded 1847), MOST REV. W. SAUMAREZ SMITH, D.D.—Consec., 1890.

SYMONDS, E. S., C.M.G. (1886).—Entered Victoria service, Jan., 1882; asst. comsnr. of crown lands, 1883; gold receiver, 1885; under-treas., Oct., 1887; ret., 1887.

SYMONDS, J. O. T.—Served in different regts. of Lancers, 1876-90; asst. inspr. G. Const constabulary, Mar., 1890; asst. supt. of pol., S. S., 1891.

SYRETT, ROBERT H.—Dispenser, Col. Hosp., Gambia, June, 1871; confid. clk., admstr.'s office, Jan., 1872; ag. clk. legis. coun., May, 1872, to 1873, and ag. 1st writer, Oct., 1872, and 1877 to 1879; acted as govt. sec. in 1881, 1883, and 1885; dep. coroner, 1885; man., McCarthy's Is., 1891.

TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILIP.—Ed. at Haileybury, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; cadet, S.S., Apr., 1874; acted as asst. supt. of pol., Penang, from Feb. to Apr., and again in June and July, 1877; dep. coroner, Singapore, May, 1877; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1877; ag. supt. of pol., Penang, Aug., 1877; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1877; ag. supt. of pol., Singapore, June, 1878; ag. asst. col. sec. for native states in 1879-80; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore, May, 1880; ag. res. of Sungai Ujong, 1881; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1881; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1882; ag. audr.-gen., May to Nov., 1889; ag. col. sec., Apr. to Nov., 1890; Aug., 1891, to Mar., 1892, Apr. to July, 1893, Sept., 1893, to Feb., 1894; Nov., 1894, to Apr., 1895, and June to Aug., 1895; res. councillor, Malacca, July, 1897; ret. on temp. pension, Aug., 1897.

TALMA, ENWY L., B.A. (Cantab).—Cadet, S. S., Nov., 1896; ag. asst. prot. imigrts., Penang, Aug., 1897.

TANNER, J. E., M.I.C.E., C.M.G. (1894).—Ed. at the Coll. for Civ. Engrs., Putney; pupil to Messrs. James and William Simpson, and to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Hutton Gregory, on the Graissac rly. in the Cevennes, France; joined the army works corps before Sebastopol as asst. supt., 1855, and served with the force until the peace, 1856; asst. engrn. on the Ind. Guaranteed rlys. (Scinde and Punjab), 1856; mem. of the Anarkullee European volrs. throughout the Ind. mutiny; dist. engrn., 1858; and engrn.-in-charge of the Sutlej div., Delhi rly., including the Sutlej bridge, 1862; apptd. to survey for a rly. in Trinidad, 1871; and to superintend its construction, 1873; dir. of pub. wks. and gen. supt. of rlys., 1873; M.L.C., 1886; ret., 1893.

TARBET, ALEX. F.—Capt. 3rd S. Lanes. Regt. 1886; served in Methuen's Horse with the Bechuanaland field force, 1884-85; asst. inspr., Lagos constab., 1886; comsnr., W. dist., 1887 and 1888; ag. inspr.-gen., 1888; priv. sec. to ag. gov., 1889, and 1891, and to gov., Oct., 1890, to Jan., 1891; commanded Lagos Houssas, with Jebu expedy.

force, 1892, mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp); inspr., Lagos constab., 1892; priv. sec. to Sir E. Carter, Aug., 1892, to Feb., 1894; inspr.-gen. of pol., S. Leone, 1894.

TARLETON, WILLIAM.—Asst. pol. mag., Hamilton, Tasmania, Mar., 1842; pol. mag., Launceston, Dec., 1845; ditto, Hobart, Aug., 1857; recorder of titles and registr. of deeds, July, 1862; was re-apptd. pol. mag.; consur. of ct. of requests, Hobart, May, 1871.

TARTE, HON. J. ISRAEL.—A notary by profession, but only practised two years; editor of *Le Canadien* since 1874; sat in the legis. assem. of Quebec, Feb., 1887, to Dec., 1891; first returned to parlt. in 1891, and again in 1896; min. of pub. wks. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

TASKER, HUGH POLLOCK, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Queen's Coll., Cork; prizeman in engrng. 2nd year, and scholar in 3rd year; grad. B.E., Oct. 1879; articled to borough engr., Salford, Apr., 1880; asst. engr. to mun. coun., Salford, Apr., 1881; asst. engr. and survr., mun. coun. Birkenhead, Apr., 1883; exec. engr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, Mar., 1890; ag. dir. pub. wks., May, 1894.

TAUBMAN-GOLDIE, SIR GEORGE DASHWOOD, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Founder and dep. chmn. of the Royal Niger Co.; chmn., 1895.

TAYLOR, A. W. FORBES.—4th clk., treasury, Natal, June, 1878; 3rd clk., Apr., 1879; 2nd clk., July, 1881; 1st clk., audit office, Mar., 1884; inspr. audit dept., 1897.

TAYLOR, EDWARD B. ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1884). Mem. Bahamas bar; entered civ. ser. 1847; was priv. sec. and col. A.D.C. to Mr. Mathew, when gov. of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir A. Bannerman, and Mr. Bayley; sec. to bd. of educn. 1851 to 1861; capt.-comdt. New Providence vol. rifle corps, 1853; clk. pol. ct., 1851; pol. mag., 1862; ag. rec.-gen. and treas., Oct., 1862, to July, 1863; ag. col. sec., Apr. to July, 1867; ag. asst. just. Sept., 1869; ag. ch. just. from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; col. sec., Dec., 1874; is *ex officio* sen. mem. of the exec. coun.; admtdt. the govt. in 1879-84 and 1886; ret. 1890.

TAYLOR, HENRY MITCHELL.—Supernum. in immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1874; 4th clk., July, 1877; 3rd clk., 1879; 2nd clk., 1884; ch. clk., 1885; qualified in Hindustani, 1885; acted as sub-agt., 1884 to 1886.

TAYLOR, W. T., C.M.G. (1895).—Collr. of customs and excise, Larnaka, 1879; ch. collr. of customs, Cyprus, 1882; ag. rec.-gen., Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; ag. consur., Larnaka, in addition to his own duties, 1883 and 1885; rec.-gen., ch. collr. customs and excise, 1891; audr.-gen., Ceylon, 1895; ag. col. sec. 1896.

TEMPLER, FREDERIC GORDON.—Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inn. Tem., Nov., 1872; went the W. circuit; apptd. a dist. judge, Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1882; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., May to Oct., 1888; Nov., 1888, to Feb., 1889; Jan. to March, 1890; and May to Sept., 1891; dist. judge, Larnaka, 1891; Queen's advoc., Cyprus, 1893.

TEMPLER, P. A., C.M.G. (1897).—Ed. at Rugby; writer to the govt. of Ceylon, Sept. 1863; dep. fiscal, Kandy, 1864; pol. mag. at Panadura, Oct., 1865; ag. asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Nov., 1865; ditto, Kandy, Jan., 1866; ag. pol. mag. Gampola, Apr., 1866; asst. collr. and landing survr., Jaffna, Apr., 1866; ag. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, July, 1866; ag. dist. judge, Ratnapura, Oct., 1867; ag. asst. govt. agt. and dist. judge, &c., Mannar, May, 1870; fiscal, central prov., Sept.,

1872; asst. agt., Puttalam, to act as registr.-gen., 1875; ag. govt. agt., N.W.P., July to Oct., 1883, and Mar., 1884; ditto, C.P., Sept., 1884; registr. and fiscal, Colombo, Mar., 1885; ag. govt. agt., C.P., Oct., 1885; govt. agt., N.W.P., May, 1886; ditto, S.P., 1889; ditto, C.P., and mem. legis. coun., 1892; admstr., Dominica, 1895.

TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1892). KT. BACH. (1877).—Elected speaker of the house of assem., C. of Good Hope, 1874; has for several years represented the div. of Piquetberg in the assem.; mem. of coun. of Cape Univ., 1873; agt.-gen. for the Cape, 1896.

TENNANT, HERCULES.—Barrister-at-law, Inn. Tem.; advoc. sup. ct., Cape Col., 1873; sec. of law consm., 1879; represented Caledon in house of assem., 1879-81; lieut., D.E.O.V.R., 1878-81; extra A.D.C. to gov. and comdr.-in-chief, July, 1879; served in Basuto war, 1880-81, with rank of capt., as asst. staff offr. to Gen. Clarke, C.B., and afterwards to Col. Carrington, C.M.G.; sec. to ch. just., 1882; librarian of the sup. ct., 1882; asst. registr., sup. ct., and official reviser of authorised edition of Cape statutes, 1884; asst. registr. of ct. of appeal, Mar., 1886; J.P. for Capetown and dist., and Cape dist., July, 1886; ag. taxing offr., sup. ct., Sept., 1884, and Aug. to Dec., 1885; Apr. and Oct., 1886; Mar. and June, 1887; and Oct., 1887, to Jan., 1889; taxing offr., Feb., 1889; high sheriff, Oct., 1889; editor and compiler of "The Notary's Manual," 4th and 5th editions; "The Justice of the Peace's Manual"; "Rules of Court"; "Chronological Table and Index of the Statute Law of the Colony, 1714-1883"; "Masters and Servants Laws of the Colony;" joint editor (by authority) of a revised edition of "The Cape Statutes, 1652-1886, and of the Griqualand W. Statutes;" also compiled (under authority), "The Index of Government Proclamations and Notices, 1803-1881."

THOM, ALEXANDER.—Served with Bengal Horse Artill. during Ind. mutiny, at siege and capture of Delhi, relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and various other actions in 1857 and 1858; medal for distinguished conduct, and three clasps, "Delhi," "Relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow" medal for long and meritorious services; inspr., Leeward Is. pol. force (Antigua), July, 1878; transf'd. to St. Kitts, Sept., 1878.

THOMAS, E. J.—Entered Victoria service, 1852; receiver of revenue, &c., 1863; acted as sec. to numerous boards and consms.; priv. sec. to Sir B. O'Loghlen, Bart., 1881; sec., premier's dept., 1883.

THOMPSON, ALEX. J.—Entered the col. sec.'s offices, Bahamas, as a jun. clk., Jan., 1847; sec. to bd. of health during prevalence of cholera, 1852; dep. col. sec., 1854; capt. in militia 1853; master in chancery, 1859; just. of the peace and coroner, 1860; acted as col. sec. and registr. of records in 1860 and 1862; and in the latter year was returned as mem. of the legislature; provost-marshal, Oct., 1862; is *ex officio* marshal of the cts. of chancery, divorce, bkruptcy, ordinary and admty. sessions.

THOMPSON, A. W., M.D.—Govt. med. offr. and mem. legis. bd., Turks and Caicos Is., 1891.

THOMPSON, AUGUSTUS WM.—Asst. clk. of ct., G. Coast, 1873; clk. to Queen's advoc., 1874-5; dep. registr., cent. prov., 1877; ch. registr., 1880; postmr., Cape Coast, Mar. to Aug., 1884; registr. and interp., W. prov., 1884; registr. of deeds and taxing master, W. prov.; dist. consur., G. C. Col. May, 1889.

THOMPSON, HARRY LANGHORNE, C.M.G.

(1897).—Ed. at Winch. Coll.; treas., Cyprus, Aug., 1878; asst. comsnt., Sept., 1879; comsnt. of Papho dist., 1883; asst. rec.-gen. and inspr. of agricul., 1891; ch. sec., 1892; admsnt., St. Vincent, 1894.

THOMPSON, LIVINGSTON GREY, M.D. (Abdn.) Surg. supt., Gen. Hosp., Launceston, Tasim., and health offr. of the port, Jan., 1882.

THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Called to bar Oct., 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received comsnt. to act as public prosecutor in the crim. ct., Bahamas; acted as judge of ct. of common pleas from June to Dec., 1875; pol. mag., Bahamas (being still allowed priv. practice), Jan., 1876; chmn. of man. comtee. of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty; mem. of the Bahamas legislature, and trustee of the Nassau Museum and Library, 1881; stip. and circuit mag., 1886; ag. atty.-gen., 1887; ag. ch. just. July, 1890, June to Oct., 1891, and June to Nov., 1892; ag. col. sec. and chmn. of bd. of educn., Oct., 1890; judge and col. sec., Falklands, 1893; admsnt. govt., July to Nov., 1894.

THOMPSON, WM. WARDLAW.—Apptd. to pub. wks. dept., Cape, 1878; 1st clk., correspond. branch, 1882; ch. record clk., crown lands office, 1885; 1st-class clk., 1889; dept. lands, mines, and agricul., 1892; ag. prin. clk., dept. of agricul., 1896; ag. prin. clk., July, 1897; was on active service with the D.E.O. V.R. in Transkei from Feb. to May, 1879, and in Basutoland, from Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881.

THOMSON, ALEX. McDONALD.—Ed. Abdn. Univ., M.A.; 1st class hon. math., 1883; asst. prof. of math., Aberdeen, 1886-7; Bacon scholar, Gray's Inn, 1888; cadet, Hong Kong, 1887; passed cadet, Dec., 1890; ag. supt., Victoria gaol, Apr., 1891, to Mar., 1892; ag. clk. of couns., Jan., 1891, to Oct., 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., Mar. to Oct., 1892; ag. registr.-gen. and provisional mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1893; ag. asst. col. sec., 1884; ag. col. treas., Mar., 1895; and provisional mem. exec. and legis. couns.; mem., governing body of Queen's Coll., 1894; postmr.-gen., 1897.

THOMSON, ALPIN FOWLER.—Acctnt., wks. and rlys., W. Australia, 1879; sec. to W. Australian comsnt., Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1885; asst. comsnt., 1886; ag. R.M., York, 1887; warden Yilgarn gold fields, 1889; ch. clk., pub. wks., 1890, under-sec. rlys., and wks., Feb., 1891.

THORBURN, HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Emig. to Newfoundland, 1852, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits; M.L.C., 1870; premier, 1885; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; defeated at gen. election, 1889, and resig. office.

THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL D.D., 1st Bishop of BALLARAT, VICTORIA. Consec. 1875; scholar and fellow, Queen's Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1856; incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, 1860; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, 1864.

THORNTON, SWINFORD LESLIE, B.A.—Lincoln Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; admitted to the bar St. Stittms., Nov., 1886; registr., sup. ct.; comsnt., ct. of requests, and collr. of stamps, Malacca, June, 1886; ag. sen. mag., Singapore, July, 1888; registr., sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, July, 1892; atty.-gen., St. Vincent, 1893; ag. admsnt., Nov., 1894, to Mar., 1895; ag. ch. just., Nov., 1895; res. mag., Jamaica, 1896.

THORPE, C. B. S. W.—Ch. offr., Straits Govt. steamer, 1880; comdr., 1887; ag. harbmr., Penang, May, 1891; ag. dep. master attdt., Singapore, Jan., 1892 to Aug., 1893, and Dec., 1896 to July, 1897.

THWAITES, H.—Dep. Queen's advoc. N. circnt., Ceylon, Sept., 1867; registr. of sup. ct. Jan., 1878.

TILLARD, RICHARD.—Fifteen years' service

under Cape govt.; was R.M. and collr. of customs, Port Nolloth, when he retired in 1875; road mag. and J.P. for the several dists. of Cape Col.; served as an offr. of vols. in the Gaika and Basuto wars; Kaffir war medal, 1877-8; R.M., Mafeking, Jan., 1886; C.C. Dec., 1886; supt. of tels., Br. Bechuana-land, Oct., 1886; R.M., Vryburg, 1889.

TIMPELEY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Ed. at Shrewsbury Gram. Schl., Univ. Berne; entered W. Austridian pol., 1856; inspr., 1870; supt. of Rott-nest Is., 1885; now R.M., Bunbury.

TITREN, A. E.—Ag. 2nd clk., C.O., Natal, July, 1858; clk. to atty.-gen. Oct., 1858; clk. to registr. of deeds, Mar., 1859; 2nd clk. to R.M., Durban, July, 1860; 2nd clk., audit office, Mar., 1868; clk. to R.M., Klip River; clk. of the peace, Klip River; sub-distributor of stamps, and sub-acctnt., Lady-smith; registr. of the circuit, Klip River, July, 1871; ag. mag., Umlazi div., co. Durban, Feb., 1876; R.M., Umlazi, Mar., 1880; Inanda, 1883; again, Umlazi, May, 1887.

TODD, SIR CHARLES, M.A., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1872).—Fell. Roy. Meteor. Soc.; F.R.A.S.; Fell. Soc. of Tel. Engrs. and Electricians; asst. astronomer Cambridge, 1848; asst. astronomer, Roy. Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and supt. of telegraphs, S. Australia, 1855; postmr.-gen., supt. of tels., and govt. astronomer, 1870.

TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G. (1878).—Jun. clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape, Aug., 1860; 2nd clk. to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, Dec., 1862; 2nd-class clk. to C.C. Robertson, Nov., 1864; 1st clk. to C.C., Swellendam, May, 1867, to Aug., 1874, but was ag. C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870, to Jan., 1872, and again during Sept. and Oct., 1872; 1st corrpdng. clk. to the rly. engr. of the col., Aug., 1874, to Mar., 1875; clk. in charge of money orders and stamps, G.P.O., Capetown, Apr., 1875; employed on special service as sec. to a govt. comsnt. investigating the accts. and balances of the col. treasury, chest, Capetown, May to Dec., 1875; was exec. comsnt. for the col. at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; acctnt., col. sec.'s dept., Jan., 1876; in June, 1880, served with Sir H. White and Mr. Lawson (W.O.), and Sir W. B. Gurdon (Treasy.), on a mixed comsnt. to investigate the expenditure incurred by the impl. and col. govts. in the Transkei war of 1878; proceeded in June, 1881, on special service to Kimberley, with a view to adjusting the accts. of the prov. of Griqualand W.; acted as C.C. and registr. of deeds at Kimberley from Sept., to Dec., 1881; and as asst. comsnt. of crown lands and pub. wks. in Capetown from Jan. to Apr., 1882; sec. and acct. to the agt.-gen. for the col. in London, Oct., 1882; ag. agt.-gen., 1895-6.

TOMALIN, M. F. H., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., and F.G.S.—2nd financial offr. and office asst. pub. wks. dept., Ceylon; dist. engr., 1896; ag. prov. engr., Jaffna, 1896.

TOOKE, W. H.—Ch. clk., dept. of agricul., Cape, Sept., 1893; Kaffir war medal with clas. 1877-8 campaign; Porter gold medalist, 1879; Eldon prize essayist, 1880.

TORONTO, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. ARTHUR SWEATMAN, D.D., D.C.L.).—Headmr., Collegiate Inst., London (Ont.), 1865; asst. science master, Upper Canada Coll., Toronto, 1871; rector, Grace-church, Brantford, 1872; headmr., Hellmuth Coll., Toronto, 1874; bishop of Toronto, 1879.

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES JAMES.—Ed. Univ. of King's Coll., Windsor, N.S.; grad. with high honours in 1862; B.A. 1863, and B.C.L. 1872; admitted to the bar of N.S. Apr., 1866; Q.C. 1880; elected to the legislature of N.S. in 1878; re-elected in 1882; resig. in 1884, and elected mem. House of

Coms. of Canada same year; mem. of the exec. coun. of N.S. 1878 till 1882; asst. judge, N.S. 1887.

TOZER, Hon. Sir H., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Col. sec., Queensland; agt.-gen. for Queensland in London, 1898.

TRAFFORD, G.—Ed. at Rugby and in France; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1856; practised on the N. Wales and Chester circuit, and at the Cheshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire sessions; ch. just. of St. Vincent, Nov., 1866.

TRANCHILL, EDWIN WALLACE O'GRADY.—Clk. audit office, Perak, Oct., 1884; ag. asst. supt., Lower Perak, and asst. mag., June, 1887; confirmed Sept., 1887; 2nd asst. mag., Kinta Nov., 1887, to Aug., 1888; asst. mag., Batang Padang, Dec., 1888; asst. coll. land rev., Larut, Feb., 1890; asst. mag., Kinta, Apr., 1893; ag. mag., &c., Larut, Jan., 1894; has passed bonus exam. in Malay.

TRAVERS, A. K.—3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, Hong Kong, Oct., 1874; priv. sec. to Admr. Austin, Mar. to Apr., 1877, and to Gov. Hennessy, Apr. to July, 1877; ag. 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, July to Nov., 1877; 2nd clk., Dec., 1881, to May, 1883; priv. sec. to Admr. Marsh, Apr., 1882, to Apr., 1883; asst. P.M.G., May, 1883; J.P., Dec., 1883; ag. P.M.G. and coll. of stp. rev., June, 1888.

TRAVERS, B.—Dist. mag., W. Dist., Br. Honduras, June, 1882; ditto, Toledo, Mar., 1884; Corosol, Jan., 1885, and Orange Walk, Aug., 1886; comsnr., Famagusta, Cyprus, 1892.

TREACHER, W. H., C.M.G. (1890), M.A. Oxford.—Ag. pol. mag., Labuan, Nov., 1871, to June, 1872; ag. col. sec. and audr., Oct., 1873; col. sec., audr., and pol. mag., Apr., 1877; admstd. the govt., Dec., 1876, to Feb., 1877; and Oct., 1877, to Apr., 1880; mem. of the legis. coun., Dec., 1874. During the periods he admstd. the govt. he acted as consul-gen. in Borneo, and visited Sulu and N. Borneo in connection with Spanish claims; apptd. (1881) the first gov. of Br. N. Borneo, to Dec., 1887; again acted as admstr. of Labuan and consul-gen. in Borneo, from Feb., 1884, to Nov., 1885, and was instrumental in saving Brunei from an attack of the Limbang rebels; sec. to Perak, June, 1888; ag. res., Sept., 1888; res., Selangor, July, 1892; res., Perak, July, 1896.

TREGAR, EDWARD.—Emig. to N. Zealand in 1863; apptd. Goldfields survr., 1867; in command Waikato native contingent, 1875; sec. labour dept. and ch. inspr. of factories, 1891. Is author of "The Maori-Polynesian Dictionary," "The Paumotu Dictionary," "Fairy Tales of the South Seas," &c., &c.

TRENCH, R. LE POER.—Co. ct. judge, Victoria, Apr., 1880.

TRENDELL, A. J. R., C.M.G. (1886).—Clk. in science and art dept., London; took part in admstr. of Col. and Ind. Exhbn., 1886.

TRESIDDER, CAPT. TOLMIE JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Was engr. for Malta drainage wks.

TREVENEN, NOEL PENROSE.—Cadet, S. Stmts., 1874; extra mag. of pol., Malacca, Dec., 1875, on the occasion of Chinese riots there; ag. asst. res. of Sungei Ujong, Apr., 1876; ag. mag. of pol. and asst. treas., Malacca, July, 1876; passed final exam. in Malay, Feb., 1877; ag. inspr. of schls., Feb., 1877; ag. collr. of land rev., and dep. comsnr. of lands, Malacca, May, 1877; mag. of pol. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Penang, Feb., 1879; ag. dep. registr. to perform the duties of registr. sup. ct., Penang, Sept., 1879; ag. pol. mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Malacca, Jan., 1880; inspr. of schls. and hospis., S. S., Apr., 1880; hon. sec. Fisheries Exhbn. comsnr., 1883; priv. sec. to Mi.

(now Sir Cecil) Smith, ag. gov. of S. S., 1885; asst. comsnr. for the S. S., Col. and Ind. Exhbn., 1886; priv. sec. to Sir Cecil Smith, K.C.M.G., gov., S. S., Oct., 1887, to Oct., 1889; H.M.'s consul for Brunei, Sarawak, and Br. N. Borneo, 1890.

TRICKETT, W. J., M.L.C.—Postmr.-gen., N.S. Wales, May, 1883; min. of instruction, May, 1884, to Nov., 1885.

TRIMEN, ROLAND, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S.—Curator of S. African Museum, Capetown; 3rd-class clk., audr.-gen.'s office, Capetown, July, 1860; transf. to col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1862; 2nd-class clk., July, 1865; ag. curator of museum, Mar., 1866; accompanied Gov. Sir H. Barkly to Griqualand W., as ag. priv. sec., Aug., 1872; 1st-class clk., Nov., 1872; curator of museum, in conjunction with duties in col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1873; ag. despatch and confid. clk. to gov., Aug., 1873; ag. ch. clk. in office of comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., Jan., 1875, and Jan., 1876; sec. to local comtee. for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhbn. of 1876, July, 1875; sec. to premier, the Hon. J. C. Molteno, on his special mission to England in connection with S. African affairs, July, 1876; curator of S. African Museum, Aug., 1876; deleg. to the Internal. Phylloxera Congress at Bordeaux, Oct., 1881; pres., Phylloxera Comsn., Jan., 1886. Is author of "Rhizophora Africæ Australis: a descriptive Catalogue of S. African Butterflies, &c.," and of various papers on ornithology, entomology, and botany in the "Transactions" of the Linnean, Zoological, and Entomological Soccs., the "Quarterly Journal of Science," and other periodicals.

TRIMMINGHAM, W. P.—Col. postmr., Barbados, Sept., 1882; was official assignee, 1862 to 1882; acted as dep. P.M.G. in 1850 and 1853-4; acctnt. in the dept. when taken over by the col. in 1859; acted as postmr. in 1859 and 1864-5; priv. sec. to Gov. Walker in 1867-8, also to Pres. Goding and Lieut.-gov. Mundy, to Apr., 1869.

TROODE, E. T.—3rd clk., compt.-gen. office, W. Australia, 1853; 1st clk., registr. of convicts office, 1853; asst., supt. ditto, 1854; tide waiter, customs, 1855; 3rd clk. and gauger 1856; 2nd ditto, 1857; 1st ditto, 1863; chief ditto, 1875.

TROTTER, CECIL CORTLAND.—Sec. govt. savings bank and W. & O. fund, Singapore, Mar., 1885; entered Perak govt. service, July, 1885; attached to audit office, asst. audr., 1888; ag. state audr., Apr. to Dec., 1888, and Feb. to May, 1890; ag. audr. Selangor, and inspr. of schls., June to Sept., 1890; state audr., Sungei Ujong, Jelebu and Negri Sembilan, Oct., 1890; financial offr. Sungei Ujong, 1892; also pol. mag. and comsnr. ct. of requests, 1894; audr., Selangor, Apr., 1895.

TROTTER, H. B. NOEL CORTLAND.—Ch. clk., G.P.O., and sec. to govt. savings bank, Singapore, 1877; acted as postmr., Penang, 1880; ag. P.M.G., of S. S., 1883, and 1884 to 1888; J.P.; asst. P.M.G., Penang, 1884; passed in Tamil; temporarily attached to G.P.O., London, 1889; mag., 1890; P.M.G., 1895; also man., govt. savings Bank, S.S.

TROTTER, J. F.—Asst. survr., great trigonometrical survey of India, for seven years; ensign W.I. Regt., 1870; lieut., 1871; 2nd sub-imigrn. agt. of Br. Guiana, Feb., 1872; sen. sub-imigrn. agt., Nov., 1872; in charge of imigrn. dept., Feb., to Sept., 1873; and ag. imigrn. agt.-gen. on several occasions; prot. of imigrts. Mauritius, Apr., 1881; special imigrn. comsnr. to India, May, 1883, to Apr., 1884, and May to Dec., 1889.

TROUGHTON, CECIL CLAUDE WALTER.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; 2nd lieut., 4th batt. Prince of Wales N Staff regt., 1889; lieut., 1890; capt., 1893; instructor of musketry, 1893; "special mention"

certif., schl. of instruction, and "extra" certif., schl. of musketry, 1893; and "special mention" field offr.'s certif., schl. of instruction, Sept., 1893; inspr. S. Leone frontier pol., Sept., 1894; ag. inspr.-gen., Oct., 1896; J.P. for S. Leone.

TRUMP, J., A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer office, pub. wks., Ceylon, 1878; suptdg. offr., 1879; in charge of convicts, Colombo Breakwater, 1880-3; engaged in rly. and wharf constrn. in native states, S.S., 1883-6; dist. engnr., Kuala, Perak, 1886; dep. state engnr., Feb., 1887; ag. state engnr., Oct., 1886, to Oct., 1887.

TRUTCH, SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S., and M.I.C.E.—Ch. comsnr. of lands and wks., and survr.-gen. of Br. Columbia, May, 1864; was a mem. of the exec. and legis. couns. of that col.; was apptd. in 1870 to proceed to Canada as one of the delegs. from Br. Columbia to confer with the govt. on the terms on which the col. should be admitted into the Dominion; lieut.-gov. of the prov. of Br. Columbia, July, 1871, to July, 1876; res. agt. of Dominion govt. in Br. Columbia, 1879-88.

TUCKER, A. L.—Pres. of bd. of land and wks., and comsnr. of crown lands, Victoria, 1883 to 1885; is M.L.A. for Fitzroy.

TUCKER, JAMES, C.M.G. (1888).—Dep. sec., Bermuda, June, 1852; asst. col. sec., Sept., 1859; col. sec., 1875; registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages, 1865-1877; rec.-gen., July, 1877; was hon. sec. to the Bermuda comtee. of Philadelphia Internat. Exhibn.; is a comsnr. for investments appropriated to certain pub. wks., a trustee for the Bermuda savings bank, and a mem. of the exec. coun., ag. col. sec. in addition to his own duties, 1882, 1885, and 1886.

TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., F.R.G.S.—Employed in survey dept., Tasmania, from 1853, to 1863, when he attained the position of inspecting survr.; comsnr. of crown lands, Queensland, 1863, and in 1866 under-sec. for lands, which he held for 16 years; in 1875 survr.-gen., which office he has held solely since 1882; mem. of land bd., 1890.

TUPPER, THE HON. SIR C., BART. (creat. 1888), G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin. (1843).—Born 2nd July, 1821; is an M.A. and D.C.L. of Acadia Coll. N.S.; is gov. of Dalhousie Coll., Halifax (apptd. by Act of Parlt., 1862); was pres. of the Canadian med. assoc., from its formation, 1867, until 1870, when he declined re-election; mem. of exec. coun., and prov. sec. N.S., 1857-1860; and from 1863 to June, 1867; prime min. of that prov. from 1864 until he ret. from office with his govt. on the Union Act coming into force, 1st July, 1867; deleg. to England on public business from N.S. govt. 1858 and 1865; from the Dominion govt. Mar., 1868; leader of the delegn. from N.S. to the union confce. at Charlottetown, 1864; to that in Quebec in same year, and to final col. confce. in London, to complete terms of union, 1866-7; holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an exec. coun., N.S.; created C.B. (civil) 1867, K.C.M.G., 1879, and G.C.M.G., 1881; author of a "Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the Union Question" (London, 1866); sworn of the P.C., June, 1870, and pres. of that body until 1st July, 1872, when apptd. min. of int. rev.; min. of customs, Feb., 1873; resig. office with Sir John Macdonald, 5th Nov., 1873; min. of pub. wks., Oct., 1878; min. of rlys. and canals, 1879; has represented Cumberland in parlt. for 29 years in N.S. Assen., from 1855 until confederation in 1867, and in the Commons from that year until he resig. his seat in the cabinet and was apptd. high comsnr. for Canada,

in London, May 24, 1884; acted as exec. comsnr. for Dominion at the Antwerp Exhibn., 1885, and the Col. and Ind. Exhibn. London, 1886; resumed office in Canadian ministry as finance min., 1887; one of H.M.'s plenipotentiaries at fisheries confce. at Washington, 1887; re-apptd. high comsnr., May, 1888. The following are some of the measures which were introduced and carried through the legislature of N.S. by the hon. mem.: The jury law; educn. act providing free schls.; equity judge act; Windsor and Annapolis rly. act; bill providing for a quarantine station and hosp.; representation bill; exec. and legis. disabilities act (the first act passed by any of the provs. prohibiting dual representation); an act reducing the number of members in the assen. from 55 to 38 on entering the union; and an act abolishing the offices of financial sec. and solr.-gen., thereby largely reducing the expenditure for the public service; he also moved the resolution for the union of the maritime provs. 1864, under which delegs. were sent to Charlottetown in that year; and the resolution authorising delegs. to be sent to London to arrange the terms for the union of N. S. and N. B. with Canada, 1866; among the measures he introduced in the fed. parlt. are: The act prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxic. liquors in the N.-W. territories; the consolidated rly. act 1879; act granting charter to the Canadian Pacific Rly. Co., 1881; rlys. subsidies act, 1883-84; and the act respecting an agreement between the prov. of Br. Columbia and the Dom. of Canada; joint plenis. with the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir J. A. Crowe for negotiating a commercial arrangement between Canada and France, 1892; S. of S. for Canada, Jan., 1896; premier Mar. to June, 1896.

TUPPER, HON. SIR CHAR. HIBBERT, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Son of Sir C. Tupper, mem. of N.S. bar; grad. Harvard Law schl.; mem. house of commons, Canada, since 1882; min. of marine and fisheries, 1888; deleg. to Washington in connection with Behring Sea difficulty, 1890; Br. agt. for the arbitration with the U.S. on the Behring Sea question, 1892-3; min. of just., 1895; resig. 1896.

TURNER, A. K.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. 2nd div. civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., 16 Nov., 1896.

TURNER, FREDERICK F.—Solr. to lands titles comsdrs., S. Australia, Jan., 1880; comsnr. of patents and trade marks and registr. of copyrights, Apr., 1888; registr.-gen. of deeds and registr. of building socs., Jan., 1895.

TURNER, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Premier and treas. of Victoria; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

TWYNAM, E.—Entered the survey dept. of N.S. Wales as a rly. survr. in 1855; apptd. dist. survr. at Goulburn, 1863; ag. survr.-gen., 1889.

TWYNAM, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G. (1896), C.M.G. (1884).—Writer to the govt. of Ceylon, 1845; asst. govt. agt. at Jaffna, 1848; asst. govt. agt., &c., Hambantota, 1854; asst. govt. agt., dist. judge, &c., &c., Manar, 1856; govt. agt., N.W. prov., Nov., 1868; ditto, N. prov., Sept., 1869; ret., 1896.

UDAL, JOHN SYMONDS.—Called to the bar, In. Tem., Michaelmas term, 1875, W. circuit; J.P. for co. of Dorset; atty.-gen. of Fiji, Aug., 1889; Admalty. advoc., Sept., 1889.

UPINGTON, THE HON. SIR T., K.C.M.G. (1887), Q.C.—Atty.-gen., Cape, 1878 to 1881; premier, 1881 to 1884; atty.-gen. 1886; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; resig. office, July, 1890; puisne judge, sup. ct., Cape, 1892; again atty.-gen., 1896.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Honduras, June, 1859; in public treasury, July, 1865; provost marshal, July, 1869; pol. mag., now called dist. mag., Belize dist., Nov., 1878; in charge of the public treasury, June, 1866, to July, 1867, and Apr. to June, 1869; and of Belize gaol May to Aug., 1872; has acted as registrar of shipping, survr. of shipping, inquisitor of wreck and casualty, and inspr. of pol.; was marshal of the V-A. ct., is *ex officio* judge of the summary ct., and also coroner of the col.

VAIL, THE HON. W. B.—Prov. sec. and leader of govt., Nova Scotia House of Assem., 1867; min. of militia and defence in Dom. Govt., 1874 to 1887; mem. of Canadian House of Coms. and privy coun.; lieut.-col., 2nd Digby regt.

VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE.—Asst. clk. and messenger, Queen's advoc.'s chambers, S. Leone, Jan., 1878; acted as asst. sec. to Br. comsrs. on the N.W. Liberian Bdry. Comsn. in 1879; clk. to crown solr., June, 1880; acted as clk. to ch. just., 1882; clk. to Queen's advoc., 1883.

VANDERSTRAATEN, J. L., M.D. (St. And.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.S.A. (Lond.), Fellow Chemical, Medical, and Obstetrical Societies, London.—Med. asst., Ceylon, 1863; asst. col. surg., 2nd class, 1867; 1st class, 1868; col. surg., 1885, and prin., Ceylon med. coll., and supt. of vaccination. W. and N.W. provs.

VANE, F. W.—Employed in the G.P.O., Mar., 1871; asst. P.M.G. and inspr. of post offices, Ceylon, Apr., 1872; acted as sec., loan bd., Apr. to Dec., 1874; acted as P.M.G., Nov., 1876, to Feb., 1877; as P.M.G. and dir. of telegs. May to Oct., 1883, and in May, 1886.

VANE, HENRY, G.B.—Asst. audr., Perak, Dec., 1884; ag. asst. audr.-gen. S.S., Apr., 1887; audr.; Sungai Ujong and Negri Sembilan, May, 1888; treas., pol. mag., &c., Sungai Ujong, Oct., 1890, audr., Selangor, Dec., 1892; state audr., Perak, Apr., 1895.

VAN NOOTEN, E. H. H.—4th clk., Savings bank, Br. Guiana, Aug., 1881; 6th clk., treasury, May, 1884; 5th clk., Feb., 1886; 3rd-class clk., July, 1888; 2nd class, Apr., 1891.

VAN RENEN, H.—2nd asst. survr.-gen., Cape, Sept., 1897.

VECUHIO, THOMAS JOSEPH.—Marshal, sup. ct., bkptcy. ct., and V-A. ct., Gibraltar, 1866; also interp., 1866-76.

VEECOCK, JAMES.—Studied at St. John's Coll., Battersea; 1st class Queen's scholar, 1854; winner of 1st prize, 1855; 1st class govt. certif., 1856; 2nd master, gram. schll., Queen's Coll., Demerara, 1860; 3rd clk., audit office, and book-keeper to immigr. loan comsrs., 1872; sec., excise bd., June, 1873; ag. inspr. of schls. and sec. to the comsn. of inquiry into educn., 1874 to 1875; 1st asst. form-master in Queen's Coll., May, 1878; resumed duties in audit office as 3rd clk. and auditor, Aug., 1880; again examr. of teachers, Dec., 1880; acctnt. govt. savings bank, Jan., 1881; special acctnt. in the inquiry into the admstr.-gen.'s office, 1881; ag. col. book-keeper, 1887; acctnt., sup. ct., 1888.

VELGE, C. E.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Michaelmas, 1870; registr., sup. ct., Singapore, May, 1875.

VELLA, FRANCESCO, C.M.G. (1893).—Entered the col. serv., Malta, Dec., 1851; was a clk. in the land rev. office; transf'd. to the ch. sec.'s office in 1858; ch. clk. and asst. clk. of the coun., 1870; asst. sec. to govt., and clk. to the coun. of govt. of Malta, Nov., 1871; collr. of customs and supt. of ports, with a seat in the exec. coun. and a seat in the coun. of govt., *ex officio*.

VENN, HARRY WHITTALL.—Mem. of the legis. assem. of W. Australia; joined the 1st ministry under responsible govt., Dec., 1890, as comsnr. of rlys. and dir. of pub. wks.; returned in 1880 for the Wellington dist. as mem. of the legis. coun., and has since represented that constituency; chmn. of the comsn. on agricul., 1887-91; left office, 1896.

VENNING, ALFRED REID.—Unoffl. J.P., and dep. coroner, Matale dist., Ceylon, 1876; treas. and collr. of customs, Selangor, Oct., 1884; also chmn. sanitary Bd. Kuala Lumpur, June, 1890; special comsnr. to report on Cocos and Keeling Is., 1893; ag. govt. sec., Selangor, Oct., 1893, to July 1894.

VENNING, EDWD., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Lond.; suptdng. offr. P.W. dept., Ceylon, 1870; ag. prov. asst., 1878; prov. engnr., Sabaragamuwa, 1893; financial asst. to dir. of wks., 1895.

VERNON, HON. F. G.—Ed. in Eng. for R.E.; came to Br. Columbia, 1863; elected to local legislature, 1875; mem. exec. coun. and ch. comsnr. of lands and wks., 1876; ret., 1878; re-elected, 1878, and remained in legislature till 1882, then ret.; re-elected in 1887, and again apptd. ch. comsnr. of pub. wks. and lands and mem. of exec. coun. for prov.; agt.-gen. for Br. Columbia in London, 1895.

VICKERS, EDWARD.—Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1864; called to the bar, 1st Tem., Jan., 1868; advoc. in the high ct., Bombay, Dec., 1868; res. mag., Jamaica, Mar., 1888.

VIGORS, CHARLES THORNTON DOGNE.—Ceylon writer, 1878; pol. mag., 1883; asst. collr. of customs, Trincomalee, 1884; ditto, Galle, 1886.

VICTORIA (Hong Kong), RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW BURDON, D.D.—Consec. bishop, 1873.

VILBRO, ROBERT.—Asst. master, govt. schls., Mauritius, May, 1860; master, Apr., 1866; asst. statistician, registr.-gen.'s office, June, 1877; joint dist. clk., Port Louis, June, 1878; immigr. shipping offr., Dec., 1883; sen. clk., proc.-gen.'s dept., Mar., 1885; ag. dep. supt., mercantile marine, July to Dec., 1886; received a large gold medal from the inhabitants of Pamplemousses for special public services as mem. of relief comtee. after the cyclone of Apr., 1892.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the C.O., Sept., 1869; priv. sec. to the admstr. of Griqualand W., Oct., 1875, and clk. of the coun.; ag. col. sec., May, 1877, to Oct., 1880; mem. of legis. coun., 1879; engaged on special service in connection with the annexation of the prov. to the Cape Col. from Nov., 1880, to May, 1881; audr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1882; ag. govt. sec., Aug., 1883, to Nov., 1885; May to Aug., 1887; Sept., 1888, to Mar., 1889; Mar. to Sept., 1890; Mar. to Oct., 1891; Mar. to Oct., 1892; July, 1893, to Aug., 1894; Oct., 1895, to Mar., 1896.

VIRET, ALFRED PERCIVAL.—Rev. offr., Dominica, May, 1882; sec. bds. of health and quarantine, Aug., 1884; sec. to local comtee., Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886; confidl. clk. to pres., and clk. exec. coun., May, 1886; govt. offr., treas., and quarantine offr., June, 1891.

VISICK, ROBERT CLARENCE.—Entered civ. ser. Natal, July, 1861; clk. to master of the sup. ct., Jan., 1863; 2nd clk. to R.M., Maritzburg, Jan., 1872; ch. clk. to R.M., Durban; registr. of circuit ct. and sub-distributor of stamps, May, 1874; dep. prosecutor, 1875; admitted an atty. of the sup. ct. of the col., May, 1880; ag. R.M., Durban, July and Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881; master and registr. of sup. ct., Apr., 1881; and registr. V-A. ct., May, 1881; officiated as R.M., Maritzburg, June, 1882; sheriff of the col., Sept., 1882; and marshal, V-A. ct., Nov. 1883.

VITALIS, NICHOLAS.—Ch. interp. and clk. to comsnr., Larnaka, Cyprus, July, 1878; ditto, Nicosia, Mar., 1879; clk. and interp. to Queen's advoc., Feb., 1882.

VOGEL, THE HON. SIR J., K.C.M.G. (1875), C.M.G. (1872).—Ed. at Lond. Univ. Coll. Schl. and Roy. Schl. of Mines; arrived in N. Zealand, 1861; entered the prov. coun. of Otago, 1862, and was for several years a mem. of the prov. exec.; returned to the N.Z. house of repes. in 1863; col. treas. in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869; introduced the immigr. and pub. wks. policy, 1870; held the offices of treas., comsnr. of stamps and telegrs., P.M.G., and comsnr. of customs in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869 to 1872; and of col. treas. and P.M.G. in Mr. Waterhouse's and Mr. Fox's ministries, 1872-3; premier (in conjunction with which he held the offices of col. treas., P.M.G., telegr. comsnr., and min. for immigr.), 1873-5; and again after his return from a mission to England, in 1876; agt.-gen. for N.Z., 1876 to 1881; treas., P.M.G., telegr. comsnr., and comsnr. of customs in the Stout-Vogel ministry 1884-87; had charge of arrangements in the col. for Col. and Ind. Exhibn.

VROOM, HENDRIK, C.M.G. (1896).—Clk. of customs, G. Coast, Apr., 1872; 1st clk., customs, Elmina, 1872; served throughout Ashantee expedn. in Wood's foot (medal); sub-collr. of customs, Adjua, May, 1874; at Quittah, Aug., 1874; at Winnebahl, July, 1877; dist. comsnr. Pram Pram, Jan., 1880; ditto, Secondeo, Sept., 1886.

WACE, HERBERT.—Ed. at Westminster Schl.; Ceylon writer, 1873; asst. collr. of customs, Trincomalee, 1876; asst. govt. agt., Matara, 1886; N'Elia, 1887; ag. govt. agt. Ratnapura, 1889; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1889; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, 1890; govt. agt. Ratnapura, 1891; ag. govt. agt., Matara, May, 1886; 2nd asst. col. sec., Mar., 1889; com. of requests, Colombo, Dec., 1890; govt. agt. Sabaragamuwa, Feb., 1892; ag. govt. agt. Kurungala, 1896.

WAINWRIGHT, HAMILTON.—Supernum. clk., audit office, Trinidad, 1872; in treasury, 1873; 7th clk., treasury, 1874; ch. clk., col. hosp., 1874; ag. supt. lun. asyl., 1878-9; 2nd clk., customs, 1883.

WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM S.—2nd goods clk., rly., Trinidad, 1878; ch. goods clk., 1882.

WALCOTT, H. B.—Apptd. excise and customs offr., St. Lucia, 1884; treasury acctnt., 1890; ag. ch. clk., treasury, 1891; twice ag. ch. clk. and acctnt., St. Vincent, 1892; ag. treasury acctnt., Grenada, Sept. to Oct., 1892; ch. clk. audit office, Dec., 1893; twice ag. postmr., 1895-6; ag. ch. of pol. and excise, 1897.

WALCOTT, REV. J. EVANS, S.C.C.—Ed. Codrington Coll. (Barbados); theol. exhibn., 1865; Rawle scholar, 1867, &c.; headmr., St. Lucy Mid. Schl., 1869; curate, St. Silas and St. Albans, 1872; public librarian, 1877; compiled classified catalogue, 1879.

WALCOTT, RICHARD AUGUSTUS.—Solr., Jamaica, 1883; also notary public, 1885; res. mag., St. James, Jamaica, 1888.

WALDRON, DERWENT HUTTON RYDER.—Ed. Kingston collegiate schl., Jamaica, and Edin. Univ., M.B. and C.M. (1879); student of Lincoln's Inn, 1886; dist. med. offr., Basseterre, St. Kitts, Nov., 1879; asst. col. surg., G. Coast, Jan., 1881; ag. med. offr. of Lagos in 1882; dist. comsnr. of Quittah in 1885.

WALKER, G. A., Q.C.—Atty.-gen. and ch. comsnr. of lands and wks., Br. Columbia, Canada, 1874 to 1878; apptd. to the bench of sup. ct., Br. Columbia, 1882.

WALKER, CRITCHETT, C.M.G. (1891).—Ed. St. James Gram. Schl., Sydney; sessional clk. legis. assem., N.S. Wales, Oct., 1856; clk., ex. coun. office, July, 1857; priv. sec. to premier, ch. sec.'s office, Nov., 1858; clk. of records, Dec., 1866; 1st clk., 1878; prin. under-sec., 1879; mem. civ. ser. bd., 1887.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1885).—Ed. Chelt., Coll. in office of gov.-in-ch. of Windward Is., Feb., 1862; priv. sec., May, 1866; previously priv. sec. to the lieut.-gov. of St. Vincent from Nov., 1864; asst. govt. sec. and clk. of the ct. of policy and combined ct., Br. Guiana, Feb., 1867; acted as govt. sec. on several occasions; asst. col. sec., Jamaica, May, 1874; col. sec., June, 1883; ditto, Ceylon, 1887.

WALKER, MAJ.-GEN. SIR F. W. E. F., K.C.B., C.B. (1879), C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army, 1862; A.D.C., Mauritius, 1866-7; mil. sec., Cape, 1873-8; served in S. African wars, 1878-9; and in Bechuanaland expedn., 1884-5.

WALKER, HENRY.—2nd asst., land dept., Br. N. Borneo, Jan., 1883; asst. supt., lands and pub. wks., Kudat, July, 1883; comsnr., lands, and recorder of lands; May, 1884; mem. coun., Oct., 1883; ag. supt., P.W. dept., Jan., 1887.

WALKER, HORSON PUCKNEY, B.A.—Jesus Coll., Camb., 1853; LL.B. (Lond.), M.A. (Melb.); barrister-at-law. (Mid. Tem.), 1888; ch. clk., sup. ct., Melbourne, Dec., 1883.

WALKER, JAMES HUTCHINSON.—Ed. Abdn. Univ., M.A. (nat. sci. hon.), 1876; M.B., C.M. (highest hon., Murray scholar, and gold medal). 1878; M.D., 1884; asst. prof., botany, Abdn., 1876; prin. med. offr., N. Borneo, Aug., 1881.

WALKER, JOHN BAYLON.—Called to the bar. In. Tem., Nov., 1875; went N.E. circuit, pol. mag. and coroner, S. Leone, 1890; ag. judge sup. ct., 1891; ag. Q.A., June, 1892; and extraord. mem. legis. coun., Sept., 1892; received thanks of coun., 1893, for preparing Freetown municipality order; ag. Queen's advoc., May, 1894; judge, Turks Is., 1895; ag. comsnr., 1895; ch. just., island of St. Vincent, Feb., 1898.

WALKER, ROBERT COOPER.—Arrived in N.S. Wales, Jan., 1843; clk. to roads, N.S.W., Apr., 1855; ch. clk. to roads dept. of internal communication, Jan, 1860; acctnt. to govt. rlys., Feb., 1861; inspr., pub. charities, Apr., 1868; apptd. principal librarian, free public library, Oct., 1869.

WALKER, I.T.-COL. R. S. FROWD, C.M.G. (1891).—Entered Sandhurst, 1869; ensign 28th foot, 1871; capt., June, 1881; hon. lieut.-col., 1889; A.D.C. to gov., S.S., 1878-9; attached to Perak armed pol. Mar., 1879; dep. comsnr. of the force, Feb., 1880, and in command from Nov., 1882; acted on various occasions as pol. mag. asst. res., and as sec. to gov.; has received the thanks of govt. several times for his action in dealing with Chinese and coolie disturbances; in command of Pahang expdny. force, 1892 and 1894; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, Oct., 1894, to Aug., 1895.

WALL, T. A.—Ag. clk. of pol., Br. Sherbro, 1870; clk., customs dept., S. Leone, May, 1870; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, July, 1870; ag. man. and coroner, Quiah dist., 1872; enlisted 1,000 Kossols for Ashanti war, 1873; dep. collr. of customs and dep. coroner, Br. Sherbro, and J.P., Nov., 1873; served under Gov. Rowe, on the Mangray and Bargroo expdn., 1875; comdt. of Br. Sherbro; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., S. Leone, 1877 and 1879; also acted as collr. of customs, S. Leone, 1879; apptd. to Turk's Is., 1888; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, 1889; in charge of G. Coast treasury in that year; dist. comsnr., G. Coast, 1889; dep. comsnr. and vice-

consul and dir.-gen. of customs, Oil Rivers Protectorate, Apr., 1891; selected to organize the fiscal dept.; apptd. to organize postal service of Protectorate, Nov. 1891.

WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, M.A., KT. BACH. (1897).—Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, In. Tem., Jan., 1873; went the home (afterwards the S.-E.) circuit; pres., dist. ct., Larnaka, Cyprus, 1882; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 1889; mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; acted as ch. just., June to Sept., 1890, and June to Nov., 1890; ag. ch. just., Gibraltar, Nov., 1892, to Nov., 1893; ch. just., Bahamas, Jan., 1894; ret., 1897.

WALSH, FRANK.—Entered N.S. Wales civ. ser., legis. assem. dept., 1874; partly librarian, 1889.

WARD, W. F.—Assoc. Roy. Schl. of Mines, Lond. (1876).—Analyst, &c., to the govt. of Tasmania, 1882; asst. to Dr. T. Percy and Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen, &c., in chemical and metallurgical laboratories of Roy. Schl. of Mines, Royal Mint, and Normal Schl. of Science, S. Kensington (1876-80); special apptmt. to Potosi Gold Mining Co., Venezuela (1881); in charge of chemical testing of smoke-consuming appliances at exhibition, S. Kensington (1881).

WARNEFORD, WILLIAM JOHN JORTIN.—Dep. asst. comsry.-gen. (rank of capt.), 1864-80; served in Fenian rebellion, Gaika and Galeka, and Zulu wars; ret., 1880; entered col. service, Jan., 1881; served in Basuto campaign; apptd. to assist war expenditure comsn., 1881-2; transf'd. from C.C.'s, Queenstown, to col. sec.'s office, Cape-town, 1887; passed civ. ser. law exam. 1886.

WARNER, OLIVER W.—Sub-agt. of immgrn., Trinidad, June, 1869; ag. inspr. of immgrts., Sept., 1871, to Dec., 1872; inspr. of immgrts., June, 1873; J.P., Mar., 1875; selected to "investigate and report upon the condition of the immgrts. in Grenada and the working of the immgrn. law in that colony," Sept., 1879; report laid before the house of commons, May, 1880; ag. comsrr. of the S. prov., 1880; Trinidad immgrn. agt. at Calcutta, 1881; acted as emigrn. agt. for Fiji and W. Indies, 1882 to 1884; for Mauritius, 1886-8; for Jamaica, Fiji, and Mauritius, June, 1893, to Mar., 1894; for Br. Guiana, Apr. to Oct., 1894.

WARREN, MAJ.-GEN. SIR CHARLES, R.E., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1878).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; was specially employed in various military and administrative capacities in Griqualand W. and the Cape Col. in 1876-8; lieutenant-col. for distinguished service; adminstr. govt. of Griqualand W., 1879 to 1880; served in Egyptian campaign, 1882, and brought to justice the murderers of Prof. Palmer and his party; H.M.'s special comsrr. in Bechuanaland, 1884-5, with local rank of maj.-gen., comdg. expdn.: apptd. to command at Suakim, with rank of maj.-gen., and as gov.-gen. 1886; comsrr. of metropol. pol., 1886-8; C.R.E., and in command of troops with rank of maj.-gen., Singapore, 1889 to 1894.

WARREN, COL. FALKLAND GEORGE EDGEWORTH, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man, and R.M.A., Woolwich; 2nd lieut., R.A., 1852; capt., 1859; major, 1871; lieutenant-col., 1877; col., 1881; served in Indian Mutiny campaigns, 1857, 1858, and 1859; Umberla campaign, 1862 and 1863; Bhootan campaign, 1865 and 1866. Six times mentioned in despatches; medals and four clasps; asst. comsrr., Larnaka, Cyprus, July, 1878; comsrr., Limasol, Oct., 1878; ch. sec. to govt., Aug., 1879; mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; ret. 1890.

WATERHOUSE, THE HON. G. M.—Col. sec., S. Australia, May, 1860, to Feb., 1861, and col. sec. and premier Oct. 1861, to July, 1863; premier of N.Z. Oct., 1872, to Mar. 1873; speaker, legis. coun., N.Z., in 1887, and is still a member.

WATKINS, FREDERICK HENRY.—Acted as rev. offr., St. Lucia, 1882; inspr. of schls., St. Vincent, 1883; headmr. of gram. schl., St. Vincent, 1887; inspr. of schls., Leeward Is., 1889; ag. pol. mag., Grenadines, 1886; reported on St. Lucia schls., 1888; adjt., St. Kitts-Nevis volr. force, 1897.

WATSON, F. W. A.—Clk., legis. coun., Natal, 1883; has been sec. to various comsrrs.; ag. sec., coun. of educn., 1885 and 1887-8; sec. to Natal delegs. to S. African confce., 1888; and English sec. to 2nd confce. at Bloemfontein, 1890.

WATSON, JAMES.—Col. treas., N.S.W., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1883.

WATSON, J. J.—Res. mag., Jansenville div., Cape Col., Jan., 1880.

WATSON, R., M.I.C.E. (1868).—Engnr.-in- ch. of rlys., Victoria, Jan., 1878.

WATSON, REGINALD GEORGE.—Ed. at Haileybury; cadet, S. S., 1883; priv. sec. to Sir C. C. Smith, 1884-5; attached to land office, Malacca, 1887; ag. 2nd asst. prot. Chinese, Singapore, 1888; ag. asst. ditto, 1888-9; dist. offr., South, prov. Wellesley, 1889; ag. dist. offr., Balik Pulau, 1889; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, 1888; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1890; prot. of Chinese, Perak, Oct., 1891.

WATTS, FRANCIS, F.C.S., F.I.C.—Assoc. Mason Coll. (Birmingham); analytical chemist, Antigua, Jan., 1889.

WATTS, HENRY.—Entered the C.O., after exam., Mar., 1867; apptd. clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div., 16th Apr., 1880.

WAUCHOPE, COL. ANDREW GILBERT (B.), C.M.G. (1880).—Of the Black Watch; served in Ashanti, 1873-74; Egyptian campaign of 1882, and Nile expdn., 1884-5; Br. deleg. to inquire into land claims of Sultan in Cyprus, 1879-80.

WAY, RT. HON. SAMUEL JAMES.—Ch. just., S. Australia, Mar., 1876; lieut.-gov., Jan., 1891; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon), 1890; called to the bar, S. Australia, 1861; Q.C., 1871; mem. of the coun. of Univ. of Adelaide, 1874; elected to the central bd. of educn., mem. of house of assem., and atty.-gen., 1875; elected vice-chancellor of the Univ. of Adelaide, 1877; admstr. the govt. S. Australia in 1877-9, 1883, 1889, 1894-5; chancellor of the Univ. of Adelaide, 1883; mem. of the judicial comtee. of H.M.'s P.C., 1897.

WEBB, FREDERICK WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1894).—Sess. clk., legis. coun., N.S. Wales, 1851; clk., G.P.O., 1853; clk., legis. assem. dept., 1860; ag. clk. of assem., 1877-86; clk., 1888; apptd. J.P. of col., 1888; sec. to National Australasian Convention, 1891.

WEBB, J. F.—Clk. to C.C. and R.M., Hope-town, Cape Col., 1872; transf'd. to George, Oct., 1875; R.M., Uniondale, 1876; C.C. and R.M., Peddion, 1879; transf'd. to Aberdeen, Mar., 1881.

WEBB, T. PROUT, of Lincoln's Inn.—Master of equity and lunacy, Victoria, Oct., 1884; comsrr. of titles, June to Dec., 1885.

WEDDERBURN, W. Q. C.—Prov. sec. and rec.-gen., N. Brunswick; ety. ct. judge, 1882.

WELBY, FRED. E., F.R.C.S.E.—Ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, Cape; King's Coll., Lond., and Edin. Univ.; 1st-class honours in medicine, medal in botany, 1st-class honours in midwifery and diseases of women, asst. demonstrator of anatomy, Edin., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., &c.; fellow of Obstetrical Soc., Edin.; col. surg., St. Helena, 1889.

WELLS, HOPE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c.—Ed. Bishop's High Sch., Poona; Grant Med. Coll., Bombay; Glasgow Univ., and Westminster Ophthalmic Hosp.; surg. on board s.s. Manitoba; asst. col. surg., G. Coast, 1895.

WELMEL, GERARD WILFRED.—Ed. Oscott Coll., Birmingham; asst. mag., Matang, Perak, May, 1883; mag., Thaiping, 1884-9; ag. state treas., Nov., 1886, to Mar., 1887; ag. collr. and mag., Krian, Jan., 1889, to May, 1890; ag. chief mag. and comsnr. of lands, Selangor, May, 1890; govt. sec., Selangor, Nov., 1890.

WERE, JONATHAN BINNS, C.M.G. (1881).—Comsnr. and mem. of exec. comtee. of the Melbourne Internat. Exhbn., 1880.

WESTBROOK, WALTER FRANCIS.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Nov., 1880; supt. of the registry, 1892; ch. registr., 1896.

WENTERHOUT, JOSIAH EDWIN.—Acted as dep. comsnr. of police, Malacca, 1862, 1865; and as dep. sheriff, 1865-6; confirmed, 1867; sheriff of Malacca, 1868; acted as mag. in 1870, 1879, and 1880; apptd. also dist. collr. of taxes, 1888.

WESTON, SAMUEL MARTIN.—(Clk. to wardens, N. and S. Naparima ward unions, Trinidad, 1874; clk. to comsnr., S. prov., 1879; sec. to dist. agricul. btl., Naparima ward union, 1886; acted as warden of the union, Oct., 1887; additional supervisor of the union, Feb., 1888; clk. to warden, Naparima, 1890.

WETMORE, A. R.—Atty.-gen., N. Brunswick, Sept., 1867; judge, sup. ct. of judicature of the prov., May, 1870; also sole judge, ct. of divorce causes, 1881.

WETMORE, EDWARD LUDOW.—Ed. at King's Coll., Fredericton, 1859; barrister, N. Brunswick, 1864; dep. clk. of crown, 1869-2; mayor, Fredericton, 1874-77; Q.C., 1881; elected to legislature, 1882-6; leader of Opposition, 1883-6, when he was not re-elected; judge, N.-W. Territories, 1887.

WHEELER, CHARLES HENRY, M.D. (Queen's Univ., Irel.), J.M.R.H.D.—Surg. in the navy, Aug., 1881; dist. surg., Krian, Perak, Jan., 1886; J.P. for Krian, 1887.

WHITE, FREDERICK.—Clk., dept. of just., Canada, 1869; transfd. to dept. of S. of S. as clk.-in-charge of mounted pol. branch, Apr., 1876; ch. clk., Sept., 1878; comptroller of N.-W. mounted pol. force of Canada, Nov., 1878; dep. head, July, 1883; priv. sec. to Lt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, 1880 to 1882.

WHITE, GEORGE THOMAS.—Asst. supt., penal stlmt., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1879; ag. supt., 1881 and 1882; J.P., 1881; ag. supt., Underneeming industr. sch., 1886 and 1889; gov. of Glendairy prison, Barbados, 1889; supt. of prisons, Trinidad, Sept., 1894.

WHITE, H.—Dist. Surg., Swellendam, Cape Col., 1834-56; mem. of the legis. coun., 1869-78; mem. of exec. coun., 1872; treas.-gen., 1872-78.

WHITE, J. R., M.R.C.V.S., Lond.—Sanitary inspr., San Fernando, 1869; ag. inspr. of imigrts., Mar. to June, 1871; on passing of Glanders Order, 1872, apptd. examr. of imported animals in conjunction with that of sanit. inspr. for boro. of Port of Spain; comsd. to inquire into vaccination returns of med. offr. and registr., St. Joseph, 1872; supt., Queen's Park, 1876; ag. col. storekeeper, Sept. to Nov., 1878; supt., govt. stock farm, May, 1880.

WHITE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1897).—Clk. in G.P.O., London, Feb., 1846; res. Apr., 1854; ch. clk. in money order branch of P.O. dept., Canada (on its establishment), Dec., 1854; sec. of the dept., Jan., 1861, and a comsnr. to inquire

into the organization of the civ. ser., June, 1880; author of a "Post Office Gazetteer" of the Dominion; and of the "Annals of Canada," published in the "Canadian Monthly;" is lieutenant-col. comd'g 43rd batt. of Canadian militia; and a J.P.; commanded Canadian team to Wimbledon in 1884; dep. P.M.G., July, 1888.

WHITEWAY, THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1880).—Atty.-gen. and premier of Newfoundland, 1878 to 1884, and again 1889; offil. deleg. to London on Fisheries question, 1890; deleg. from legislature on same question, 1891; resig. with his ministry, Apr., 1894; again took office Feb., 1895; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee; resig., 1897.

WHITFIELD, H. S.—Clk. and examr., audit dept., W. Australia, 1886; ch. clk., Aug. 1891.

WHITHAM, FRED.—Enlisted in F.A.M., Cape, Oct., 1877; clk. to mil. sec., gov., at King William's Town, Dec., 1877, to Apr., 1878; and to comdt.-gen., Apr., 1878, to Feb., 1880; ch. clk., comdt.-gen.'s dept., 1880; inspr., war dept., Transkei and Tembuland, Sept. to Nov., 1882; inspr. of acts., war dept., Nov., 1882; inspr. of acts., defence dept., July, 1884; acct., Dec., 1885; transfd. to C.C.'s office, King William's Town, July, 1886; special service, convict dept., April-May, 1888; distributor of stamps, King William's Town, Nov., 1888; in charge of tabulation, census office, 1891-2; S. African war medal and clasps, 1877, 1878, 1879; acctnt., col. sec.'s office, 1892.

WHITMORE, COL. SIR GEORGE STODDART, K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1869).—Formerly comdt. of local forces and mem. of legis. coun. in N. Zealand; was col. sec. in Sir George Grey's admstr., 1877-79.

WHITWORTH, W. E.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., Feb. 19th, 1894.

WHYHAM, WILLIAM HENRY.—Entered R.N. 1864; ret., July, 1873, and joined the Leeward Is. colonial yacht "Union"; dist. mag., Dominica, Nov., 1874; nominated mem. of legis. assem., Mar., 1877; dist. mag. and inspr. of prisons, Antigua, Feb., 1878; ag. pres. of Nevis, 1882; hon. comsnr. for Antigua at Col. and Ind. Exhbn., 1886; mem. legis. coun., Antigua, 1887; ag.-pres., Dominica, Apr. to Nov., 1889; escheator-gen., 1890; ag. comsnr., Montserrat, May to Sept., 1894; pres. legis. coun. and mem. exec. coun., Dec., 1895.

WHYTE, J. W.—Solr. to lands titles comsurs., Tasmania, 1888; recorder of titles; registr. of public trusts, collr. of stamp duties, and dep. registr. of deeds, 1884.

WICKSTEED, THOS. FRED.—Correspondent, clk. G.P.O., S. Australia, 1875; clk., audit office, 1876; ch. clk., harbour dept., 1877; ditto, credit lands dept., 1880; ch. clk. and acctnt., office of agt.-gen., 1887.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Mem. of assem., St. Kitts, Mar., 1886; notary public, Aug., 1886; called to the bar, June, 1867; master and examr. in chancery, Oct., 1867; ag. pol. mag. and coroner for the Basseterre dist. in 1870 and 1872; ag. atty.-gen., in 1870 and 1872; mem. of the exec. coun., Oct., 1870; visiting just. of the gaol, Apr., 1872; nominated mem. of the legis. assem., May, 1873; dist. mag. for Dist. C., 1877; offil. mem. legis. coun. Jan., 1879; now mag. and coroner, Dist. C; ag. pres., 1885-86.

WIGLEY, F. SPENCER, jun.—Ed. Hurst Coll., Sussex; 2nd clk., registr. office, St. Kitts, 1887; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Leeward Is., 1891; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Lagos, Feb., 1893.

WILBRAHAM, D. F., B.A. (Oxon).—Master sup. ct. and regis.-gen., S. Leone, 1896.

WILHELM, THOS. A.—Entered col. service S. Leone, 1878; chief d'tsman survey dept., Mar., 1895.

WILKINSON, ERNEST EDWARD.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. 2nd div. civ. ser., and assigned to the bd. of agriculture, May, 1894; transfd. to C.O., June, 1896.

WILKINSON, RICHARD JAMES.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb. (exhibitioner); cadet, S.S., Oct., 1889; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1891; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Dec., 1890, to Aug., 1891; ditto, Nibong Tebal, June to Aug., 1892; ag. asst. postmr.-gen., Dec., 1892, to Mar., 1893; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1893; ag. sheriff, Singapore, Sept., 1894, to May, 1895; ag. asst. audr.-gen., July, 1895; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Mar., 1896; 3rd. mag., Singapore, Mar., to Apr., 1896; ag. collr. land rev., Penang, Apr., 1896; also ag. supt. of educn., Penang, July, 1896; ag. 2nd. mag., Singapore, Apr., 1897; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., July, 1897; ag. dist. offr., prov. Wellesley, Aug., 1897.

WILCOCKS, E. J. R.—Pupil teacher, Ridgeway, dist. national schls.; Queen's scholar, Dec., 1883; gained a govt. certif., 1885; 4th govt. schlmr., Bermuda, 1886; prin. master, 1887; 2nd master, central sch., Hong Kong, Dec., 1883; appraiser of sup. ct., July, 1883; headmr. of pol. schls., Oct., 1889; dep. sheriff of col. Sept., 1870; sheriff, Jan., 1874; supt., training inst., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1877; ag. inspr. of schls., June, 1877; ag. 2nd master, Queen's Coll., Oct., 1881, ag. acctnt., regisr.'s office, 1883; sec., poor law bd., 1886.

WILLIAM, ALFRED DAWSON, M.B. (1870), L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1878; dist. ditto, 1879; med. inspr., 1887.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR HENRY.—Writer, crown lands office, W. Australia, 1879; 2nd clk., 1881; clk., gov.'s office, 1883; acted as priv. sec. to Sir Frederick Broome in 1883 and 1884; clk. to coun., May, 1884; ch. clk., P.O., 1889.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES.—Parly. clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape of G. H., 1884; 1st-class clk., 1887; priv. sec. to premier, Sir T. Upington, 1885-6, and to Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, 1886.

WILLIAMS, C. RUBY.—Supervisor of customs, G. C. Col., 1884; on special mission to Aquamoo and Crepee, 1886; dist. consmr., 1887; in charge Salagha recruiting expdn.; consmr. with Taviewo expeditionary force, and on special mission to King of Buem, 1888; on special mission to E. Wassaw, 1889; controller of customs, Dec., 1890; on special mission to Krobo, 1891; ch. consmr., Anglo-German bndry. consn., 1892.

WILLIAMS, E. H.—Cadet Sarawak service, Oct., 1882; asst. res., Jan., 1888; res., 2nd class, 3rd div., June, 1892.

WILLIAMS, G. S.—Scholar St. John's Coll., Oxon.; writer Ceylon, 1861; consmr. of requests and pol. mag. at Point Pedro, Jan., 1865; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, and ag. dist. judge at Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; asst. govt. agt., Mátale, Sept., 1869; ag. ditto, June, 1873; ag. inspr.-gen. of prisons, 1874-5; asst. agt., Hambantota, 1878; ag. govt. agent, N.W.P., 1884; prin. collr. of customs, 1886.

WILLIAMS, SIR HARTLEY, KT. BACH. (1894).—Second son of Sir E. Eyre Williams, a former judge of Victoria; ed. at Repton and Trin. Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1865; called to the bar, In. Tem., 1867, and immediately went to Australia and commenced practice; judge of the sup. ct. of Victoria, 1881, and is now the sen. puisne judge; was a vice-pres. of the Victorian Free Educn. League; and is pres. of

the Victorian League for promoting the opening of museums, &c., on Sundays; ret. on pension, 1896.

WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER.—Messenger and copyist, secretariat, Lagos, Dec., 1871; clk. and keeper of debtors' prison, June, 1875; 2nd clk. gov.'s office, G. Coast, Dec., 1875; ch. clk., 1877; clk., legis. coun., 1886; dist. consmr., Dec., 1890.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, F.C.S.—Asst. analyst, Br. Guiana, 1893.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA STRANGE, M.A., LL.M.—Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; 1st class in law tripos, 1858; jun. optime and chanceller's legal studies medallist, 1859; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1859; dist. land regisr., Canterbury, N.Z., 1871; regisr.-gen. of land under the Land Transfer Act, 1879; puisne judge, sup. ct. Otago, Mar., 1875.

WILLIAMS, RALPH CHAMENEYS.—Ed. at Rossall; explored parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, 1873-4; and Cent. Africa, 1883-4; head of civil intell. dept., Bechuanaaland expdn., 1884; author of "The British Lion in Bechuanaaland;" Br. consular offr., S. African republic, 1887; Br. agt. there (with letter of credence), 1888; col. treas., and mem. of sanitary consm., Gibraltar, 1890; also contract offr., 1891; and also capt. of the port, 1895; col. sec., Barbados, 1897.

WILLIAMS, W. R.—Med. offr., Dist. C, Dominica, Jan., 1881.

WILLIAMSON, VICTOR ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1882).—Ed. at Westminster, and Chr. Ch., Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the In. Tem., and goes the N.-E. circuit; one of the royal consms. who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian imigrts. in Mauritius; served for more than two years in Fiji without remuneration as chmn. of consm. for settling titles to land; was mem. of exec. and legis. couns., 1879-81; sec. to roy. consm. on London bd. of wks., 1888.

WILLIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, M.A.—Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; held for 3 yrs. from 1890 the Frank Stuart studentship for botan. research; was sen. asst. to regius prof. of botany, Glasgow Univ., and lecturer in botany, Queen Margaret's Coll., Glasgow; dir. bot. educn., Ceylon, Aug., 1896.

WILMOT, ROBERT DUNCAN.—Mem. of exec. coun., N. Brunswick, from 1851 to 1854, and from 1856 to 1857; again in his own govt. from 1866 until the union; survr.-gen. from 1851 to 1854; prov. sec. from 1856 to 1857; mayor of St. John, 1849; deleg. to confederate coun. of trade, Quebec, 1865; and to the col. confce. for the union of the B.N.A. cols., London, 1866-7; consmr. on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhbn., 1875; sat for St. John (city and co.) in N. B. assem. from 1846 until 1861, and from 1865 until the union; called to the senate, May, 1867; speaker of the senate, 1878; lieut.-gov., N. B., 1880 to 1885.

WILSON, A.—Engnr. in charge of ports and harbours, and imigrn. agt., Victoria, July, 1882.

WILSON, ALEXANDER.—Militia artill., 1877-8; 2nd lieut. 91st Hghlndrs., Feb., 1879; lieut. Argyll and Suth. Hghlndrs., July, 1881; capt., Nov., 1884; Major, Nov., 1893; adjt. 1st batt. Arg. and Suth. Hghlndrs., Jan., 1881, to Aug., 1883; adjt. aux. forces, Nov., 1885, to Dec., 1890; comdt. local forces, W. Australia, July, 1895; served in Zulu campaign, 1879; S. African medal with clasp.

WILSON, DAVID, C.M.G. (1891), V.D. (1895).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond; home civ. serv., 1856-61; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov. of N. Brunswick, 1861-6; special consmr. to report upon the salmon fisheries of N.B.; capt. and adjt. 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; also at camp of instruction, 1865-6; major, St. John volr. batt. when on service on the American frontier, 1866; priv. sec. to gov. of

Trinidad, 1886-9; supt. of prisons, 1869-70; stip. mag. E. dist. of St. George, 1870-8; ag. S.J.P., Port of Spain and W. dist. of St. George, Sept., 1873-4; comsnr. of the N. prov. and sub-intendant of crown lands, 1878 to 1897; mem. of exec. coun., 1894; ag. col. sec., Trinidad, various dates from Apr., 1875, to Jan., 1897; raised and organized Trinidad volfr. force, 1879 to 1890; col. comdg. L.I. volrs., 1890-7, and is now hon. col.; gov. of Br. Honduras, Jan., 1897.

WILSON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Ed at Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; foundation scholar, 1878; sen. Bell's Univ. scholar, 1879; Chancellor's medal for English verse, 1880; 6th in 1st-class classical tripos, and distinguished in exam. for Chancellor's class, med., 1882; fellow of Trin. Coll., 1884; M.A., 1885; called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1888; sec. to Trinidad judicial enquiry coms., 1892; sent to Malta to collect evidence for the Protestant communities in connection with the Marriages Case, 1893; priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., S. of S. for Cols., June, 1895; legal adviser in the C.O., 1897.

WILSON, JOHN.—Harbmr. and supt. of mercantile marine, Mauritius; mate of govt. steamer, Sept., 1865; pilot, Nov., 1866; ag. asst. harbmr., Mar., 1878; ag. harbmr., July, 1879; also Oct., 1882, and Aug., 1886, to Dec., 1887; asst. harbmr., June, 1884; present apptmt. May, 1888.

WILSON, T.—Apptd. after compet. exam., clk. in the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the G.P.O., Apr., 1882; transfd. to the C.O., Dec., 1883.

WILSON, T. R.—Clk. to comsnr. of crown lands, co. of Bourke, Victoria, Dec., 1852; ch. clk., med. dept., Mar., 1855; sec. to cent. board of health, Aug., 1865; ch. clk., ch. sec.'s office, Jan., 1881; under-sec. Victoria, 1881; J.P., 1883; hon. mem., Br. Med. Assoc., 1890.

WILSON, WALTER HORATIO, M.L.C., Queensland.—Solr. of sup. ct., Victoria, 1863; admitted in Queensland, 1865; called to legis. coun., Queensland, 1885; postmr.-gen. in Sir S. W. Griffiths' ministry, Aug., 1887, to June, 1888; represented Queensland at inter-col. postal confce. in Sydney, 1888.

WILSON, WILLIAM, M.D., Q.C.—Law clk., house of commons of Canada; was asst. ditto 1871 to 1887, when he was created Q.C., and apptd. to his present office; is also head of the transaction branch; a comsnr. for revising and consolidating the statutes of Canada from 1883 to 1887.

WINDHAM, WM.—Clk., res. comsnr.'s office, Zulu native reserve, Apr., 1883; studt. interp., native affairs office, Natal, Mar., 1884; clk. and registrar to special comsnr. for Zulu affairs, Oct., 1885; clk. and interp. to res. comsnr. and ch. mag. Zululand, June, 1887; sec. to ditto, Jan., 1889; clk. exec. coun., Natal, Sept., 1889; priv. sec. to gov., Natal, Oct., 1889; sec. for Zululand, Dec., 1889; priv. sec. to gov. Zululand, Feb., 1890; govt. sec. Zululand, Feb., 1894.

WINGFIELD, EDWARD, C.B. (1889).—Ed. at Winchester and New Coll., Oxford, B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxon.); called to the bar by the Soc. of Lincoln's Inn, 10th June, 1859; went the home circuit; apptd. asst. under S. of S. for Cols., 19th July, 1887; permanent under-S. S., 1st Mar., 1897.

WINKFIELD, JOHN, M.A. (Oxon.) (Wor. Coll.).—Dist. comsnr. Lagos, 1896.

WINRAM, WILLIAM.—M.L.A., Manitoba, since 1879; speaker, 1888.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspr. of roads, Dominica, Mar., 1874; inspr. of roads and ranger

of crown lands, Sept., 1882; is now dist. govt. offr.

WINTER, FRANCIS PRATT, C.M.G. (1892).—Ag. atty.-gen., Fiji, 1887-88; ch. judicial offr., and mem. exec. and legis. couns., Br. N. Guinea, 1888; ag. admrstr., Sept., 1894, to June, 1895.

WINTER, SIR J. S., K.C.M.G. (1888).—Speaker house of assem., Newfoundland, 1877-8; mem. exec. coun., Feb., 1879; solr.-gen., Oct., 1882; atty.-gen., 1886; agt. for Newfoundland at fishery confce., Washington, 1887; resig. office of atty.-gen., 1889; puisne judge, 1893; resig., 1896; prime min. and atty.-gen., 1897.

WISE, ALFRED GASCOYNE, LL.B.—Ed. at Repton, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1878; clk. to ch. just. at Hong Kong, 1882 (resig., 1883); pol. mag., Jan., 1884; ag. registr. of sup. ct., official trustee, registr. of companies, and land offr., Mar., 1885; registr., sup. ct., 1892; ag. puisne judge, Apr., 1889, to Sept., 1890; ag. atty.-gen., Apr. to Aug., 1895; puisne judge, 1896.

WISE, BERNHARD RINGROVE.—Atty.-gen., N.S. Wales, May, 1887, to Feb., 1888.

WISE, DACKER HOPE.—Cadet, Perak, Apr., 1885; passed, Malay, Sept., 1886; asst. sec. to res., Jan., 1887; collr. land rev., Kuala Kangsar, Mar., 1887; accompanied Sir H. Low on special mission to Brunei, Sept., 1888; asst. sec. to govt., Perak, Jan., 1889; dist. mag., Batang Padang, June, 1892; ag. res., Pahang, Sept., 1895; sec. to high comsnr. for Federated Malay States, July, 1896.

WITHERS, G. H.—Puisne judge, Ceylon, 1892.

WODEHOUSE, CLARENCE B.—Local comdt. of pol., Cyprus, 1893; comsnr., Papho, June, 1895.

WODEHOUSE, H. E., C.M.G. (1886).—Ed. Repton Schl.; Hong Kong cadet, 1867; student interp., 1869; supt. of Chinese pol., 1870; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1875; pol. mag., 1880; hon. sec. to the local coms. in connection with the Indian and Col. Exhibn., and special coms. in London, 1886; mem. exec. coun., May, 1895.

WOLFERSTAN, LITTLETON EDWARD PIPE.—Ed. Eton, and Clare Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1888; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1889; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1891; ag. priv. sec. to Sir C. Smith, Jan. to Apr., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Feb. to Mar., and June to Nov., 1892; ag. dist. offr., S.W. dist., Penang, Mar., 1893; 3rd mag., Penang, Apr., 1895; ag. dist. offr., prov. Wellesley, June, 1897; ag. 2nd mag., Singapore, Aug., 1897.

WOLFF, RT. HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878); K.C.B. (1879); K.C.M.G. (1862).—Entered the foreign service in 1846; was attached, 1852, to H.M.'s legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as ag. chargé d'affaires; was attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Brussels to congratulate the king on the 25th anniversary of his accession; asst. priv. secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, Feb., 1858, S. of S. for foreign affairs; in Nov., priv. sec. to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, S. of S. for Cols.; C.M.G. in Apr., 1859, and hon. king at arms of the Order of St. M. and St. G.; public sec. to the lord high coms. of the Ionian Is., June, 1859; in the same year a mem. of a coms. to inquire into the state of pub. depts.; in 1860, mem. of a coms. to inquire and report on the state of the Ionian finances; was delegated to represent the Ionian govt. at the internat. statistical congress held in London in 1860; was apptd., 1861, by the Ionian govt., vice-pres. of a coms. to organize, in 1862, an exhibn. of the works

of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year mem. of a consn. to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating system of the public instruction in the Ionian Is.; was consnr. for the Ionian Is. at the internat. exhibn. of 1862: unsuccessfully contested the borough of Christchurch in 1868, but was elected for that borough in 1874; apptd. in 1878 to be H.M.'s consnr. on the European consn. for the organization of E. Roumelia, under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin; mem. for Portsmouth, 1880 to 1885; sworn a privy coun., June 24, 1885; was apptd. envoy extraord. and min. plenipo. to the Sultan on a special mission, with particular reference to the affairs of Egypt, 3rd Aug., 1886; high consnr. in Egypt, 1885-87; min. at Teheran, 1888; ambassador, Madrid, 1892.

WOLHUTER, C. P.—Clk. to the registr. of the sup. ct., Natal, Nov., 1864; acted on several occasions as registr.; 2nd clk., registr. of deeds office, Feb., 1876; clk. to res. mag., Pietermaritzburg, city div., May, 1881.

WOLLASTON, H. N. P., LL.D., J.P.—Apptd. to dept. of trade and customs (after exam.), 1863; dep. registr. of shipping, 1866; grad., with honours, in law, Melb. Univ., 1884; called to bar same year; promoted to be ch. clk., customs dept., 1889; is also paid counsel to marine board of Victoria; apptd. permanent head of dept. of trade and customs, 1891.

WOLSELEY, FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT (created 1885), SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, G.C.B. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1870), G.C.M.G. and K.C.B. (1874), BARON (1882), K.P. (1885).—Ensign, Mar., 1852; capt., Jan., 1855; major, 90th foot, Mar., 1858; lieutenant-col., Apr., 1859; col., June, 1865; maj.-gen., 1874; lieutenant-gen., Apr., 1878; gen., 1882; field-marshal, 1895; served with 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, severely wounded (medal); served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol, with the 90th L.I., and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, and numerous actions in Oudh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-col.; served in China on the staff of the qrtmr.-gen. throughout the Chinese campaign of 1860, for which he also received a medal and two clasps; dep. qrtmr.-gen. in Canada, Oct., 1867; asst. adjt.-gen. at headqrs., 1871; apptd. for special service on the G. Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, Aug., 1873; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-gen.; and inspr.-gen. of auxiliary forces, Apr., 1874; specially apptd. to administer temporarily the govt. of Natal from Feb. to Sept., 1875; acted as vice-pres. of the London S. African confce., Aug., 1876; mem. of the Indian coun., 1876; consnr. and comdr.-in-ch., Cyprus, July, 1878; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Natal, and of the Transvaal, and comdr. of the forces in S. Africa, May, 1879, and high consnr. for S. E. Africa; qrtmr.-gen., Apr., 1880; adjt.-gen., Mar., 1882; commanded the forces in Egypt, with the temporary rank of gen., in 1882, and received the thanks of both houses of parlt., and a peerage; and from the Khedive of Egypt the Grand Order of the Osmanieh; commanded the Nile expdn. and other operations in Egypt and the Soudan for the relief of Gen. Gordon, 1884-5; received the thanks of both houses of parlt. was raised to the rank of viscount, and made K.P. is author of "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service," comdr.-in-ch. in Ireland, 1890; comdr.-in-ch., 1895.

(C)

WOOD, DAVID.—Ed. Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen; sec. to Messrs. Barry, Henry and Co., engns., &c., Aberdeen and London, 1830; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1891; office asst. and acctnt. P.W., and stores dept., 1894; was sec. to consn. on housing the Chinese during the plague, 1894.

WOOD, HARRIE.—Under-sec. for mines, N.S. Wales, Sept., 1874.

WOOD, GENERAL SIR HENRY EVELYN, B.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the navy 1852, and the army 1855; served in the Crimea; received the V.C. for his gallantry in hunting down the rebels in the Seronge jungles; admtd. the govt. of Natal from Feb. to Dec., 1881; commanded the forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and was a mem. of the roy. consn. for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881, but dissented from the report; commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd div., in Egypt, 1882; apptd. by the Khedive to the command of the Egyptian troops, 1883; served in the Nile expdn., 1884; comdr. of the E. dist., 1886; qrtmr.-gen. of the forces, Oct., 1893.

WOOD, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G. (1879), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1865).—Student attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1824; was employed in Syria in 1832 and 1833 during its invasion by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was employed on special service with the Turkish army in 1835 and 1836; was again employed in Syria in 1840 and 1841; invested also with full powers from the Turkish govt., and was employed in the Lebanon with the combined forces; assisted at the surrender of Beyrout, and the capture of Sidon and Acre; dragoman to the embassy at Constantinople, Oct., 1834, and consul at Damascus, May, 1841; obtained H.M.'s permission to accept and wear the Nishan Ifthihar, conferred upon him by the Sultan; has received the English medal for Syria, and the Turkish medal for Acre; agt. and consul-gen. in the regency of Tunis, Aug., 1855; and was made a C.B., Oct., 1865; apptd. to the Order of St. M. and St. G., in consideration of service rendered in connection with the Maltese imigrts. in Tunis; negotiated a commercial treaty with Tunis, and a convention enabling Maltese to hold real property there.

WOODLOCK, A.—Govt. med. offr., Trinidad, 1876; apptd. to Couva dist., 1883.

WOODS, HENRY J. B.—Mem. exec. coun. and survr.-gen., Newfoundland, 1889-1893.

WOODS, SYDNEY GOWER.—Undergrad., Lond. Univ., called to the bar, Gray's Inn, Jan., 1890; clk. in the commissariat depot, Br. Honduras, 2nd clk. in treasury, 1883; ch. clk. 1888; registr. of sup. ct., and visiting just. of Belize prison; ag. atty.-gen., 1892; ag. ch. just., 1895-6.

WOODWARD, HARRY PAGE, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—Asst. govt. geologist, S. Australia, May, 1883, to June, 1886; govt. geologist, W. Australia, Dec., 1887.

WOODWARD, LIONEL MARROT.—Ed. at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (scholar); 1st class honours, classical tripos; B.A., 1886; M.A., 1892; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final exam. in Tamil, July, 1890; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Nov., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Apr., 1891; 3rd mag., Penang, Apr., 1891; 3rd mag. and asst. Indian irrign. agt., Singapore, July, 1892; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1893; sheriff and dep. registr. sup. ct. Singapore, Mar. 1896.

WRAGG, SIR W. T., KT.BACH. (1891), M.A., D.C.L., Oxon. (1894).—Open classical exhibn., Linc. Coll., Oxon, Apr., 1863, and open classical scholarship at Worcester Coll., May, 1863; B.A., 1st-class

honours, 1867; mem. of the In. Tem., Apr., 1866; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., Jan., 1868; consur. of requests, Harris pattu, July, 1868; in charge of the office of the dir. of pub. instruction, Mar., 1869; pol. mag., Colombo, July, 1869; pol. mag., Panwila, 1869; pol. mag. of Gampola, Pussellawa, and Nawalapitiya, 1871; dist. judge, Chilaw, June, 1872; called to the bar by the In. Tem., Jan., 1879; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, June, 1879; ditto, Badulla, 1879; puisne judge, sup. ct., Natal, July, 1883; pres. of consm. to inquire into the working of the Ind. immigr. laws in Natal, 1885-7; pres. of special judicial consm. for trial of Zulu chiefs, 1888-9.

WRAGGE, CLEMENT I., F.R.G.S., F.R. Met. Soc.; born 1852.—Ed. at Uttoxeter Gram. Schl., and in London as a solr.; went to Adelaide in 1876, and was engaged in the survr.-gen.'s dept. on surveys in the Flinders Ranges and Murray Scrub; during his travels he gathered together a large collection of specimens in ethnography, conchology, geology, &c., which he presented to the town of Stafford, where it is known as the Wragge Museum; after returning from his 2nd visit to Australia, Mr. Wragge devoted his attention specially to meteorology, and established three observatories at different heights in the Churnet Valley and moorlands of N. Staffordshire, chiefly to investigate problems in climatology; in 1881-2 he established and worked, mainly with his own instruments, under the auspices of the Scottish Met. Soc., the first observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis, 4,306 feet high, and a station in connection at Fort William; in Jan., 1884, he established the Torrens Observatory at Wakerville, near Adelaide, and in Oct., another on the summit of Mount Lofty, S. Australia; apptd. meteor. observer of Queensland, Jan., 1887.

WRAY, CECIL.—Entered pub. wks. dept., Perak, Oct., 1881; ag. ch. clk. of treasury, May, 1882; asst. to mag. and collr., Kinta dist., 1882; collr. and mag., Batang Pualang dist., 1887; ag. supt., Lower Perak, Aug., 1889, to Dec., 1890; ag. mag. and collr., Kinta, Apr., 1892; mag. and collr., Krian, June, 1892.

WRAY, CHAS. JAMES HILL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Surgeon, immigr. service, Queensland, 1876; health offr., Brisbane, 1879; med. offr. penal establm., St. Helena, and boys' reformatory, Lytton, and visiting surg. benevolent asylum, Dunwich, 1879; inspr. of orphanages, 1882; sec. to central bd. of health, 1884.

WRAY, MAJOR-GEN. HENRY, late R.E., C.M.G., 1879.—2nd lieut., R.E., Dec., 1843, lieut., Apr., 1846, and capt., Feb. 1854; employed in W. Australia, in connection with the convict service, Sept., 1851, till May, 1858; ag. comptrol.-gen. of convicts, Feb., 1856, till Jan., 1858; Dec., 1859, Br. consnr. for marking the bndry. between Guatemala and Br. Honduras, as defined by the convention of Apr. 30th, 1859, and employed under the F.O. until July, 1861; on special service to Japan as comdng. R.E., under the vice-admiral comdr.-in-ch., in Dec., 1863, and was present at the operations in the Straits of Simonoseki in Sept., 1864, for which he received the brevet rank of major; lieut.-col., July 6th, 1867; col., July, 1872, and col. in the corps of R.E., Feb., 1876; comdng. R.E. at Malta, Aug., 1874, to May, 1879; in Oct., 1874, at request of Lord Carnarvon, reported on scheme of Messrs. Andrews and Lawson for the drainage of the fortified cities, Malta. The works were commenced in 1875, and the first section completed June, 1878, diverting from the Grand harbour the sewage of 20,000 people. Commanding R.E., Ireland, June, 1879, to Apr., 1882; maj.-gen., Apr., 1882; lieut.-gov. and comdng. the troops, Jersey, Oct., 1883, to 1887.

WRAY, LEONARD, JUN.—Elected mem., telegr. engnrs., 1877; mem. Photographic Soc., London, 1872; mem., Straits Roy. Asiatic Soc., 1884; F.Z.S., 1888, entered pub. wks. dept., Perak govt. service, June, 1881; supt., Govt. Hill Garden, Larut, Jan., 1882; and curator, Perak state museum, Jan., 1883; also estate geologist, Jan., 1890.

WRENFORDSLEY, SIR HENRY THOMAS, KNT. (1883).—Ed. in France, and at Trin. Coll., Dub.; was a mem. of the old Norfolk circuit; dep. city. ct. judge for the metropol. dists. of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford, 1876; Nov., 1877, 2nd puisne judge, Mamfritius; June, 1878, proc.- and advoc.-gen.; ch. just., W. Australia, 1880; represented col. at the intercol. confce. of the Australian cols., held at Sydney, 1881; ch. just. of Fiji and ch. judicial consmr. of the W. Pacific, Oct., 1882-3; admstd. govt. of W. Australia from Feb. to June, 1882; acted for some time as judge, sup. ct., Tasmania; puisne judge, Victoria, 1888; ag. ch. just., Australia, 1890; ch. just., Leeward Is., Oct., 1891.

WRIGHT, EDWARD FORTESCUE.—Insp. of pol., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1880; dep. inspr.-gen., Mar., 1892; ag. inspr.-gen. in 1892, 1893, and 1895; supt. Georgetown Fire Brigade, Nov., 1892; Hythe certiff., 1891.

WRIGHT, G. H. BATESON.—Queen's Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1875; Denyer theological schol.; Kennicott Hebrew schol., 1876; Houghton Syriac prize; Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew schol., 1877; M.A., 1878; apptd. headmr. govt. cent. schl., Hong Kong, Nov., 1881; ag. inspr. of schls., Feb. to Dec., 1883; author of "Critical Translation Book of Job."

WRIGHT, R. T.—Insp. of pol., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1883; inspr. of pol., prot. of immigrts., and sec. to the bd. of health, Grenada, Apr., 1885; barbrmr., Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 1892.

WRIGHT, SYDNEY H.—Clk. G.P.O., W. Australia, Jan., 1880; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1883; ag. sec. to bd. of immigr., Dec., 1883, to Feb., 1884; asst.-registr., col. sec.'s office, 1885; clk. to mags., postmr., &c., Cambridge Gulf, 1886; statistical clk., customs, Fremantle, 1887.

WRIXON, THE HON. SIR HENRY JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Atty.-gen., Victoria, Feb., 1886; resig., Nov., 1890; mem. of Federation Confce., 1891; represented Victoria at Col. Confce., 1894; author of "Socialism: Notes on a Political Tour."

WROUGHTON, LEWIS.—Sub-inspr. Basutoland mtd. pol., 1884; ag. asst. consmr., Quthing 1890; asst. consmr., Basutoland, 1891.

WURTELE, J. S. C., D.C.L.—Trans. of prov. of Quebec, Canada, 1882-3; speaker Quebec legis. assen., 1884 to 1886; judge of the sup. ct., 1886; offr. of the legion of honour, 1882; offr. of public instruction, 1881; judge, ct. of appeal, Quebec, Sept., 1892.

XUEREB, L. I.L.D.—Judge of ct. of appeal, Malta, Nov., 1880.

YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G. (1893).—Ag. sec., Victorian govt. agency, from its establm. in Dec., 1868, until Mar., 1879, when he resig.; sec. of the N.S. Wales govt. agency, London, Apr., 1879; is a J.P. for the col.

YOUL, SIR JAMES ARNDELL, C.M.G. (1874), K.C.M.G. (1891).—A respected Australian colonist, who, after a series of patient and very interesting experiments, succeeded in introducing salmon and trout into the rivers in Tasmania, and also made the first shipment of salmon ova to Otago, N.Z.; received a vote of thanks from the prov. govt., accompanied by a handsome silver vase; political agt. for Tasmania, 1861-3; was seven years hon.

sec. and treas. to the Australian Assoc., which succeeded in prevailing on the impl. govt. to establish a mail service to Australia, *via* Red Sea, and in getting the Australian sovereign made legal tender throughout the Br. dominions; ag. agt.-gen. for Tasmania, Feb. to Oct., 1888.

YOUNG, ALFRED KARNEY.—B.A., Magd. Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, In. Tem., May, 1889; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890; ag. dist. mag., Toledo dist., Aug., 1891.

YOUNG, CAPT. ARTHUR H., C.M.G. (1897).—Late 27th Inniskillings; ed. at Edin. Acad., Rugby, and Sandhurst; local comdt., mil. pol., Kyrenia, Aug., 1878; asst.-comsnr., Paphos, Nov., 1878; comsnr., Paphos, Sept., 1879; ditto, Famagusta, Jan., 1882; dir. of survey and prin. forest offr., 1892; mem. legis. coun., 1892; chief sec., 1894; admstd. the govt., July to Dec., 1895.

YOUNG, CAPT. C. H.—Harbour and shipping master, Port Elizabeth, Oct., 1889.

YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.—Ed. at Charterhouse; clerk in govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1876; priv. sec. to admstr. of the govt., Mar., to Aug., 1877; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., Apr. to Dec., 1879; priv. sec. to the admstr., Trinidad, 1880; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov. of Br. Guiana, Dec., 1881, to May, 1882; sen. clk. in charge of despatches, 1882; priv. sec. to gov., G. Coast Col., and clk., legis. coun., June, 1884; resumed duty, Br. Guiana, 1885; priv. sec. to Sir H. T. Irving, 1887-8; sec. to W.I. quarantine confce., 1888; ch. clk., 1889; ag. priv. sec. to Sir C. Bruce, 1891 and 1893; ag. asst. govt. sec., 1892 and 1893, 1894-5; ag. govt. sec., Dec., 1892; ag. govt. agt. N.W. dist., 1895; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, 1895; ag. col. sec., Mar. to Sept., 1896, and Jan. to Nov., 1897.



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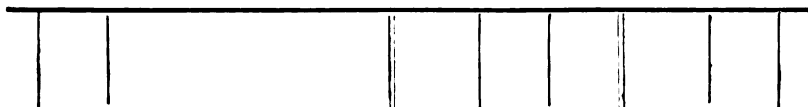


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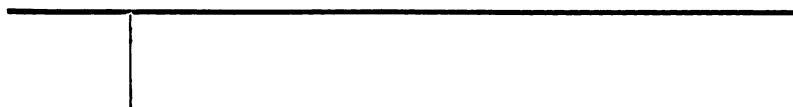


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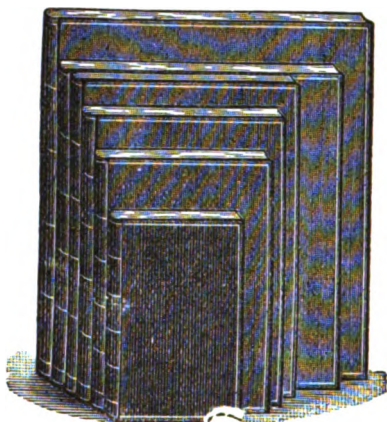
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„ „	144	7 „ 4½	...	2	0
„ „	192	7 „ 4½	...	2	6
Large Post octavo	96	7¼ „ 5	...	2	0
„ „ „	144	7¼ „ 5	...	2	6
„ „ „	192	7¼ „ 5	...	3	0
Foolscap quarto	72	7¼ „ 6½	...	2	0
„ „	96	...	...	...	7¼ „ 6½	...	2	6
„ „	144	...	...	...	7¼ „ 6½	...	3	0
„ „	192	...	...	...	7¼ „ 6½	...	3	6
Post quarto	72	...	...	...	8¼ „ 7½	...	2	6
„ „	96	...	...	...	8¼ „ 7½	...	3	0
„ „	144	...	...	...	8¼ „ 7½	...	3	6
„ „	192	...	...	...	8¼ „ 7½	...	4	6
Large Post quarto	72	...	...	...	10 „ 8	...	3	0
„ „ „	96	...	...	...	10 „ 8	...	3	6
„ „ „	144	...	...	...	10 „ 8	...	4	6
„ „ „	192	...	...	...	10 „ 8	...	5	0

All the above Books can be supplied whole bound Leather.

Brass Locks from 2/- each extra.

Nickel Locks from 2/6 each extra.

Paging 6d. each extra.

"WHERE IS IT?" BOOKS.

Limp French Morocco, best quality, gilt edges, cream laid paper, ruled faint and indexed 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s.

ENGAGEMENT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, &c.

Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$.

									s.	d.	
Limp Roan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	each.
Limp Morocco	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	„
Limp Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	6	„

Larger sized Engagement Books, limp roan, 2s. 6d. each.

VISITORS' BOOKS, whole bound Morocco, 18/- each.

Name of residence lettered on side, to order, charged extra.

LINEN BOOKS.

Half bound Roan 6/6 each.

SERVANTS' WAGES BOOKS.

$3/6$ and $5/6$ each.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOKS. 7/- each.**MENU BOOKS, $3/6$ and $4/6$ each.****CELLAR BOOKS.**

Half-bound Roan 10s. each.

BUTLER'S AND DODSLEY'S CELLAR BOOKS, 1s. 6d. each.

HUNTING JOURNALS,

6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.

GAME BOOKS,

2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

WRITING PAPERS.

Messrs. HARRISON AND SONS' List of Writing Papers is selected from the best makers, and charged at the lowest prices. A great many other qualities and makes are kept in stock, samples of which may be had free on application.

PRICE LIST OF NOTE PAPERS.

OCTAVO SIZE (7 by 4½ inches).

No.		Per 5-quire Packet.		Per Ream.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	Ivory Wove...	...	1 0	3	9
2.	Cream Laid...	...	1 0	3	9
2B.	Thick Cream Laid...	...	1 6	5	6
3.	Thick Azure Laid ...	...	1 6	5	6
3A.	Thick Cream Vellum Wove (highly glazed)	...	1 6	6	0
3B.	Thick Cream Laid Turkey Mill ...	...	2 3	8	6
3C.	Joynton's Superfine Cream Laid ...	...	2 3	8	6
4.	Whatman's Fine Cream Laid Hand Made	...	2 6	9	6
4A.	Whatman's Blue Laid Hand Made	...	2 6	9	6
4B.	Extra Thick Cream Wove Turkey Mill ...	...	2 6	9	6
5.	Treble Thick Turkey Mill	...	3 0	11	0
5B.	Joynton's Extra Thick Cream Laid	...	3 0	11	0
6.	Whatman's Blue Laid Hand Made, Extra Thick	...	3 0	11	6
13.	Extra Thick Blue Laid Turkey Mill (Satiné)	...	2 6	9	6
14.	Extra Thick Blue Wove Turkey Mill	...	2 6	9	6
15.	Air Dried Vellum (Thick Cream Wove)...	...	2 0	7	0
16.	Extra Thick Cream Laid (unglazed)	...	1 6	6	0
17.	Pall Mall Note	...	1 6	5	0
18.	Thick Cream Laid (unglazed)	...	1 0	4	0
19.	Azure Laid	...	1 0	4	0
20.	Extra Thick Silurian	...	1 6	5	6
21.	Thick Silurian	...	1 0	3	9
22.	Grey Wove Note (best quality)	...	3 0	12	0

Any of the above Papers can be supplied in **COMMERCIAL SIZE** (8 by 5 inches) at a slight increase in price.

ALBERT SIZE NOTE PAPERS (6 by 4 inches)

Of any of the above qualities kept in stock and supplied at slight reduction.

FOREIGN NOTE PAPERS.

LARGE OCTAVO SIZE (8 by 5 inches).

7.	Cream Linear Bank	...	1 0	4	0
7A.	Hand Made Cream Laid Bank	...	3 0	11	6
23.	Thick Hand Made Cream Laid Bank	...	3 0	11	6
24.	Hand Made Blue Laid Bank	...	3 0	11	6
25.	French Cream Laid	...	2 0	8	0
26.	Extra Strong Cream Vellum Wove Bank	...	1 6	6	0

QUARTO LETTER PAPERS,




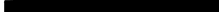
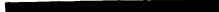
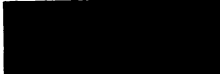
In the same qualities as the Note and Commercial Size Papers, at *double the price*.

Sermon Paper, ruled blue lines 4s. 6d. per ream.

For qualities and prices of Envelopes, see List at end of Catalogue, Page 71.

MOURNING STATIONERY.

SPECIMENS OF WIDTHS OF BORDERS.

Italian			
Narrow		Extra Broad	
Middle			
Broad		Double Broad	

Nos. 2B, 3B, 3C, 4B and 7 qualities kept in stock, bordered; the additional charge is 3s. per ream for bordering. Any other qualities can be bordered at a day's notice.

BLACK BORDERED ENVELOPES to match above papers at equivalent prices.

FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

No.					Per Ream.		
					£	s.	d.
7B. Blue Wove Foolscap, a very cheap Paper ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
7C. Fine Cream Laid Foolscap (for Drafts, &c.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	8	6
8. Fine Blue Laid, Machine-made, 13 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	13	6
8A. Fine Thick Cream Laid 15 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
8B. Fine Thick Blue Laid, Machine-made. 15 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
8C. Azure Laid ditto 15 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
9. Fine Blue Laid, Hand-made 15 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	0
9A. Superfine Thick Cream Laid (unglazed) 16 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	6	6
10. Superfine Thick Blue Laid, Hand-made, 16 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	11	6
10B. Ditto Extra Thick, ditto 18 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	14	6
11. Ditto Extra Thick, ditto 20 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	17	0
12. Extra Superfine Double Thickness, Hand-made, 24 lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	10	0

Any of the above ruled faint blue lines, or money columns, 2/- per ream extra.

BLOTTING PAPERS.

				Per Quire.		Per Ream.		
				s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best Thick Pink Demy Blotting ... ..	...	...	19 lbs.	...	1 0	...	0	17 0
Best White ditto ... ..	...	...	19 lbs.	...	1 0	...	0	17 0
Double Thick Blotting, Pink or White ... ..	...	...	23 lbs.	...	...	...	1	0 0
Extra Double Thick ditto ... ..	...	...	38 lbs.	...	2 0	...	1	16 0
Best Blue, Buff, Violet, &c., ... ..	...	...	38 lbs.	...	2 6	...	1	18 0

DIE SINKING, ILLUMINATING, & STAMPING.

PRICES OF STAMPING.

Relief, in any Colour	...	...	...	3s. 6d. per ream.
Cameo Do.	...	...	2s. per 1,000 impressions.	
Gold, Silver, or any Colour Bronze	...	4s.	100	"
Illuminating Gold and one Colour	...	7s. 6d.	100	"
Ditto Gold, Silver, and two Colours...	...	18s.	100	"

NO CHARGE FOR PLAIN STAMPING a Ream of Paper or 500 Envelopes.

ENGRAVING STEEL DIES.

Crest	...	from 7s. 6d.	Crest with Motto	from 10s. 6d.
Monogram, Two Initials	..	7s. 6d.	Monogram, Three Initials	.. 10s. 6d.
Crest, Monogram, and Motto	...	from 18s. 6d.		

Addresses in various styles, from 3s. each.

ARMS, CRESTS, ETC., PAINTED ON VELLUM.

PEDIGREES TRACED.

Monograms of any combination of Letters artistically designed in Rustic, Eccentric, or Mediæval Styles.

CRESTS, ARMS, OR MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON SEALS, RINGS, PLATE, IVORY, GLASS, &c.

Crystals Engraved with Monograms, Devices, &c., as Gems of Art.

Gold, Silver or Metal Gilt Monograms, Crests, &c., pierced and carved for Locketts, Cigar Cases, Albums, Purses, &c.

MONOGRAMS, &c., ALSO ENGRAVED ON IVORY BRUSHES, MIRRORS, PAPER KNIVES, &c.

COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED.

A Gentleman's Card Plate, engraved in any style, and 100 superfine thin or thick Cards printed from it for 4 Shillings.

A Lady's Card Plate, ditto, ditto 5 Shillings.

Addresses engraved on the Plate, 1s. 6d. per line additional.

Dinner, At Home, Wedding and other Invitation plates engraved.

Cards for Invitations, At Home, Return Thanks, &c., always kept in stock, or printed from Plate at the shortest notice.

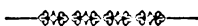
ARMS, CRESTS, &c., ENGRAVED IN MODERN OR MEDIÆVAL STYLES, FOR BOOK LABELS, &c.

Sketches sent for approval.

MONOGRAM DIES OF TWO OR THREE LETTERS

For Relief Stamping, kept in Stock.

Printing and Engraving.



MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS, having a large and efficient staff of Engravers and Printers, are prepared to furnish Designs and execute orders for ENGRAVING and LITHOGRAPHY of every description. Bank Notes, Bankers' Cheques, Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Invoice Headings.

MENU CARDS & BALL PROGRAMMES PRINTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LITHOGRAPHING NOTE HEADINGS.

1 Ream ... at 3s. 0d. per ream.	8 Reams ... at 2s. 6d. per ream.
4 Reams ... „ 2s. 9d. „	12 „ ... „ 2s. 3d. „

Lithographic Circulars,

PRINTED ON SUPERFINE BLUE OR CREAM PAPER, WITH
FLY LEAF.

			100.	250.	500.	1000.	5000.
Note—1 page	..	..	6/6	10/6	16/6	25/0	100/0
„ 2 „	..	..	13/0	16/6	24/0	37/6	160/0
Quarto—1 page	..	..	9/6	15/6	22/6	40/0	170/0

LITHOGRAPHING ENVELOPES.

UNDER FLAP OR OUTSIDE FOR ADDRESS.

500, 4/0; 1000, 5/0; 2000, 9/0; 3000, 12/6; 5000, 17/6; 10,000, 32/6



LETTERPRESS PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED FREE OF CHARGE.

DRAWING PAPERS.

EXPLANATION OF SURFACES.

(N.) "Not," or natural surface with a slight grain.

(H.P.) "Hot-pressed," or smooth surface.

(R.) "Rough," or coarse surface.

WHATMAN'S SUPERFINE HAND-MADE.

				Surfaces.	Size.	Per Quire.
						£ s. d.
Demy	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	20 by 15 inches	0 3 0
Medium	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	22 " 17 "	0 4 0
Royal	...	...	...	N., H.P. & R.	24 " 19 "	0 5 6
Super Royal	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	27 " 19 "	0 6 6
Elephant	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	28 " 23 "	0 9 0
Imperial	...	...	...	N., H.P. & R.	31 " 22 "	0 9 0
Colombier	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	34 " 23 "	0 13 6
Atlas	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	34 " 26 "	0 13 6
Double Elephant	...	...	...	N., H.P. & R.	40 " 27 "	0 17 0
Antiquarian	...	...	...	N., & H.P.	53 " 31 "	4 0 0

TURKEY MILL MACHINE-MADE.

				Surfaces.	Per Quire.
					£ s. d.
Demy	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	1 9
Royal	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	3 0
Imperial	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	5 0
Double Elephant	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	9 6

TRACING PAPER.

				Size.	Per Quire.
					£ s. d.
Double Crown	...	...	...	30 by 20 inches	4 6
Double Double Crown	...	...	...	30 " 40 "	9 0
Double Double Double Crown	...	...	...	60 " 40 "	18 0

VELLUM TRACING CLOTH

(SAGAR'S ORIGINAL PATENT).

In Pieces of 24 Yards.

				Per Yard.	Per Piece.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 inches wide	...	...	...	0 9	0 15 0
36 "	...	...	...	1 6	1 10 0
42 "	...	...	...	2 0	2 0 0

BRISTOL BOARDS AND MOUNTING BOARDS IN VARIOUS SIZES.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Double Small-Hand or Whitey-Brown, best quality, largest size.	11 lbs.	6	6	per ream.			
"	"	13 lbs.	7	"			
"	"	15 lbs.	9	"			
"	"	17 lbs.	11	"			
"	"	19 lbs.	12	"			

BROWN PAPERS.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Double Imperial, Best	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	2
Imperial	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1
"	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	0	17

TISSUE PAPERS.

White or Blue Shade	0	6	...	0	8
Tinted, various colours	from	1	0	...	0

CARTRIDGE PAPER.

Size 21 by 26 in.	1	9	...	1
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CURL PAPERS.

In Packets of 500, 6*d.*; or one doz. Packets, 5*s.* 1000, 1*s.*; or one doz. Packets, 10*s.* 6*d.*

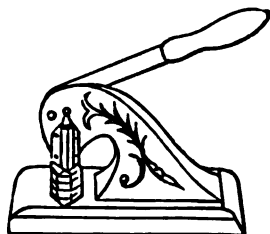
BLOTTING PADS WITH LEATHER CORNERS.

MADE WITH BEST BLOTTING, ANY COLOUR.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Octavo...	...	...	...	8½ by 5¼ in.	...	1	6 each.
Quarto...	...	...	...	10½ " 8¼ "	...	2	0 "
Foolscap	...	...	...	14 " 9 "	...	2	6 "
Demy	...	...	...	16 " 10½ "	...	3	0 "

Quarto Blotting Pads with Leather Corners, common quality, 1*s.* each.

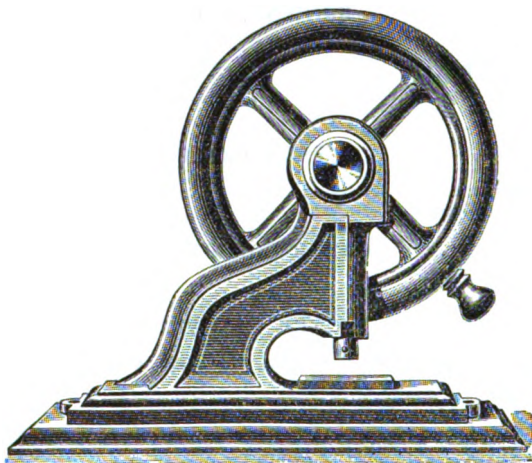
IMPROVED EMBOSSEING PRESSES.



No.						<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
No. 1.	For ½-Inch Die, best quality	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
" 2.	For 1-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	0	17	6
" 3.	For 1½-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
" 4.	Prepared especially for the large Official Steel Dies of Ambassadors or Consuls	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
" 5.	Extra Large	...	...	...	...	3	3	0

PATENT DUPLEX PRESS.

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, POWER.



For Stamping Notarial, Official, Corporate, and other Seals, &c.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS beg to call attention to the Patent Duplex Press, so little force is needed to work it, that the Press requires no fixing, and a stand is not necessary ; it may be placed on an ordinary table or desk.

It is constructed without screw or springs, the power being produced by a Cam. From the extreme simplicity of its mechanism, it can be supplied at one-half the price of an ordinary screwpress.

The Patent Duplex Press can be fitted with a lock, so as to prevent its being used by an unauthorized person.

	£	s.	d.
Price of Press (for Dies not exceeding 2½ inches in diameter) ...	5	5	0
Price of Locking Apparatus and two Locks	1	5	0

BRASS ENDORSEMENT STAMPS.

Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or
Dotted outline, 1s. 6d. each. Monograms, Crests, Arms, Facsimiles, &c.

**ROUND PADS IN JAPANNED TIN WITH LID.**

No. 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 2s. 6d. each.
No. 2, 4 " " 4s. "
No. 3, 5 " " 5s. "

PREPARED ENDORSEMENT INK.

										<i>s. d.</i>
Black	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1 0 per bottle.
Blue	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1 6 "
Red	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2 0 "

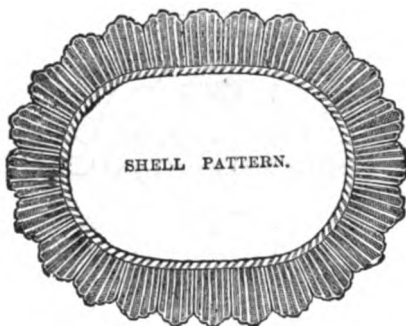
MARKING INK.

Bond's, 6d. and 1s. per bottle.

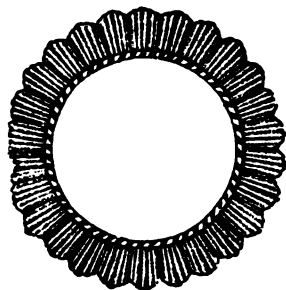
**INDIA RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
MADE TO ORDER.**

EMBOSSSED DISH PAPERS, &c.

BEST QUALITY PAPER.

All Sizes.

EMBOSSSED OVAL DISH PAPERS.

From 3*d.* per dozen.

ROUND EMBOSSSED PLATE PAPERS.

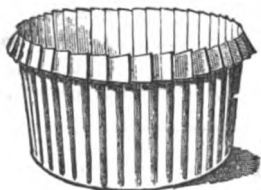
From 3*d.* per dozen.

SMALL CUTLET FRILLS.

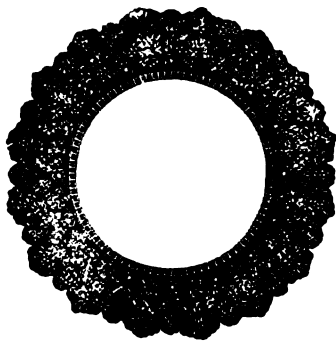
Pink or white.

3 dozen in box, 6*d.*

HAM FRILLS (FLAT).

From 6*d.* per dozen.

CASES FOR SOUFFLÉS, RAMEQUINS, &c.

From 4*d.* per dozen.

LACED DESSERT PAPERS.

From 4*d.* per dozen.*Special quotations for large quantities.*

PLAYING CARDS.

ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS KEPT IN STOCK.

De la Rue's, Goodall's, and other Makers, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per pack.

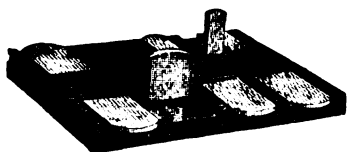
PLAYING CARDS FOR CLUBS, REGIMENTS, &c.

Playing Cards, printed at the back with Badge or Private Crest, can be supplied in quantities of not less than 12 dozen packs in two colours of enamel.

Estimates may be had for Special Designs.

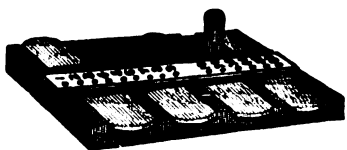
THE CAMDEN WHIST MARKERS.

ADAPTED FOR SHORT AND LONG WHIST, MADE IN VARIOUS STYLES, WITH INDICATORS ON PATENT METALLIC SPRINGS.



	<i>s. d.</i>
Ebony or Walnut, with Ivory Indicators	9 0 per pair.
Rosewood or Satinwood, with Satinwood or Walnut Indicators	5 0 „

THE CAMDEN COMBINED WHIST AND CRIBBAGE MARKER.



	<i>s. d.</i>
Rosewood or Satinwood, Satinwood or Walnut Indicators ...	8 0 per pair.
Ebony or Walnut, with Ivory Indicators	14 0 „

THE CLUB WHIST MARKER.

	<i>s. d.</i>
Large size, Satinwood or Walnut Indicators	7 6 per pair.

RED TAPE,*Narrow width.*
2/- per dozen pieces.*Middle width.*
2/6 per dozen pieces.*Broad width.*
3/- per dozen pieces.**SILK RIBBON (Green or Blue.)**

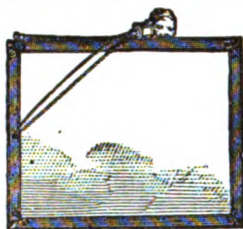
Per Card 1s. 3d.

SILK CORD (Green or Blue.)

Per Reel 1s. 3d.

STRING AND TWINE.

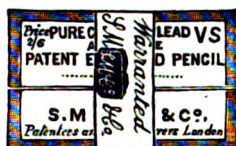
Various thicknesses kept in stock.

WHITE PORCELAIN SLATES.

	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	5 by 3½	6 by 4¼	7 by 5	8 by 5¾	9 by 6½	10 by 7¼	12 by 8¾
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Wood Frames ...	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
In Leather Frames, with Pencil and Sponge ...	2 0	2 4	2 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6

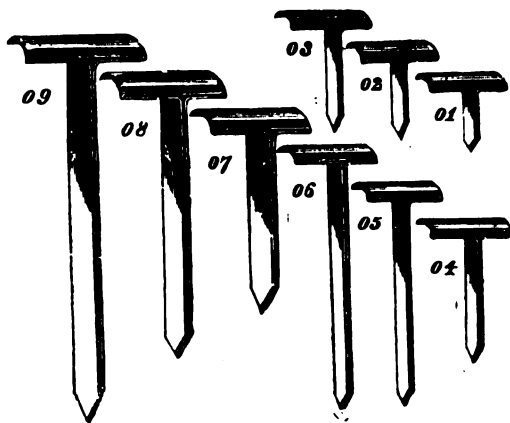
SCHOOL SLATES. All sizes, and qualities, to Order.**ALUMINIUM PEN AND PENCIL CASES.**

Best quality, 1/6, 2/- 2/6, 4/- and 4/6 each.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS.

	SIZE H. OR M.	s.	a.
Per Packet, containing 12 best Leads	2 0
" " 6 " " " " " "	1 0
" " 12 prepared Leads	1 0
" " 6 " " " " " "	0 6
	SIZE VS. OR W.	s.	a.
Per Packet, containing 12 best Leads	2 6
" " 6 " " " " " "	1 3
" " 12 prepared Leads	1 6
" " 6 " " " " " "	0 9

IMPROVED REGISTERED PAPER BINDERS.



The head or top of these Binders being arched, they are much stronger than, and superior to, any others.

IN GROSS BOXES.

Nos.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	4s. 6d.	6s.	per Gross.
Assorted Boxes	01 to	04 6d.	per box.
Ditto	01 to	06 1s.	..

BRASS PAPER FASTENERS, "ROUND HEADS."

No. 1. 1s., No. 2. 1s. 3d., No. 3. 1s. 6d. per box.

WASHING BOOKS.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Family from 6d. each.

STICKPHAST OFFICE PASTE.

Large Bottles, with Brush Is. each

SEALING WAX.

Best Red, in sticks of 10, 20, or 40 to the lb.	...	...	...	5s. per lb.
„ Black „ „ „	„	...	...	5s. „

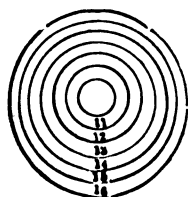
Prepared for Hot Climates at same price.

Parcel Wax Is. per lb.

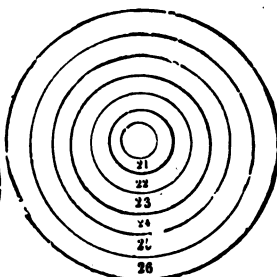
ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED).

In Boxes containing a series of Six dozen in each Box, of various sizes.

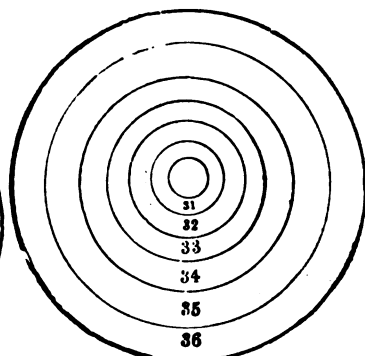
No.	1	Thin	...	...	s.	d.	per Box.	No.	1	Extra Strong	...	...	s.	d.	per Box.
2	3	4	5	6	0	6	per Box.	2	3	4	5	6	1	0	per Box.
2	3	4	5	6	1	0	"	2	3	4	5	6	2	6	"
2	3	4	5	6	2	3	"	2	3	4	5	6	3	3	"
2	3	4	5	6	2	3	"	2	3	4	5	6	3	3	"
2	3	4	5	6	3	0	"	2	3	4	5	6	5	6	"



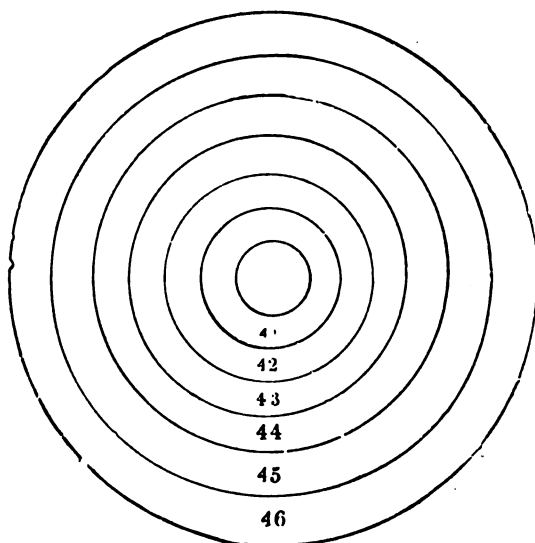
Series, No. 1.



Series, No. 2.

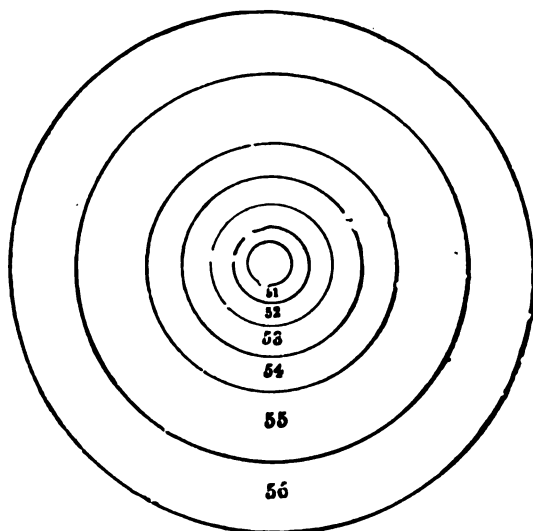


Series, No. 3.

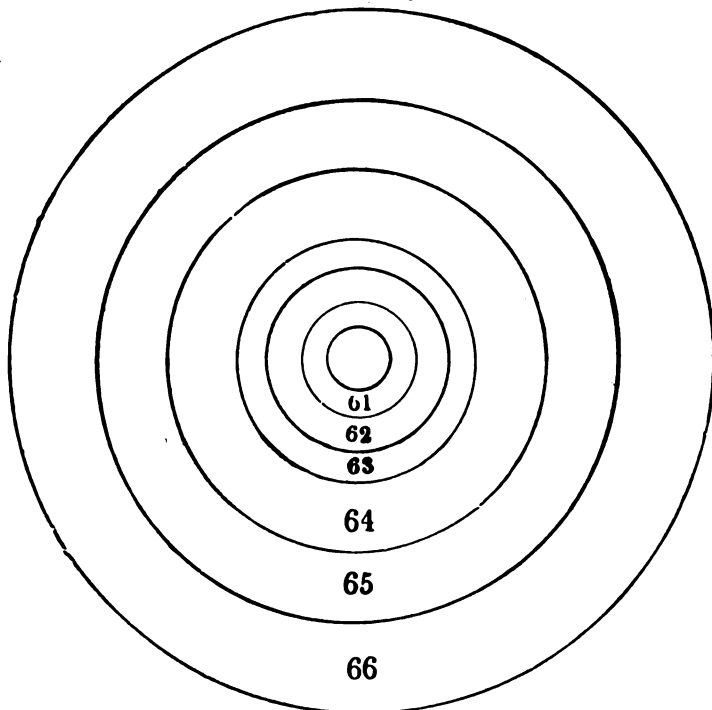


Series, No. 4.

ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED)—continued



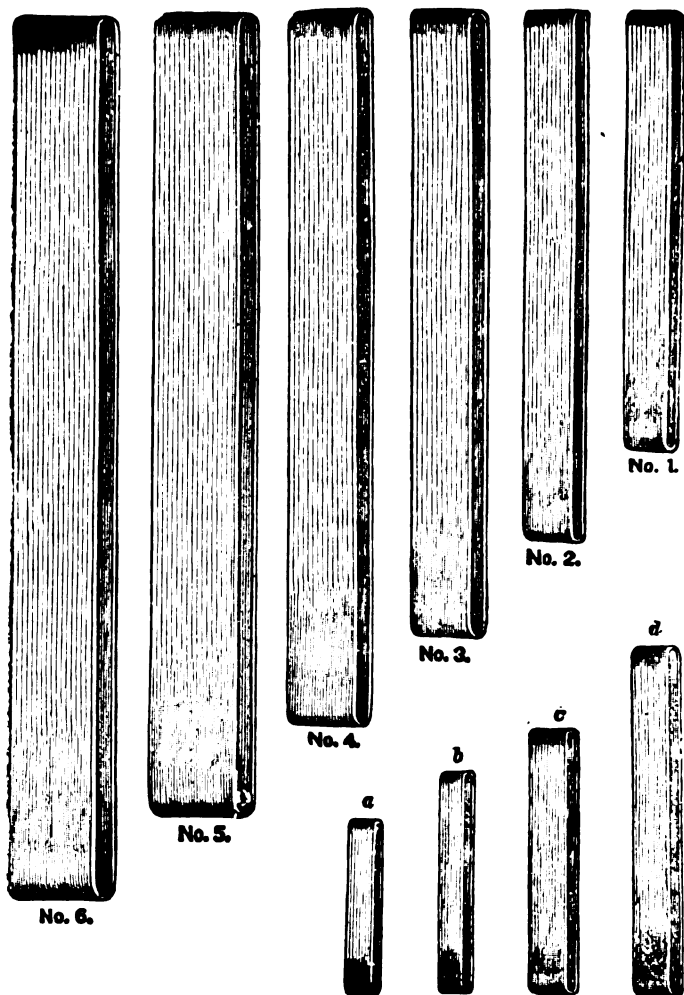
Series, No. 5.



Series, No. 6.

IMPERIAL AROMATIC PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.

These Bands are chiefly intended for placing round Papers and Parcels of every description, and where a proper size is selected, will hold the same firm and compact, and yet allow of considerable addition or reduction. They are perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and are not affected by climate.



These Bands represent the exact size of the article in a state of rest.

They are made in two thicknesses :—

	PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.			PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>a</i> ...	1	4	2	9	No. 2 ...	4	10	10	0
<i>b</i> ...	1	8	3	6	3 ...	7	0	14	0
<i>c</i> ...	2	2	4	6	4 ...	8	6	16	6
<i>d</i> ...	2	6	5	0	5 ...	10	6	21	0
No. 1 ...	4	2	8	0	6 ...	13	0	26	0

a b and c in Gross Boxes.

d, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in ¼ or ½ Gross Boxes at 6d. per Gross extra.

59, Pall Mall, London.

STEEL PENS.

A large assortment of GILLOTT's and MITCHELL's Steel Pens kept in Stock

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS.

Waverley, Pickwick, Hindoo, Owl, &c., &c.

BRANDAUER & Co.'s CIRCULAR-POINTED PENS.**D. LEONARDT & Co.'s BALL-POINTED PENS.**

Sample boxes of any of the above pens, 6d. and 1s. each.

A variety of other kinds of Steel Pens always kept in stock, but if Pens of any particular make are required, one inclosed in a letter, as sample, will meet with prompt attention.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS.

In all degrees by various makers. 1/-, 2/-, 3/- and 5/- per dozen.

COLOURED LEAD PENCILS.

BEST QUALITY.

3d. each, or 2/9 per dozen.

INDELIBLE COPYING INK PENCILS.

Violet, 1s. each.

PENHOLDERS.

In Wood, Bone, Vulcanite, &c., in great variety.

DRAWING PINS.

3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. per dozen.

PAPER KNIVES.

In Ivory, Bone, and Wood, various sizes.

59, Pall Mall, London.

GOOSE QUILL PENS.

Small Green String	...	...	...	...	...	2s. per hundred.
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	3s. „
Green	...	...	...	...	...	4s. „
Blue	...	...	...	...	...	6s. „
Purple and Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	8s. „
„ Green	...	...	...	...	...	10s. „
Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	12s. „
Pink	...	...	...	...	...	14s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	15s. „
Purple and Orange (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	18s. „
„ Green (super extra)	...	...	...	...	...	21s. „

In Boxes, containing 12 and 25, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6s. each.

SWAN PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. per hundred.
Orange and Green	...	...	...	...	...	27s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. „
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. „
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	4s. per hundred and upwards.	

Boxes of Six, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. ; in Boxes of Twelve, 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

HUDSON BAY PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink	...	...	...	...	...	18s. per hundred.
„ and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. „
„ and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. „
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. „
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.	

Crow Quills, 3s. 6d. ; Pens, 4s. 6d. ; Turkey Quills, 4s. 6d. ; Pens, 5s.

QUILL TOOTHPICKS from 3d. per box upwards.

WRITING INKS,

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS, KEPT IN STOCK.

H. MORRELL'S REGISTRATION INK.

This is a permanent and Indelible Black Writing Ink. It is specially adapted for Hot Climates, and is noted for its Intensity, Fluidity and Durability.

										<i>s. d.</i>
Quart bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 each
Pint „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
Small „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6

STEPHEN'S BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.

WRITES A GREENISH BLUE COLOUR, AND CHANGES TO AN INTENSE BLACK.

In bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.

CORAL RED INK,

“WARRANTED TO RETAIN ITS COLOUR IN ANY CLIMATE.

In bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* and 3*s.* each.

AZURE BLUE INK,

A BRIGHT UNCHANGEABLE BLUE FLUID.

In bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.

VIOLET INK,

“PERFUMED.”

In glass bottles, with stopper, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

COPYING INKS.

STEPHEN'S BLUE-BLACK.

In bottles, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.

MORRELL'S BLACK.

In bottles, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* each.

Any of the above Inks can be supplied in gallons and half-gallons at reduced rates.

INK POWDERS,

BLACK, RED, AND COPYING.

In packets, 6*d.* each.

Each packet will make one pint of Ink.

Strongly recommended for Hot Climates.

For Endorsement Inks see page 21.



LIQUID GUM.

(EXTRA STRENGTH.)

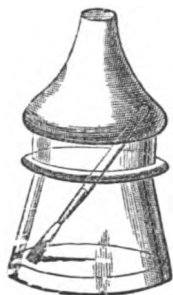
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
No. 1 Size, with Brush and Cover complete ...	0	6 each.
No. 2 „ „ „ „ ...	1	0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5*s.* and 10*s.*

CAPSULED BOTTLES OF GUM FOR REFILLING.

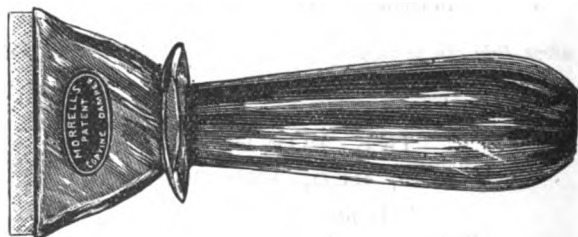
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Pints	1	0 each	...	10	0 per doz.
Half-Pints	0	6 „	...	5	0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.

GLASS GUM POTS,
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2½ inches	1	6 each.
2¾ „	1	9 „
White Opaque	2	0 „

THE PATENT LABEL DAMPER.



THE MOST SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT YET INTRODUCED.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Small Size	1	0 each.
Large Size	1	6 „

59, Pall Mall, London.

HARRISON & SONS' "CLUB" GUM BOTTLE.



As supplied to the Clubs; Glass Bottle, with wire across to prevent clogging of gum at mouth of bottle, best Camel-hair Brush, Nickle-plated, with wood top. Also supplied without wire, for use as Water Bottles for moistening envelopes, &c.

Price 2s. 6d. each.

Special quotations for large quantities.

LUGGAGE LABELS.

Parchment Labels	...	...	...	...	2s. and 3s. per 100.
Linen Labels	..	...	...	...	1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Labels with strings	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.
Adhesive Paper Labels	...	...	...	...	2d. and 3d. per book.

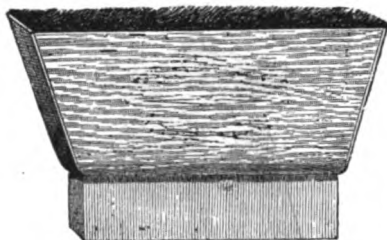
Luggage Labels printed to order at the shortest notice.

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK POST WRAPPERS.

Small size, containing 50 Wrappers	...	...	...	...	6d. per packet.
Medium „ „ 25 „	...	...	...	...	6d. „
Large „ „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	6d. „

INDIA-RUBBER.

Best Bottle India-Rubber, 6*d.* per piece. Best Patent India-Rubber, from 3*d.* per piece.
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

PAPER**CLEANERS.**

These Paper Cleaners are particularly suitable for the Office, Artists and Engineers, as they remove pencil marks easily; any dust left after erasing is brushed off with the reverse end. 6*d.* each.

DEED WAFERS.

Extra adhesive, for Deeds or other Law purposes, 4*d.* per box.

KEY LABELS.

Bone 9*d.* per dozen.

KEY RINGS.

All sizes from 1*s.* per dozen.

PEN KNIVES.

A great variety in stock from 1*s.* each.

DESK KNIVES AND ERASERS.

Knife or Spade shape 1*s.* each.

SCISSORS.

"Best Quality," from 1*s.* per pair.

Office Scissors, 7-inch 2*s.* 6*d.*; 8-inch 3*s.*; 9-inch 4*s.* per pair.

Nail Scissors, from 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

PERRY'S INSTANTANEOUS INK EXTRACTOR,

FOR OFFICE, TOILET, AND GENERAL USE.

It rapidly removes Ink-spots, Fruit, Wine, and other stains, from the Skin, Paper, Linen, etc.

Price, with full directions, 6*d.* each.

59, Pall Mall, London.

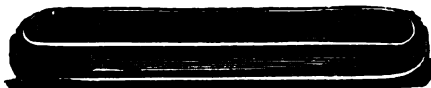
PEN TRAYS.



GLASS.

s. d.

Plain, Blue, or Green 2 0 each.



WOOD.

s. d.

Black	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	...	1 6	each.
Walnut	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	1 6	"
Oak	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	1 6	"
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	...	2 6	"
Walnut	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	3 6	"

BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.



No. 1, with Fist	1s.	1s. 6s.	2s. 3d.	each.
" 2, with Brass Knob	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	"
" 3, with Fancy Knob	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	"
" 4, plain Round	10d.	1s. 3d.		"
" 5, Fancy "	4d.	8d.	1s. 1s. 3d.	"

PAPER WEIGHTS.

Covered Leather	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	each.
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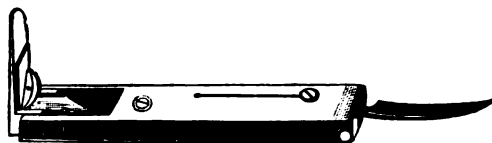
BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.



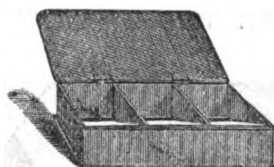
1s. and 1s. 6d. each. With Shield, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

ENGLISH BLADES.



	s.	d.
Black Handle, 1 Blade	6	0 each.
Cocoa Wood Handle, 1 Blade	7	6 „
Ivory Handle, 1 Blade	10	6 „
„ „ with Nibber, 1 Blade	12	6 „
„ „ 2 Blades	15	0 „
Extra large size for Cutting Swan Quills from	18	6 „



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes	9d. and 1s. 6d. each.
Ditto, with Lock	3s. 9d. „

ROUND EBONY RULERS.

WELL SEASONED AND FRENCH POLISHED.

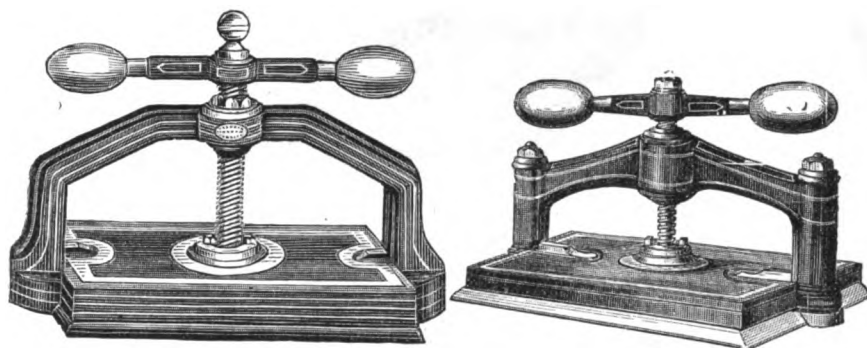
9-in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
6d.	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s. each.
Extra Thick, 9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 8d.	2s.	2s. 6d. „

FLAT EBONY RULERS.

9 in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
6d.	8d.	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 8d. each.

59, Pall Mall, London.

COPYING PRESSES.



HARRISON & SONS beg to announce a considerable reduction in the Prices of their celebrated Copying Presses. The following is an amended List, subject to future fluctuations :—

Size.	Cast Beam.			Wrought Beam	
	Third Quality.	Second Quality.	Best Quality, Brass Handles.	Best Quality, Brass Handles.	
Royal Quarto, 12 by 10 ...	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 2 7 6	£ s. d. 2 13 6	£ s. d. 3 0 0	
Foolscap, ... 15 „ 10 ...	2 10 6	3 5 0	3 12 6	4 4 0	
Post Folio ... 18 „ 12 ...	3 12 0	4 8 6	4 18 0	5 10 0	
Large Folio... 20 „ 14 ...	5 12 6	6 15 0	7 12 0	8 8 0	
Royal Folio ... 24 „ 19 ...	7 17 6	9 9 0	11 5 0	12 5 0	

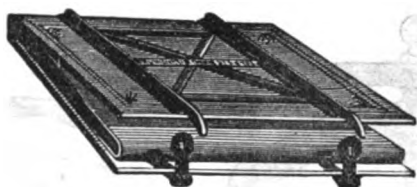
A Special Press is also made of lower quality than any of the above—Quarto, 32/-; Foolscap, 40/-; Folio, 66/-.

STANDS FOR COPYING PRESSES.

	For Royal 4to Press.	For Foolscap Press.	For Post Folio Press.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Painted wood, one drawer ...	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 17 6
„ „ two drawers ...	1 17 6	1 16 6	2 2 0
„ „ „ and two hinged flaps ...	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 7 6
Polished mahogany, one drawer ...	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 9 6
„ „ two drawers ...	2 4 0	2 11 6	2 19 6
„ „ two hinged flaps and two drawers, one with patent 4-guard lock ...	3 9 6	3 18 6	4 10 0
Polished mahogany, as Pedestal Cup-board, with shelf; two hinged flaps and one drawer, with patent 4-guard lock ...	4 6 6	4 16 6	5 8 0

Also for lower quality Press as above, stained Deal—4to, 18/-; Foolscap, 21/-; Folio, 25/-.

PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES.



"CLAMP" PRESS.

This Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is, therefore, of great use for travellers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Note size (8½ by 7 in.)...	..	0	11	6	Royal Quarto (12 by 10 in.) ...	1	2	0
Letter „ (11 by 10 in.)...	..	0	17	0	Foolscap (14 by 9 in.) ...	1	5	0

Directions for Use.

Proceed as with an ordinary Copying Press; the pressure is obtained by closing the clasps.



VAN ANDEN'S PATENT "ROLL" PRESS.

The extreme portability of this Press renders it highly useful to Architects, Surveyors, Solicitors, and Professional Men generally.

	Quarto.	Foolscap.
	s. d.	s. d.
With Copying Book complete	7 0	10 6
„ „ „ „ and with Inkstand ...	9 0	12 6

Directions for Use.

To copy a letter or other writing, extend the book on a table or desk, with the case toward you; place your letter under a leaf of the book with the writing uppermost; wet the cloth, squeeze it as dry as possible with one hand, and spread it over the leaf. Lay the oiled paper over the cloth to prevent wetting the preceding leaf; roll the case on the table so as to furl the book tightly round it, and in five seconds you will have a perfect copy.

When the letter to be copied covers two or more sides of the sheet, a half sheet of plain paper placed between the written sides will prevent blotting.

Good copying ink should be used.

When one book is filled, it can be slipped out of the groove, and replaced by another.

LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

HALF-BOUND SMOOTH CALF, CLOTH SIDES, ENGLISH QUALITY OF PAPER.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Medium quarto, 1,000 leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
" " 750 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
" " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0
" " 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Foolscap Folio, 1,000 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6

Commoner qualities kept in stock, and obtained to order.

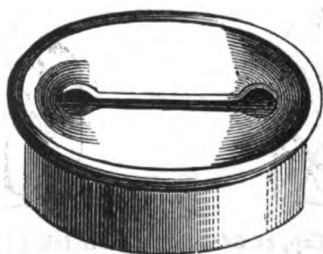
COPYING PAPER.

										Per Ream.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Folio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	

OILED PAPER AND DRYING PAPER.

Oiled Paper, 6 sheets folio (cut to the size required)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Drying Paper	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	8

EARTHENWARE DAMPING WELLS.



Small ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Large ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. each.

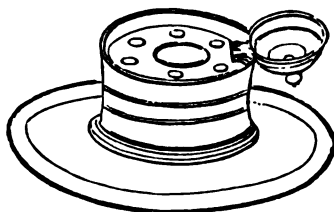
COPYING BRUSHES.

CAMEL HAIR, WITH CEDAR HANDLES.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 each.
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 "
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 "
3½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 "
4-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 "



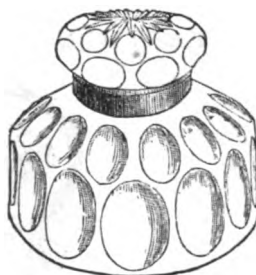
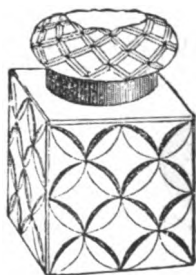
PEWTER INKSTANDS.



Plain.	With Cap.	With Plate.	With Cap and Plate.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2½ in. 0 10 each.	2½ in. 1 6 each.	2½ in. 1 6 each.	2½ in. 2 0 each.
3 „ 1 3 „	3 „ 2 0 „	3 „ 3 0 „	3 „ 3 9 „
3½ „ 2 0 „	3½ „ 2 9 „	3½ „ 3 9 „	3½ „ 4 6 „
4 „ 3 0 „	4 „ 3 9 „	4 „ 5 0 „	4 „ 5 9 „
5 „ 4 6 „	5 „ 5 0 „	5 „ 6 6 „	5 „ 7 6 „

GLASS INKSTANDS.

SOLID GLASS INKS, GLASS HINGE CAPS.



2½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 4s. 6d. each | 3½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 4s. 6d. each.
 Ditto Bronzed „ 2s. 9d. „ | Ditto Bronzed „ 2s. 9d. „

SOLID ROUND INKS, STOPPERED.



	<i>s. d.</i>
1¼ inch	1 0 each.
2 „	1 3 „
3 „	2 0 „
3½ „	2 6 „
4 „	3 0 „
5 „	4 6 „

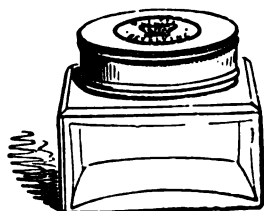
GLASS INKSTANDS.



ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.

PLAIN.						s. d.
1 ½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 each.
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 "
2 ½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "

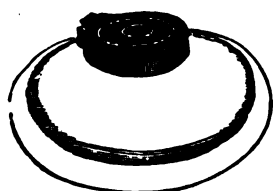
CUT.						s. d.
2 inch	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 "
2 ½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "



SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS.

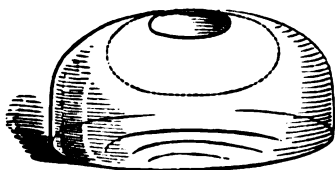
						s. d.
Cut, 1 ½, 1 ¾, 1 ¾, 1 ¾, 2-inch, Bronzed Top	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
Cut, " " " " " Plated	...	...	...	...	...	2 3
Cut, " " " " " Gilt	...	...	...	...	...	3 6

This is the most secure Ink made.



SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.

						s. d.
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
3 ½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 9
4 ½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
5 "	...	...	...	...	...	2 3



SOLID ROUND INKS.

						s. d.
2 ½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
3 ½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	2 9
5 "	...	...	...	...	...	3 9



EXCISE INKS.

PLAIN.

						s. d.
Small	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 per dozen.
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "

CUT.

Small	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 "

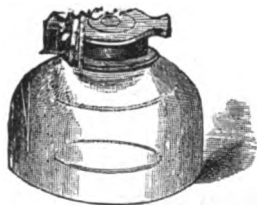
GLASS INKSTANDS.



SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH CONES.

							<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 each.
3½	„	...	...	...	...	2	9 „
4	„	...	...	...	...	3	6 „
5	„	...	...	...	...	4	6 „

SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH HINGE TOP.

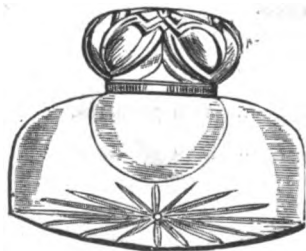


BRONZE TOP.

							<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 each.
3½	„	...	...	...	...	3	6 „
4	„	...	...	...	...	3	9 „

NICKEL TOP.

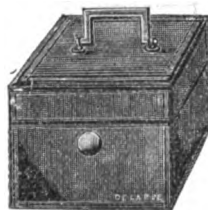
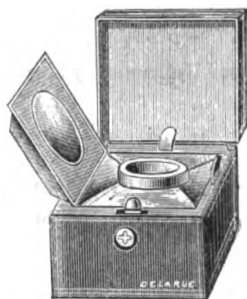
3	„	...	...	...	...	3	9 „
3½	„	...	...	...	...	4	0 „
4	„	...	...	...	...	4	6 „

SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH GLASS
HINGE CAPS.

							<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	5	3 each.
3½	„	...	...	...	...	5	9 „
4	„	...	...	...	...	6	0 „

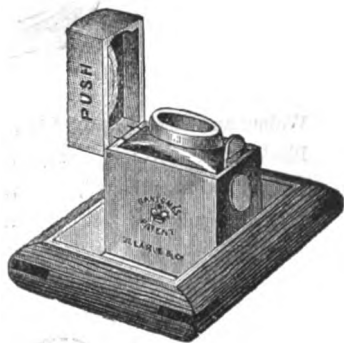
REPORTERS' INKSTANDS.

WITH DOUBLE SPRING LID AND MOVABLE INK WELL.



Turkey Morocco, as above	...	...	1 ½ inch	...	...	s. d.
" " "	...	...	2 inches	...	...	3 0 each.
" " "	...	...	2 ½ "	...	...	3 6 "
						3 9 "

FRAMED POCKET INKSTANDS (RANSOME'S PATENT).



Polished Walnut Frame	...	...	2 ¾ inches by 1 7/8	...	...	s. d.
" " "	...	...	2 ¾ "	...	...	5 0 each.
" " "	...	...	3 ¾ "	...	...	7 6 "
						10 6 "

These compact and convenient Inkstands will be found very suitable for the pocket or travelling bag. Their construction secures them from leakage and from the liability to upset when in use.

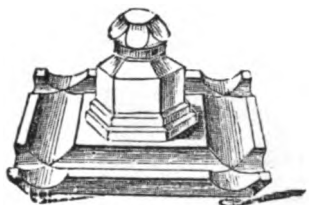
Directions for Opening and Shutting the Framed Inkstands.

Push the ink case at the part marked "Push" and, when raised to a right angle with the frame, slide it to the centre. In sliding the ink case back into the frame, apply the pressure at the lowest part, and it will be found to move along the groove quite easily.

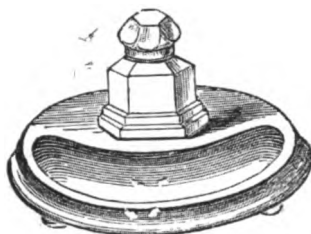
POCKET SPRING INKSTAND, ROUND PATTERN.

Russia Leather, various colours, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each.

INK STANDS.



			£	s.	d.
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7		0	8	0
Walnut „ „	ditto		0	9	0
Black „ „	8¼ by 8¼		0	10	0
Walnut „ „	ditto		0	11	6
Black „ „	10¼ by 10¼		0	16	0
Walnut „ „	ditto		1	0	0



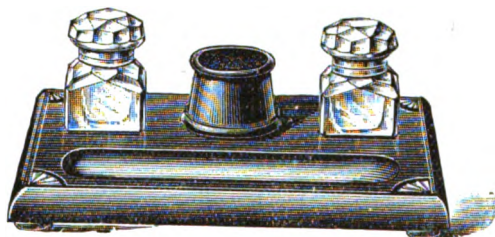
						s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	..	7	6
Black Stand	11½ „ 9, 1 „	...	..	...	..	12	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	„ 1 „	...	...	...	...	13	6
Walnut Stand	„ 1 „	..	...	...	...	15	6



						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand	10½ by 6½	Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	0	15	0		
Ditto	„ 12 by 8	2 Fluted Inks	...	0	15	6		
Black Stand	13 by 8	2 Square Inks	...	0	19	0		
Walnut and Black Stand	14½ by 10½	2 „	...	1	4	0		

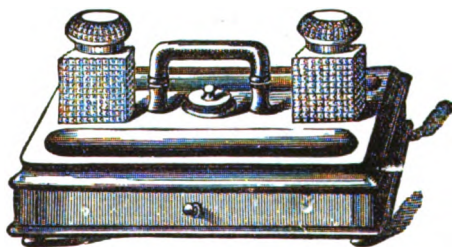
INKSTANDS.

INKSTAND AND PENBRUSH.



Finished in very best style £ s. d.
 ... price 1 3 6

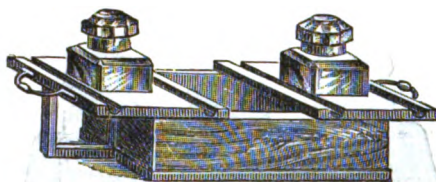
INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.



							£ s. d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	10½ by 6½	Drawer, Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks					1 1 0
Ditto	ditto	11 by 7	...	...	2	„	1 2 6
Ditto	ditto	12 by 8	...	...	2	„	1 5 0
Ditto	ditto	13½ by 9½	...	...	2	„	1 11 6
Walnut Stand	11 by 7½	...	...	...	2	„	1 3 6
Black Stand	13½ by 9½	...	...	...	2	„	1 5 0
Walnut Stand	„	...	...	...	2	„	1 8 6

INKSTANDS.

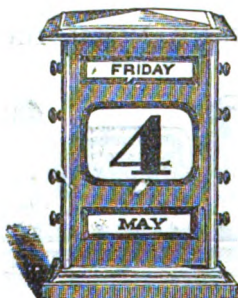
THE SLIDING TOP INKSTAND.



With hollows for pens, &c., and well beneath, so arranged that papers, &c., may be readily removed.

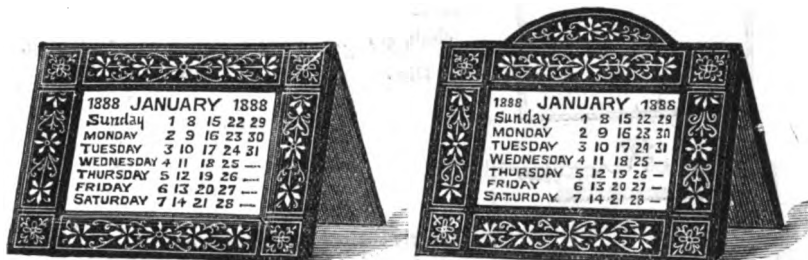
Price from £1 1s. 0d.

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



						s.	d.
Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 each.
Ditto „ Tablet „ $8\frac{1}{4}$ „ $4\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	4	3 „
Ditto „ Flat „ 10 „ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 „
Ditto „ Tablet „ 10 „ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	6	9 „
Wood Front, Tablet Slanting „ $7\frac{1}{2}$ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ „	...	...	...	...	...	4	6 „
Ditto „ „ „ 9 „ $5\frac{1}{2}$ „	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 „
Ditto „ „ „ 12 „ 9 „	...	...	...	...	...	11	3 „

DATE CASES, &c.



	<i>s. d.</i>				
Enamel Front, Silver border...	1 0 each.
Cloth, fancy colours, Gilt border	1 6 "
French Morocco, Gilt border	2 6 "

Sets of Cards for Re-filling (annually) may be had separately ... 6d. per set.

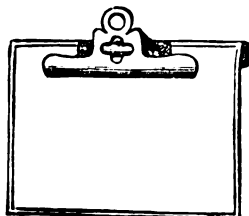
JAPAN DATE CASES.



	<i>s. d.</i>				
No. 1, 5 by 3¼ inches	1 0 each.
No. 2, 7, 5½ "	1 6 "
No. 3, 9, 5¾ "	3 0 "
No. 4, 12, 8¾ "	5 6 "

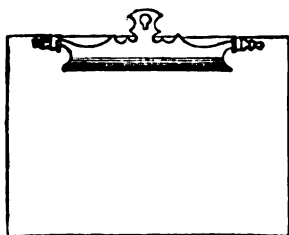
LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.

BEST QUALITY.

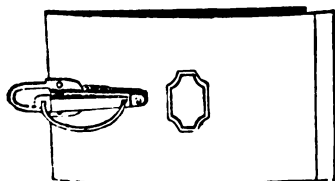


SIDE OR END.

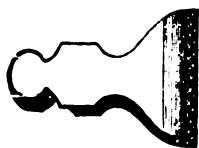
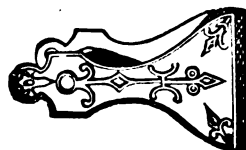
				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered					
cloth, 4to	...	...	...	1	6 each.
Ditto	..	..	fcap...	1	9 ..



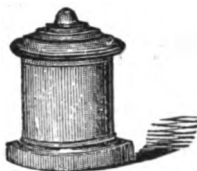
				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered					
cloth, 4to	...	..	...	2	0 each.
Ditto,	ditto,	fcap.	...	2	3 ..



				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcp.				1	6 each.
Ditto,	leather flaps,	..		3	0 ..
Hook Wire File, with fcp. board,				1	0 ..
covered cloth	...	...	...

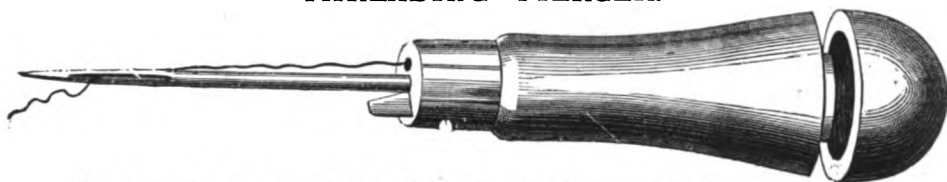
Upright Spike Files, Wood Stands, best quality, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 8*d.* each.Ditto, with Hooks, 6*d.*, 8*a.*, and 10*d.* each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*a.* each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

WOOD STRING BOXES.



2 oz., 1s. 3d. ...	¼ lb., 2s. ...	½ lb., 3s. ...	1 lb., 5s. each.
Polished ...	„ 2s. 6d. ...	„ 3s. 6d. ...	„ 7s. 6d. „
With Knife on top 9d. each extra.			
Small Bee-hive Boxes ...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top) ...	...	...	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d. „

THREADING PIERCER.



This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle or silk cord or twine, price 1s. each.

PEN RACKS.



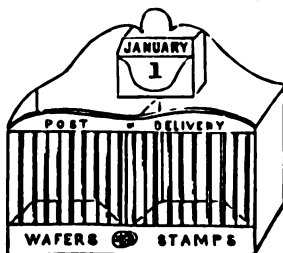
1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

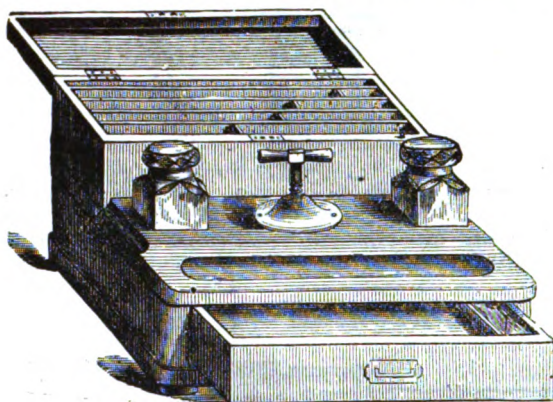
A great Variety of different Shapes.

LETTER CAGES.



1 Hole, 2s. 6d. ; 2 Holes, 3s. ; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.	
With High Backs ...	3s. 6d. each.
With Drawer and Date Cards ...	7s. „
Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d. ; 2 Pockets, 2s. ; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d. „	

INKSTAND AND COPYING PRESS (REGISTERED,)

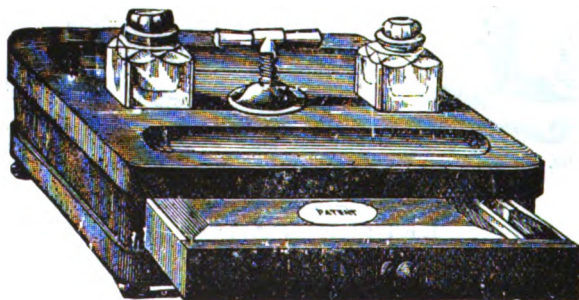


WITH STATIONERY CASE.

This useful article, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

						In Black Wood.	In Oak or Walnut.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quarto size	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 6	5 2 6
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	6 0 0

With Patent 5-guard Lock, 2 Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps, and Copying Book, complete.



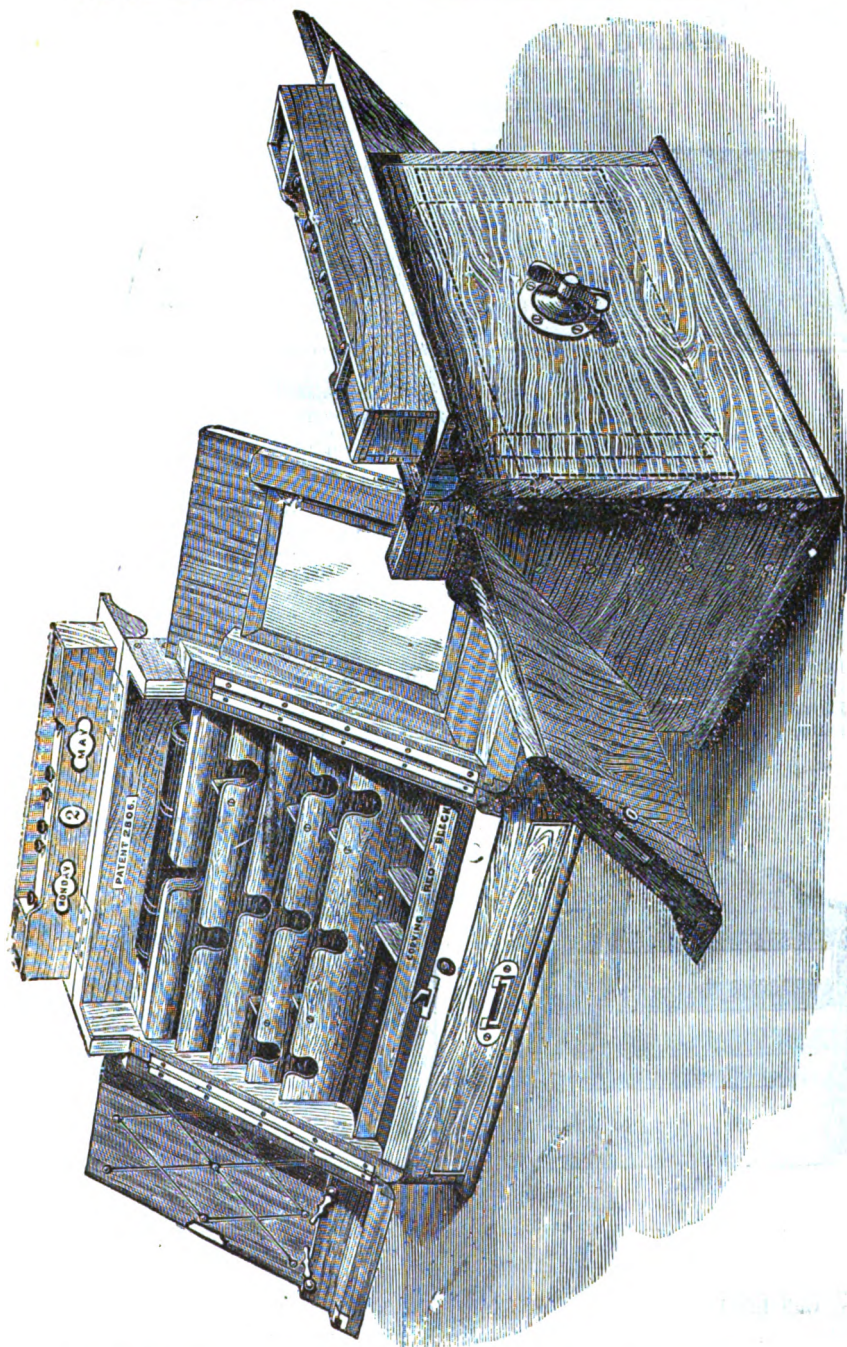
WITHOUT STATIONERY CASE.

						In Black Wood.	In Oak or Walnut.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Octavo size	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6	2 10 6
Quarto...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 18 6
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 6	3 11 0

Including 2 Ink Glasses, with jointed Caps, and Copying Book, complete.

Patent 5-guard Lock, 6/- extra.

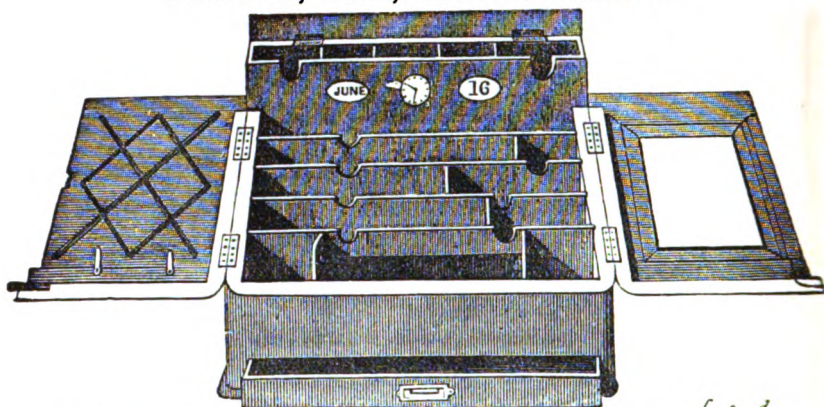
The above can also be made to special order to match other Furniture.



STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

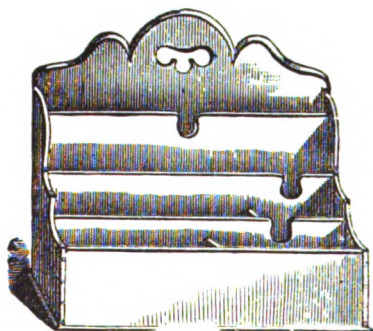
The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind; every part is rendered extra strong by being secured with brass screws—it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to. Copying Book, 500 leaves, £6 6s. 0d.

STATIONERY CABINETS AND CASES IN POLISHED WALNUT, OAK, OR MAHOGANY.



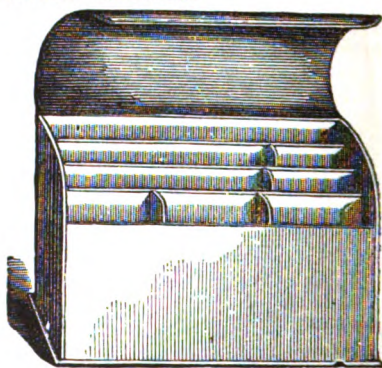
					£	s.	d.
Oak, double doors, drawer, &c.	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	15 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	16 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7 0
Ditto, " "	with dates, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	1	17 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	fcap.	2	12 6
Walnut, " "	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	18 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	2 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	13 0
Ditto, " "	dates, &c.	...	...	...	8vo.	2	5 0
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	4to.	2	12 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	fcap.	3	7 6
Ditto, " "	draw-out Writing Desk, Drawer, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	3	15 0
Ditto, " "	drawer, dates, &c., and fancy wood	...	...	...
edges, highly finished	...	...	...	...		5	0 0

OPEN STATIONERY CASES.



OAK.

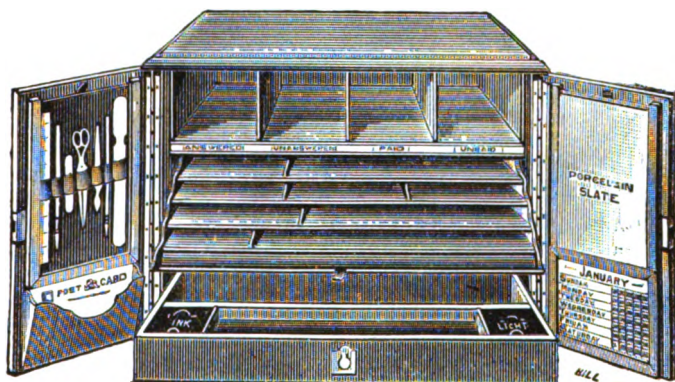
			s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	4	0 each.
4to.	...	...	8	6 "
Foolscap...	...	...	11	0 "
Double ...	...	...	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in				
front ...	...	...	13	0 "
Foolscap, ditto	...	...	16	0 "

OAK,
With Leather Flaps.

			£	s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	0	7	6 each.
4to.	...	...	0	13	6 "
Foolscap...	...	...	0	16	6 "
With Wooden Shutter Flaps.					
4to.	...	...	18	6	each.
Foolscap...	...	...	1	5	0 "

THE "SEPTIMUS" STATIONERY CABINET.

Size $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $12\frac{3}{4}$ in., $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep.



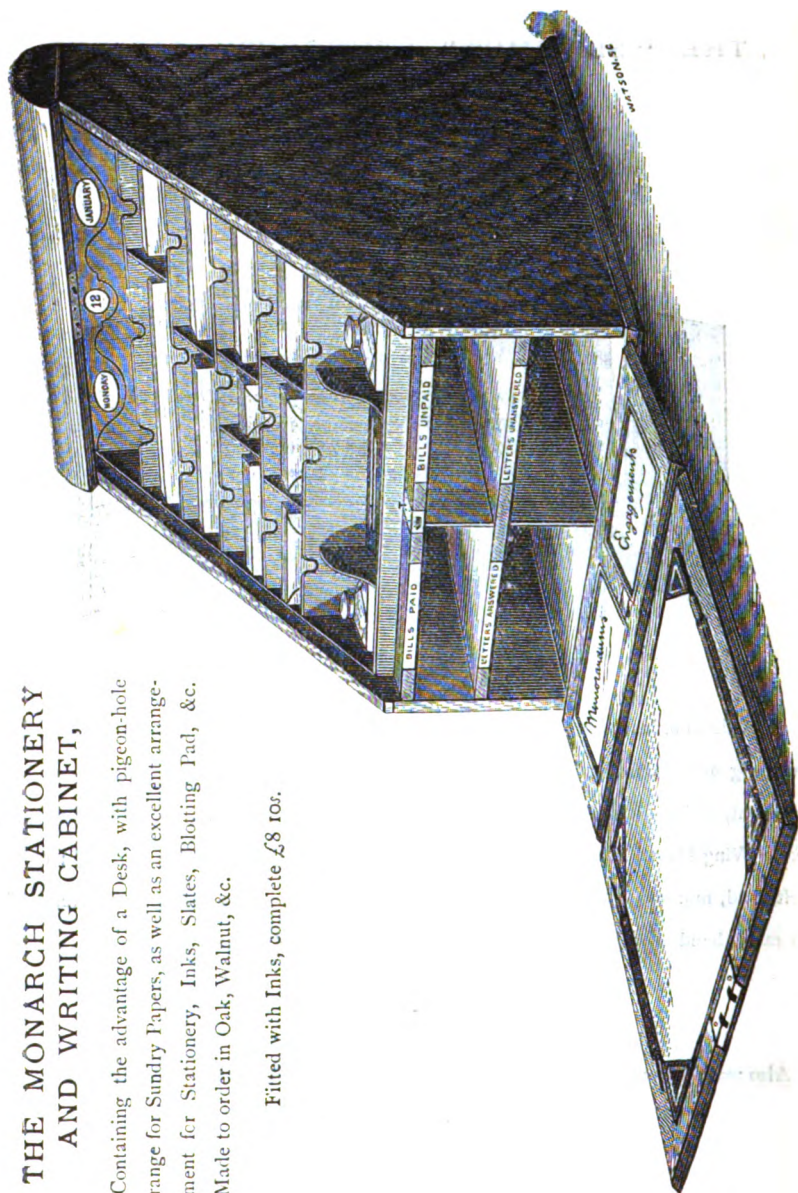
Made to order in finest polished Oak, Walnut, Coromandel, and other woods, fitted with pigeon-holes for answered and unanswered letters, &c., Stationery Rack, made to take out, and use with or without the Cabinet ; Drawers with ink, range, blotting pad, &c. Wing Doors, fitted on the right hand side with slate, almanac, and card ; on the left hand, morocco instrument board, and pocket for post cards ; Nickel furniture, inlaid or raised handles, and patent handle lock, &c. Price £8 10s. 0d.

Also made in quarto and octavo sizes, in Coromandel, lined satin wood, Walnut, lined satin wood, &c.

THE MONARCH STATIONERY AND WRITING CABINET,

Containing the advantage of a Desk, with pigeon-hole range for Sundry Papers, as well as an excellent arrangement for Stationery, Inks, Slates, Blotting Pad, &c. Made to order in Oak, Walnut, &c.

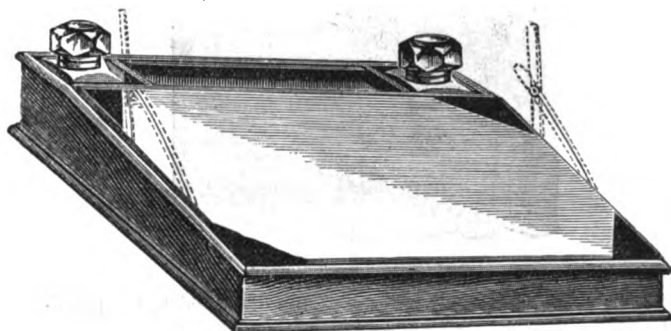
Fitted with Inks, complete £8 10s.



PATENT WRITING DESK.

In Three Sizes.

HAVING A PATENTED ACTION TO RAISE THE SLOPE WITHOUT DISTURBING THE PAPERS ON ITS SURFACE (AS SHOWN BY DOTTED LINES).



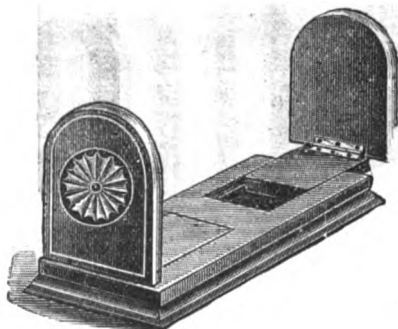
Made to order, in Oak, Walnut, Coromandel, Leather, "covered any colour."

Dimensions of largest, 22 inches by 18.

Prices from £3 7s. 6d.

It can be supplied with a Cover for the ink range, fitted with the patent hinges, forming a ledge for pens, pencils, &c.

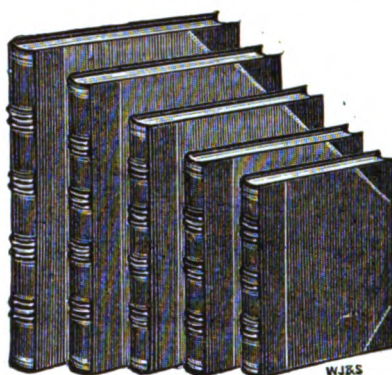
BOOKSLIDES.



All sizes made to order.

12 inch single slide, in solid woods from 5s. 6d. upwards.

SCRAP ALBUMS.

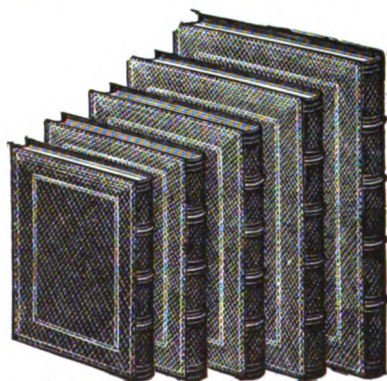


HALF LEVANT MOROCCO.

Half-bound French Morocco, cloth sides, gilt finish, oblong or upright.

Size of Leaf.	No. of Leaves.		Cartridge Leaves.		Card Leaves.
	Cartridge.	Card.	s.	d.	
10½ by 8¼ inches.	... 54	... 30	... 3	3 each.	... 4 6 each.
11½ „ 9	... 54	... 30	... 3	9 „	... 5 6 „
14¼ „ 10	... 54	... 30	... 4	9 „	... 7 6 „
16 „ 11½ „	... 54	... 30	... 9	0 „	... 12 0 „
21 „ 13¾ „	... 54	... 30	... 15	0 „	... 19 6 „

above sizes also kept bound half Levant Morocco, raised bands, gilt edges, extra gilt finish, at about double the price.



Full-bound Chequered Persian, bevelled boards, white or toned card leaves, extra gilt finish, or with padded covers, oblong or upright.

Size of Leaf.	No. of Leaves.		£	s.	d.
9½ by 7 inches.	... 30	...	0	12	6 each.
10½ „ 8¼ „	... 30	...	0	16	0 „
11½ „ 9 „	... 30	...	0	18	0 „
14½ „ 10 „	... 30	...	1	2	6 „
16 „ 11½ „	... 30	...	1	13	0 „

The above sizes also supplied, full-bound Russia, at about double the price.

NEWS CUTTING BOOKS.

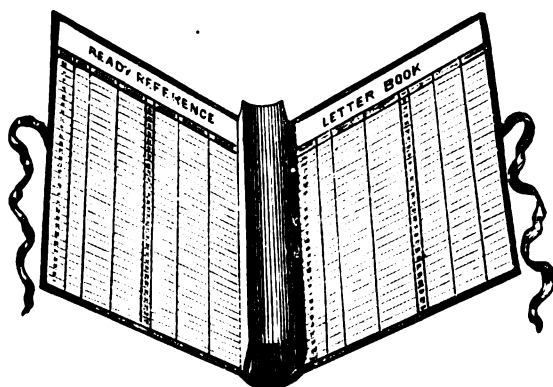


Half bound French Morocco, cloth sides, gilt finish, lettered on side, 120 pages, ruled, paged, and indexed.

<i>Size of Leaf.</i>										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Royal 4to	...	...	...	...	11½ in.	by	9	...	...	5	6 each.
Imperial 4to	...	...	...	...	14¼	"	10	...	...	6	9 "
Atlas 4to	...	...	...	...	16½	"	12	...	...	9	9 "

More expensive Bindings to order.

READY REFERENCE GUARD BOOKS (ADHESIVE).

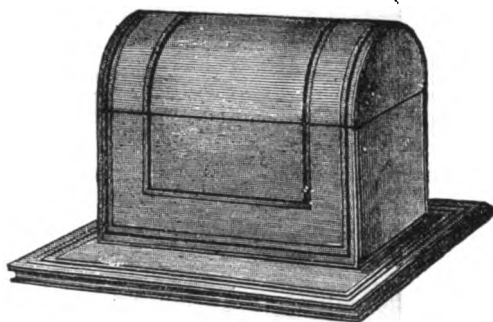


Half bound red Basil, green cloth sides, with strings and printed Register Index, as shown.

The under side of the guards are numbered, and thus each letter may be registered in the form, and easily referred to.

<i>Size.</i>										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
11½ in.	by	9.	100	adhesive	Guards,	with	skeleton	Guards	...	7	6 each.
"	"	"	200	"	"	"	"	"	...	10	6 "
13½	"	9.	100	"	"	"	"	"	...	9	0 "
"	"	"	200	"	"	"	"	"	...	12	0 "
18	"	12.	100	"	"	"	"	"	...	12	0 "
"	"	"	200	"	"	"	"	"	...	15	6 "

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS.



Size of Box, 8½ by 4 by 6¼ inches. Size of Blotter, 11 by 9 inches.

						£	s.	d.
French Morocco, covered Box and Blotter, Gilt lines ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	
Persian	"	"	"	"	Box with Lock	1	1	0
Morocco	"	"	"	Dead lines	"	1	11	6
Russia	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	0

SMALL SIZE.

Size of Box, 7¼ by 3½ by 5¼ inches. Size of Blotter, 10 by 7.

French Morocco, covered Box and Blotter, Gilt lines ...	..	..	...	...	...	10	0
Persian	"	"	"	...	...	15	0

BLOTTING BOOKS.

							s.	d.
French Morocco, quarto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 each.
Persian, Lined Roan, (limp) quarto ...	..	..	...	...	..	...	6	6 "
Foolscap, " " " ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	6 "

Blotting Books in Russia, Morocco, &c., kept in Stock, and made to order.

READY REFERENCE FILES.

or accounts paid and unpaid, Letters answered and unanswered.

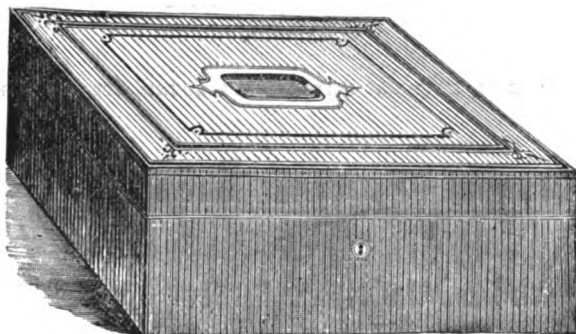
Size 8¼ by 3 inches.

French Morocco, with elastic Bands	2s.	0d. each.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Any size made to order.

EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

BRAMAH LOCK, SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.

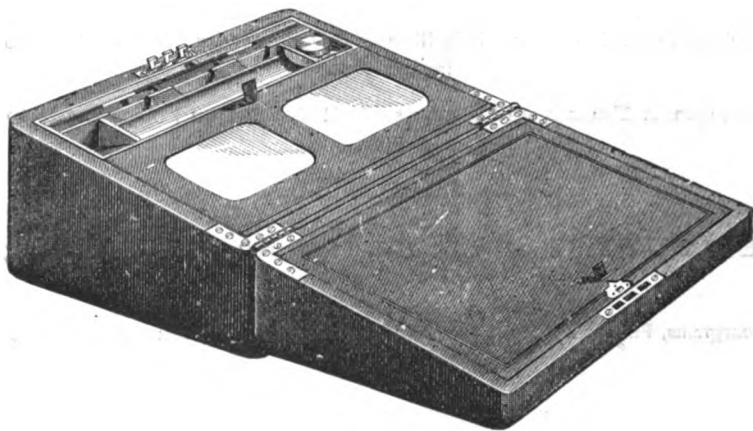


16 by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, lined Roan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6
Russia, lined Roan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	6
Polished Morocco, lined	}	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Roan		...	...	...	...	...

THE UNIVERSAL DESK.

TWO FOLDS, THE LOWER COMPARTMENT FITTED WITH STATIONERY, THE TOP ONE
OPENING IN FRONT TO FORM A DESK;
FITTED WITH INK BOTTLE, BLOTTER, PENCIL CASE, AND IVORY PAPER KNIFE.



							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, procelain Slates, and Gilt-top Ink	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Persian	"	"	"	"	...	...	3	6	0
Morocco	"	"	"	"	...	...	3	15	0
Russia	"	"	"	"	...	...	4	10	0

Size 16 inches, lined Spanish wood.

TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESK AND DESPATCH BOXES.

LINED SWANS-DOWN, STRONGLY STITCHED ALL ROUND, STRAP AND BUCKLE.

		12 inch.	14 inch.	16 inch.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Basil	... ..	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 14 6
Solid Leather	... ..	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 5 0

LEATHER COVERS FOR BRADSHAW AND A B C RAILWAY GUIDES.

From 2s. 6d. each

LEATHER COVERS FOR ARMY LIST AND NAVY LIST

From 2s. 6d. each.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, SCREENS, &c.

Cabinet size Frames in Leather, Plush, Stamped Silk, &c., various colours and patterns, from 2s. each.

Photograph Frames and Screens of all designs and sizes made to order.

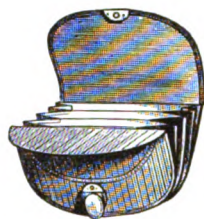
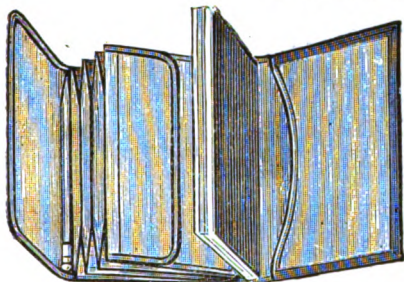
LETTERING IN GOLD, SILVER, &c., ON LEATHER GOODS.

Monograms, Fac-similes, &c., Designed and Stamped upon Leather Goods in Gold, Silver, and Colours.

PENWIPERS.

Cloth	... ..	from 6d. each.
Leather	... ..	1s. "

PURSES.



An assortment of Purses of every kind and the newest patterns kept in stock, from One Shilling upwards.

CARD CASES.



PULL-OFF CARD CASES.

Gentlemen's, Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. and 2s. each.
„ Calf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3s. „
Ladies', Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. and 2s. 6d. each.
„ Calf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. „

LIMP CARD CASES (Various Patterns).

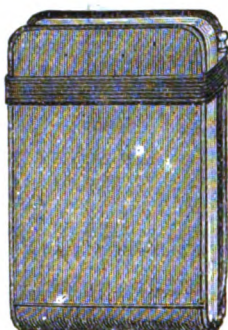
Ladies' and Gentlemen's 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and upwards.



POST CARD CASES.

						s. d.
Roan	1 6 each.
Calf	3 6 „

LIMP METALLIC BOOKS.

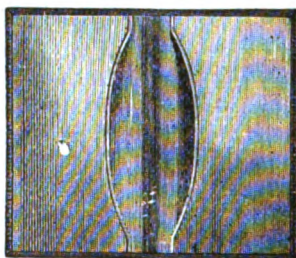
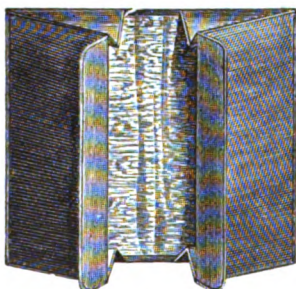


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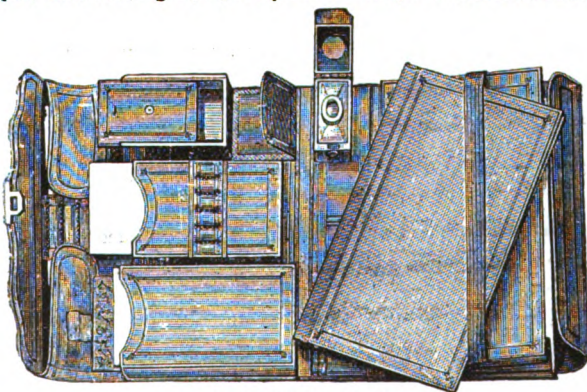
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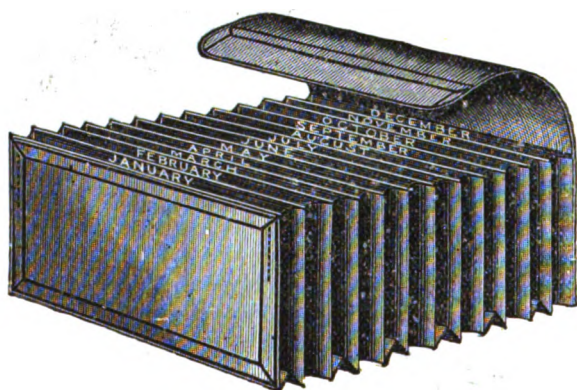
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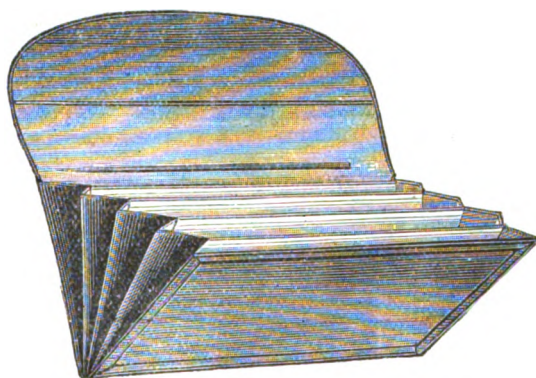


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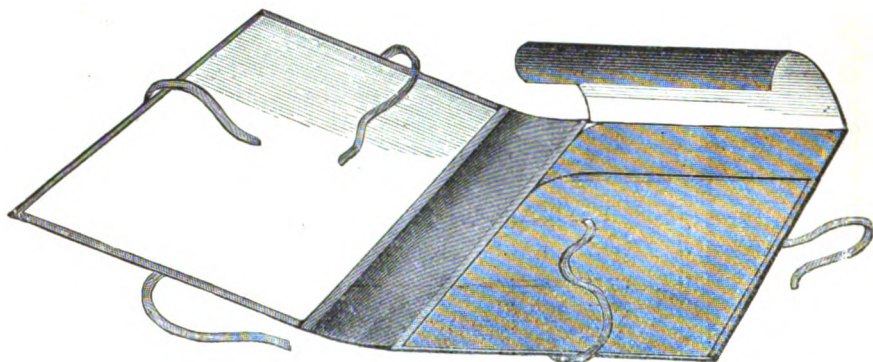
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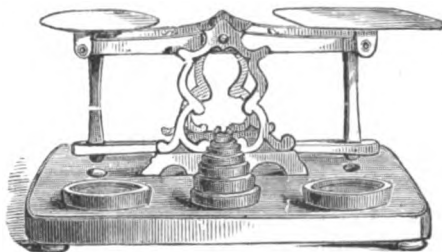
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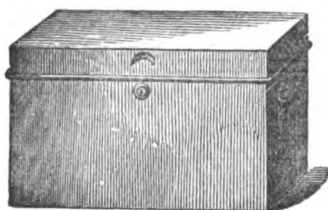
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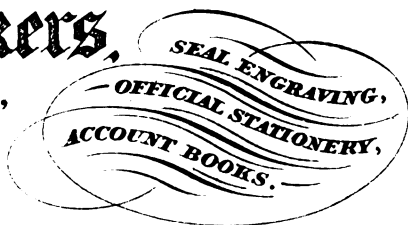
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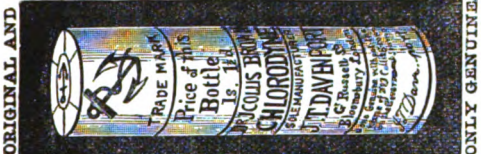
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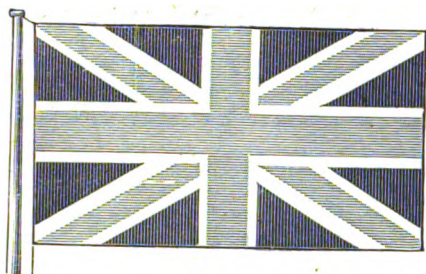
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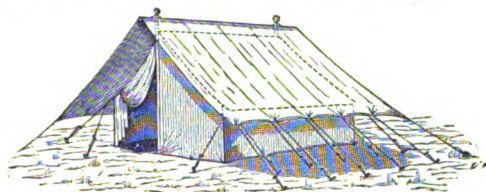
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